

# THE ENGLISH ATLAS.

Volume I.

CONTAINING A

# DESCRIPTION

OF THE



AS ALSO OF

# Muscovy, Poland, Sweden, Denmark,

And their feveral Dependances.

WITH

A General Introduction to Geography, and a Large Index, containing the Longitudes and Latitudes of all the particular Places, thereby directing the Reader to find them readily in the feveral Maps.



OXFORD.

Printed at the THEATER, for MOSES PITT at the Angel in St. Pauls-Church-Yard, London. MDCLXXX.



# TO THE KING.

HE Reasons why I presume to presix Your Majesty's Name to this Work, tho perhaps not sufficient to justifie my boldness wet I hope may be so considerable.

ness, yet I hope may be so considerable as to obtain my pardon. This seems, in many respects, to be a new Undertaking, and the greatest for Charge and Hazard that hath ever in this nature been adventured upon by any of Your Subjects, and therefore stands in need of more then ordinary Patronage and Encouragement; which I cannot rationally hope from any other; For Your Majesty doth not only understand and delight in these Knowledges, but have been also at great Expences to promote, direct, and assist further Discoveries. And except care be taken

taken to preserve what is already found out, all the Advantage that should arise from the Dangers of the Seaman, and the Bounty of the Prince, will determine with the Expedition; and the next Age is to begin again, as if no advance had bin acquir'd. I add also, That if other Princes had bin as industrious as Your Majesty, and Your Subjects (who, to omit smaller particulars, first Discover'd the greatest part of all the Northern Regions of Europe, Asia, and America, and first Compass'd the World), this Atlas would have bin more fatisfactory, and the Science better completed. The reproch also of the sloth, negligence, or what worse, of Mankind (that in so many thousand years know not, as yet, the few Leagues of their own habitation) would have bin avoided. However, as there is in this Work care taken to reduce into one body all that is hitherto known of the habitable Earth, and secure it from Oblivion: So I hope it may perpetuate the memory of Your Majesty's Patronage, and testifie the Duty of

Your Majesty's most Obedient and Loyal Subject,

MOSES PITT.

# PROPOSALS

## Printing the English Atlas,

Most Sacred Majesty, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, his Higness Prince Rupert, both the Universities, the Royal Society, and divers others, the Nobility, Gentry, and Learned men of this Nation, to undertake the Printing of an Accurate Description of the World; and resolving to proceed with all convenient diligence, for the more effectual carrying on thereof, pofals. makes these following Offers:

I. He the faid Moses Pitt having the advan-tage of making use of divers Plates already Grav'd, but more especially of those of Jansfons Atlas, doth defign by renewing and regulating divers of them, and by adding many new Plates, together with new Descriptions throughout, to Print a compleat Collection of Maps, Tables, or Delineations of the Heavens, Earth, and Seas, with their feveral parts, divisions, and names, ancient and modern, in such manner, that all the Maps shall have the same situation of North and South; and all things shall be as exactly and particularly described, as can be done by the help of all the Maps and Deliversionally described as the Maps and Maps of the Earth. This Volume is neations of the Heavens, Earth, and Seas, with ticularly describ'd, as can be done by the help visions or Parts of the Earth. This Volume is of all the Maps and Delineations already extant intended to be compleated before the four and in Print, and of as many others as can be pro-cured, of feveral things and places formerly but imperfectly described; as also of diverslate and the Low Countries and West part of Germany, new discoveries of parts heretofore unknown, or

ries of the places therein contained; wherein is intended that this Work shall exceed all that have preceded; as also an Alphabetical Index to be added at the end of each Volume, with di- of the Volumes. rections for the speedy finding them in their re-

fpective Maps.

III. He will Print the whole Work in as good Paper and Character as any of those already Print-

iv. Whereas the Atlas's of Bleau and Jansson are usually comprehended in Eleven Volumes in Forty shillings in Quires. But if those Gentlemen that are concerned in the management of it, shall think fit to contrive it in fewer Volumes, it shall still be at the rate of Forty shillings a Volume; and each Volume both in number of Maps and Descriptions, shall not consist of less then fiftyfive sheet Maps and fifty-five printed sheets of Tables and Descriptions, one with the other according to the judgment of the Directors.

V. He doth also promise to deliver to the Sub-

HAT whereas Moses Pitt (of London, only the two last to be delivered at twenty shill Bookseller) being Encouraged by His lings a Volume 5 for which several sums aforelings a Volume; for which several sums afore-faid, the said Moses Pitt will give his Reccipt under his own Hand and Seal, with two Witnesses thereunto, with an engagement to deliver to the Subferibers or their Afligns, at his Shop in St. Pauls Church-yard, they making good their Subferip-tions, the feveral Volumes as they shall be printed, according to the plain meaning of these Pro-

> VI. No Volume shall be fold fingly to any Gentleman whatever, except the Subscribers (by the Bookfeller Moses Pitt) under Five and fifty shillings in Quires; neither shall any Volume be deliver'd to any person whatsoever, before all the Subscribers have theirs, provided they fend for them within one month after notice given in the Gazette of the finishing of every Volume.

VII. The first Volume begins with the North-Pole, and the places and Countries next unto it, where hath lately been, and still is the scene of not taken notice of as vet in any Maps.

II. To every Map shall be adjoined an explanation of the most observable matters and histoportionably allow'd for the compleating of all the rest; unless it be judged necessary by the Directors, that a longer time be allow'd for some

VIII. Who oever shall subscribe for ten compleat Books, shall for the same price have eleven compleat Books in Quires deliver'd to him.

IX. Because several Gentlemen do complain

that they have been deceived by feveral Propo-fers in this nature, therefore for the punctual performance of what is here undertaken, the Bookare tutally comprehended in Eleven Volumes in Folio, in all the Languages hitherto; It is intended that this Atlas in the Englify Tongue, shall be printed in Eleven Volumes likewise, each Volumes to be fold to the Subscribers at the rate of the Royal Society, for performance of his English College. gagement and Proposals.

X. It is requested, that every Subscriber to this great Undertaking, would be pleased to set down the County and place of his Habitation, together with directions how to fend to him, to the end that notice may be given him according as the Work goes forward.

Hereas his most Sacred Majesty has been Graciously pleased, for the promoting fcribers the feveral Volumes as they shall be comof this Delign, to permit that his Contections of this Delign, to permit that his Contections of plated and finished, they paying their Forty shillings at the time of their subscribing, which is to be before the four and twentieth day of fully, 1678; Forty shillings more at the delivery of the First Volume, Forty shillings at the delivery of the First Volume and the forty shillings at the delivery of the First Volume and Second Volume, and the fame fum to be paid upon delivery of each of the other Volumes fucceffively, and the like has been done by the Right Ho-

nourable Sir Joseph Williamson, one of his Maresties Principal Secretaries of State, and President of the Royal Society; and also by the most learned Dr. Isaac Vossius, who is pleased to communicate his most copious and exquisite Collections; and it is hoped that the fame will be done by feveral other persons of Honour and Quality; therefore it is humbly defired, that all Gentlemen, who have any particular Maps or Relations of new Discoveries, or any more perfect descriptions of places already known, would be pleased to send the same to the said Moses Pirt, who will give fufficient fecurity for the fafe return of the fame unprejudiced, and if they shall be thought proper (by the persons hereafter mentioned) to be inferted, he will take care that it shall be done, and that the obligation shall be thankfully acknowledged in such manner as shall be to their own best satisfaction.

great Use, and for the Honour of the Nation, Dominions.

The KING's most Excellent Majesty.

Thomas Biomer, D. D.

in Scotland

JOHN Earl of Caithness. ROGER Earl of Castlemain.

GEORGE Lord Coventry. CHARLES Lord Cornwallis.

Jefin Coll Dr Saimel Mr

Chancellor. Kings Coll. Sr. Tho. Page Provoft. Magdalen Coll. Dr. Peachel Mr.

and being defired by Mofes Pitt, to give him our Affiftance, that he may be the better enabled to perform it, do promife that we will from time to time, at spare hours, both give our Advice for the carrying on of the Work; and further, since he offers to refer himself to us in divers of his Propofals, we will observe how he makes them good, and give an account thereof to Sir Foleph Williamson, President of the Royal Society, or to the President of the said Society for the time heing:

Chr. Wren | John Pell. | Tho. Gale. Isaac Vossius. | W. Lloyd. | Rob. Hook.

Pon perufing these preceding Proposals. we whose Names are underwritten, well approving and highly commending this Defien of the faid Moles Pitt, do for his encouragement not only subscribe our selves for one or more Copies of the faid Book, but also do recommend We whose names are here subscribed, not to Noble and Useful a Design to the rest of the doubting but that this Work will be of Nobility and Gentry throughout his Majesties

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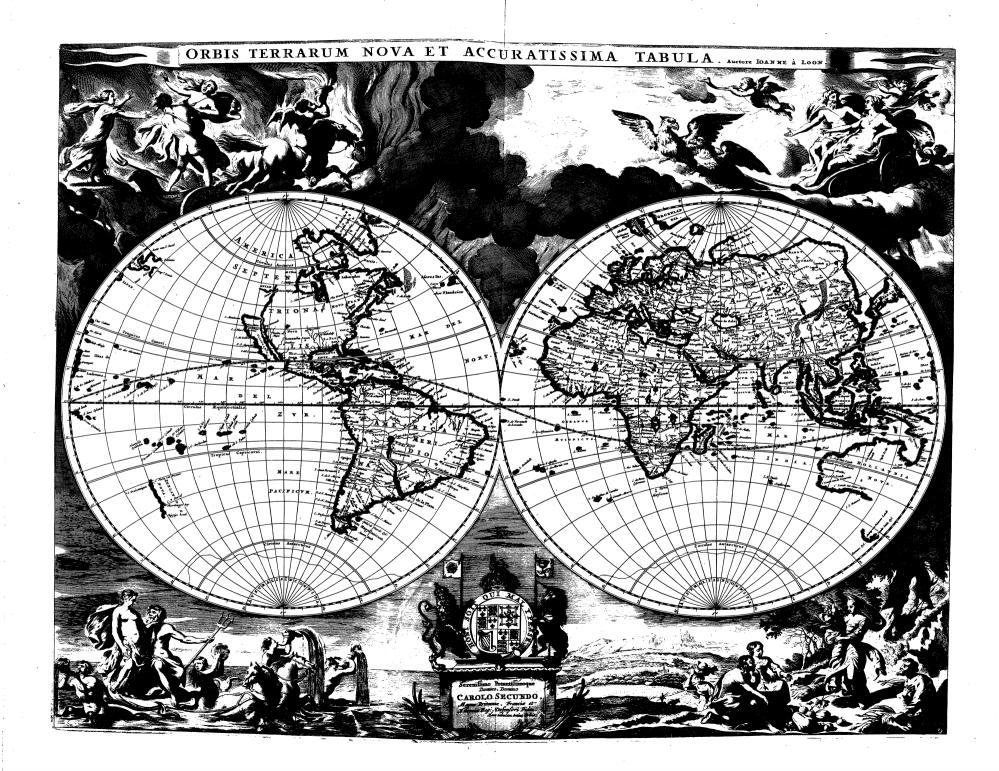
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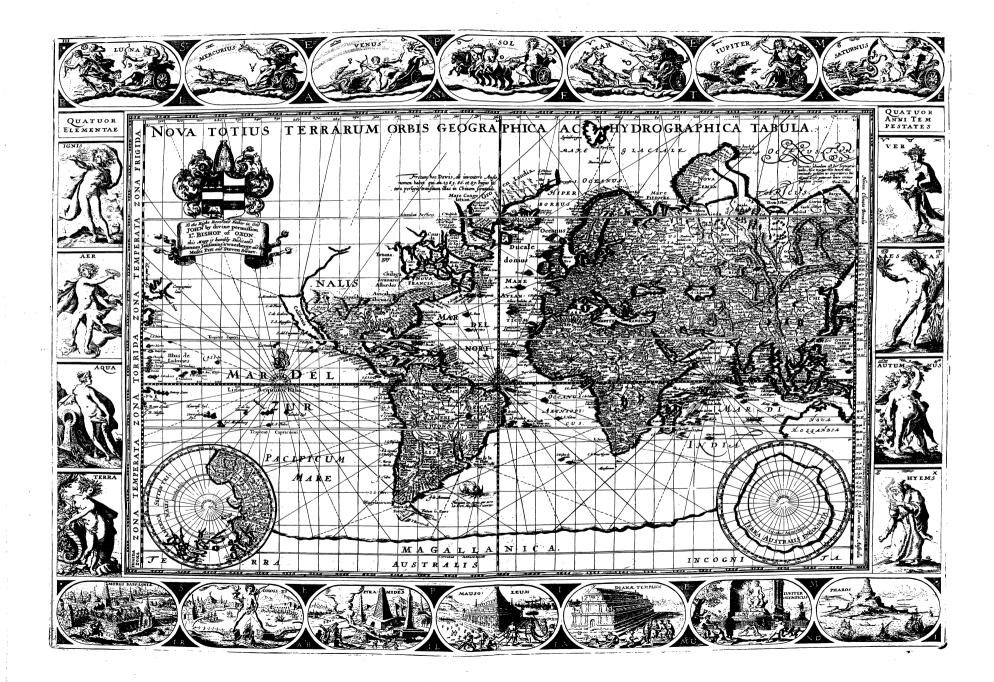
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### INTRODUCTION.

tention of



is intended in the Edition of this Great Work. is indeed but a greater Island.

But it is first necessary to explain such terms, and

or Introduction.

First then it is to be noted, that the Earth and might be supposed rationally enough, as now vulgar probable arguments only, we shall omit. granted by all learned men; yet may it be evidently proved, both from Celestial and Terrestrial any other. The Sun and the Stars rife fooner doms, and Governments. to them who live Eaftwardly, then they do to us, which could not be if the whole face being lighter then the Earth, accordingly over-

OSMOGRAPHI is a more or less Northward, the Pole is more or less general description of elevated; for those inhabitants of Ileland, Lapthe whole World, con- land, &c. who live about a thousand miles more fifting of Heaven and Northward then we do, fee the Pole-star fifteen Earth: of both which an account is intended degrees higher then we can. And those, who an account is intended travel hence towards those Countries, do find to be given in this Atlas, that this variation is made gradually, altering that of the Heavens is re-ferv'd to a peculiar Vo-hundred miles; which could not be, except the lume. It being (as we body on which they moved were Spherical. 3. The conceive) of greater necessity, that we begin Shadow which the Earth casteth upon the Moon, with that of the Earth. And first of this great when she is partially eclipsed, is seen to be cir-Globe in general; the description whereof be-longs to Geography; as that of particular Regimust be so too. To these we may add, that ons and Countries is called Chorography, which is contained in their peculiar Maps. Nor and Navigation are founded on this fupposition, and Navigation are founded on this fupposition, and when they are applyed to use they prove ons, or the knowledg of leffer places, as Citrue, and fucceed according to expectation; which ties, Rivers, Mountains, &c. where advantage certainly they would not always do, if the very may be to the Reader. Now this Globe, which foundation upon which they are built, were unwe call of the Earth, confifteth of Land and found. The fame also is proved by plain sense Water, or Seas; the description of those is pro- and experiment, as well as by reason and conseperly nam'd Hydrography, which fets forth the quence; for we perceive, that Ships which loose Superficies of the Seas, and mouths of greater from their Harbours in calm weather, disappear Rivers, the Havens, Rocks, Shallows, Creeks, and gradually, first their Hulks, then their Sails, and fuch other confiderations as concern Navigati-on; to this also an entire Volume in this Edi-ral convexity of the water interposing betwixt tion of an Atlas, is defigned. And because that them and our fight. Several also of our Countryof ancient times, the divisions and boundaries men and Neighbours have failed round about of Kingdoms and Countries were very much this Globe, loofing hence Westwardly, and redivers from those at present; to avoid confusion, turning again fromwards the East. From which, which must needs happen by treating in the same and other Navigations, we may conclude, not place of things so different, it is thought necessary. to referve the ancient Geography to a particuthen another; but also that we may fail from lar Tome, to be put forth, with the rest, in its any part to any part of the superficies of the Ocean; due time. Thus you have an account of what and that every Continent hath Sea about it. and

The controversie about the situation of this Of the silay fuch general grounds as are of use thro all the Globe, whether it stand still in the midst, and Volumes; which is the subject of this Preface, as it were center, of the world, as the ancients generally opined; or whether it move upon its own axis, and about the Sun as the center; beof the follower of the Earth, is round, and therefore is best and most naturally so that it is not so much to our purpose in this the Earth, is round, and therefore is best and most naturally so that it is not so much to our purpose in this as in the Volume of the Heavens, the Maps and rally represented by those we call Globes; tho Descriptions being the same in both ways, and that Maps also, or plain Figures, if carefully drawn, the learned are not come to any issue in it, nor are sufficiently exact. This proposition, tho it have we any thing to add to the common and

The parts of this Globe are naturally separated one from another by Seas, ledges of Mountains, appearances; whereof an account and reason Rivers, Defarts, and the like. Which are very may easily be given by this figure, and not by opportune for the diffraction of Nations, King-

of the Earth were plain. 2. To those who live spread and compassed it to some considerable (A) height;

tuation of

Waters in

height; but whether there was in the beginning a greater quantity of Earth or Water created is an undeterminable curiofity. On the third day the Almighty Creator separated them, by caufing the Waters to fink into the deep and open cavities of the Earth; where by the height and a Vessel) from returning to overslow and drown the dry land. But if the shores be weak (as many times it happeneth) the water breaketh thro, and overwhelmeth fo much of the dry land, till it it. From hence some do imagine, that the Mountains and Valleys were then also formed, the Earth being before equal and fmooth, (which is very probable, in as much as the Scripture faith, that the dry land then first appeared). Others also imagine, that the height of the highest Mountains equals the depth of the deepest Seas. Which indeed may be so, but is not evidently deduced from what hath been hitherto observed. It is more confiderable what Oleanius mentions, that examining with an instrument the height of the waters of the Caspian Sea, he found them not what to fay to it, as neither can I refolve,

The place Whether the Earth be in the center or middle

of the whole world; and that all heavy bodies defcend to it as their proper place; which is the reason of its stability and unmoveableness, tho it feem to hang in the air. Or as others think, that heavy things descend to the Earth as by a magnetical virtue drawn to it from fuch a distance. But this opinion declares not how the Earth keeps its place in the Air. Or as others fay, that the Earth is but a shell of no great thickness, (perhaps of three or four miles), and within it is quite hollow; by which means the weight is fo inconsiderable, that it is fusteined in the Air, as lighter bodies are in the Water; and that this cavity is the

place of punishment for wicked Angels and men. The parts of the Ocean receive different names, according to their greatness, or their shores. Fretum (a Strait) is a narrow Sea contain'd between two opposite, but not much distant, shores; and giving opportunity of passing from one Sca to another, as the Straits of Gibralter, of Mayellan, Davis, the Sound in Denmark, Gc. Sinus (a Bay) is a part of the Sea running up into the Land, and almost encompassed by the shore. If but a little one, 'tis called a Creek; if large, a Gulf. And in these are Havens, or stations for Ships, as Roads are in the open Sea, but defended from some winds. The vast body of the Sea is called the Ocean; and the Sea is ordinarily called some lesser part of it let into the Land by a Strait, as the Mediterranean, Baltick Sea, &c. A Lake is a large collection of waters enclosed within land; some of which have no known or visible communication with any Sea, as the Mare Caspium, Lacus Asphaltites, or Dead Sea. Others have Rivers running from them, or thro them, as the Lacus Lemanus, Benacus, &c. Rivers are made up by Brooks, thefe Of Springs by Springs. So that their originals are from thefe and Four- Springs; but whence that water comes which supplies so many Springs, is somewhat dubious. 1. Some imagine great caverns in the Earth, which being very cold, condenfe the air into drops of water, and those being collected make a Spring. It is true indeed, that all, or most of the famous Caves, as Ooky-bole, &c. in this Coun-

ness; but those seem not to be there generated. but to cross only the passage. And in others. fuch as that famous Cave, fometimes ferving for the quartering of an Army, call'd Cavola de Custoza, near Vicenza, there are in many places continual droppings; but whether from coagulafrength of the shores they are restrained (as in ted air, or vapours, or from water draining thro the Earth, I know not. There are also little Pools made by fuch droppings; and some also that have fish in them; but very many such must go to the making up one small Spring. meet with an obstacle strong enough to coerce

2. Others attribute it to the great abysse menthat made the world, best knows the frame and constitution of it; if that be his meaning, as that very learned man Mr. Lydyat thinks he hath proved. There feems indeed to be water in all or most places within the Earth; but not in every place at an equal depth. Which water runs along in that bed, or vein of gravel, which lies fometimes higher and fometimes lower. Below this I never heard that any one hath digged; nor do I think it hardly possible to dig under it. Whence this water proceeds, i.e. whether from level with the top of the bordering Mountains (p. 142, of his Travels) where he makes no doubt but that the Sea is higher then the Land. His experiment, supposing it truly made, if not to be the water. Why this gravel lies unequally high, folved by the greatness of the refraction, I know and how the water afcends in it, is a difficult question; which some solve, by faying that 'tis contained in the gravel, as the blood in the veins of an humane body, and moves with the like vital motion; others imagine, that because the gravel is an opener mass of bodies, not closely contiguous together, the water runs in them; and is forced into higher places, by some other causes, as by the motion of the Sea, violently impelling it in those narrow and crooked pasfages; but these being only conjectures, we must not enlarge too much upon them. 3. Most men think, that all Springs proceed from the Sea-water, dulcified by percolation thro the gravel or other convenient paffages of the Earth. The difficulty that oppresseth this is, that it is not easie to imagine, how the Sea-water should rife to the tops of mountains; yet even there are often found Sea-plants naturally growing, which perfwade many men of the truth of that opinion, the they cannot justifie the manner. And there are also divers Lakes upon the highest hills amongst the Alps (as particularly upon Splugen ) which notwithstanding the top of the water be frozen in winter, yet do Trouts and other fish live very well in them; which perfwade the inhabitants that there is communication betwixt those Lakes and other fresh waters. 4. Others are of opinion, that the water that furnishes Springs is that of Rain or Snow, which comes from the clouds, and confifts either of drops of Rains or of fmaller Dew-drops, whereof many together make Rain. And these Clouds hanging commonly upon the hills, furnish them chiefly with moisture, which being referved in Cisterns, or fometimes in mosses, break or spring forth where they find the easiest passage. Sometimes the summity of the hill is either a Lake or a Bog, and keeps the water, as in a Pond lined with Clay, till it come to fuch a height as it overflows. And this is the reason both of the continuance of Springs, and why there are fo few in Plains, because the Rain-water that falleth there, goes down by the feams of the Earth, so deep that it cannot fpring up again; nor are there mountains so near, as to supply them from their Ca-

Whether any, or all of these opinions are false. try, have Rivers in them of considerable big- Ishall not determine; but it feems to me, that such a quantity of water issueth by these Springs, that the beginning established such a never-failing harperhaps all these causes, and many more, will hardly be fufficient; confidering that some particular Rivers, v. g. Volga, vents (faith Varenius) as much water in one year as the magnitude of the whole Earth amounts to. Or if not great as to alter the usual measures or distances. one (as some think they demonstrate), yet three Yet it may be rationally said, that in low, soft. or four, or as many as flow into the Caspian Sea. discharge so much water as cannot well be imagined, except we acknowledge a circulation of into those parts, but also by the grass, weeds. water, not only by being rarified into vapours. and condensed again, but also in the bowels of the earth. To the conceiving whereof, perhaps it may fomewhat conduce to be informed of the tract of time do raife the ground. And this feems contents of this great Globe; at least so much to be the reason why in such earths we oftenof it, as is already discovered by the Miners and times find trees, which being cut down in those Well-diggers, tho not to any confiderable depth, places where they formerly grew, and not cari.e. of a very few fathoms. As the Air is the place of the generation of those we call Meteors, over and cover'd with those weeds and herbs. In and the Water of Fowls, especially Fishes; so is the bottom of a turff-pit (for this matter is not this Earthly Globe, of Stones, Minerals, Salts, Bitumens, Petroleums, and divers forts of earths. And they fay, that as far as they have digged. they find it to confift of feveral forts (or meafures) of earth, stones, &c. many times thinly this was about eighteen foot deep. Which gives foread one over another; yet none of them per- us forme conjecture, how long at most that turff feetly circular; but from the superficies of the was a growing, i.e. eighteen foot in two hundred Earth (whither in some place or other they reach) they dip, or flope, the further they go, still descending deeper, as if a line drawn down

ries of stone, these seams are fill'd with a very

one line begins at fome fmall distance from the

only to the production of Plants, &c. but also

as well as into the Coal-pits, Lead-Mines, &c.

Methinks therefore we may probably fay, 1. That

all those Springs which arise near the bottoms of

hills, and all such as diminish much in dry wea-

ther, come from Rain-water, or melted Snow.

2. Such as arise in plains ( of which there are not

many) are furnished with the water in the gra-

vel, which is supplied either out of the great

known as it feems to Seneca, Nimis (faith he)

ille oculis permittit, qui non credit esse in abscon-

dito terra, finus maris vasti) or out of the Sea,

discharging it self by this means into the bowels

tries afford all the water they use; many of which

also approach nearer the furface of the Earth in

there are great Mines of Salts of divers kinds,

generated in the Earth, the folution of which

Whether this Globe of Earth grow or not, Of the is not much material to our purpose; for nei- growing of ther the growth or diminishing of it can be so the Earth. and boggy places it doth grow; not only by the winds and rain, carrying down fornewhat still and fog, which by the rain being flatted and beaten down in winter, do the next Spring fend forth new shoots from the old roots, which in ried away in good time, are at length grown earth, but turff) they found not long ago, a fmall parcel of Coins upon an heap (perhaps they had been tied up in some matter that was putri-fied) of Edward IV. as I judg by the face; and years. by the way also, there were a few years ago in the Forest of Dean, after the Miners had wrought over a great cinder-heap, found upon their superfices, were part of a Spiral line. divers Coins of Brass, fresh as when first minted, And this for the great benefit of mankind, that of Tetricus, and some other of those Tyrants the fame place may be supplied with variety of about the year 260, which gives some hint by foils. Thro which measures, descend from the whom, and at what time those Iron-mines were Superfices of the Earth seams, like veins in an animal body, which convey the Rain-water that parts of Earth washed or blown from higher falls upon the Earth; and therefore in our Quar- places, confiderably diminish them, or fill up the Valleys, for then would they also thicken thin fine earth, for the easier descent of the wa- and in time fill up also the Sea, which seems ter; neither is this descent in a streight line, but to have been the opinion of Polybius, who conceived, that because he saw the Black or Euxinending of the upper; that more parts of the Seainhis time to be formuldy and thick, it would Earth may be water'd and fertilized by it, not in time, by still thickning, become firm land. But the Lord of Bulbeque, in his Ambassy to the Grand of Minerals, Stones, Coals, &c. in the very Earth Seignior, about eighteen hundred years after Poit felf. And why may not also in great Rains Ishius, found it exactly in the same condition as

part of this water descend lower to the gravel, Polybius had described it. The superficies of the Earth is not equally nor The figure perfectly round; yet are not the extuberances to of the great or considerable, as to hinder the whole Earth. Globe to be accounted round; the greatest height of the highest mountain making an insensible difference in the computation of the Diameter of the whole Earth. Now there is a rifing or fwelling of the Earth, which commonly begins Abysse (if it be not the Abysse it self, not un- by the Sea-shore, and encreaseth the further it reacheth in the Continent (befides that of the particular mountains) which feems to have been fo order'd, to make room for the Sea and waters. Yet were not all mountains made at, of the Earth. 3. From this water also are sup- or near, the birth of the world. Some have been plied the Wells and Pits, which in some Coun-even in our memory cast up by Earthquakes, as Monte Novo in the Kingdom of Naples, near Pozzuolo. Others by the winds, heaping up the Sands fummer then winter, the greater heat of the Sun together, which they say happens frequently in forcing them higher. 4. That it is not necessary the great and sandy Defarts. But these are very that Salt-springs should bring that tincture from few, and I suppose as easily blown as and a suppose as easily blown as a suppose as easily blown as the suppose as the s the Sea in wider channels, or pipes; because that brought together. However these deserve here no particular confideration. This rifing of the Earth in large Continents, is doubtless very great, may very well impregnate the water. But these tho none either have, or will ever be at the trouare not so much to our purpose, but must be ble and charge to measure it; yet some estimaleft to their particular Countries where they arise. tion may be made by the length and swiftnessof It is most certain, that the most wise Creator Rivers. It is commonly faid, that a Ship is not made all things in number, weight, and mea- able to fail against that stream whose declivity fure; which proportions, tho we do not under- is one pace in an hundred; yet fome declivity stand, yet we must needs admire him, who in there must be, and (as they say) seldom is it

Nile, which runs in the greatest Continent ( Africk) which we know in the world; it difembogues into the Mediterranean Sea, in 21 deg. of Northerly Latitude, and arifeth out of the Lake Zaire, which is in 10 deg. (or as fome fay 14) of Southerly Latitude, in all 41 deg. which comes to about 2460 miles English, if running streight, but because of its bendings, it may be well estimated 3000 miles, which (allowing two foot to a mile) comes to fix thousand feet, if it move with as flow a motion as can be, but confidering that it is a fwift River (the mud not fetling till it come to the Sea ), and hath in it divers great Cataracts, the Lake of Zaire must needs be much higher then the mouth of Nilus. But the height of mountains is more certainly and easily known, and divers of them have been measured; as one of the highest hills betwixt Torkshire and Lancashire (Pendle-hill) if I be not mis-informed, was not found to exceed half a mile in perpendicular height; Olympus fornewhat above a mile: and some others, as El Pico in the Isle of Teneriffe vet higher. But the certainty we know not. The manner of measuring and calculating is thus, which is much easier in such a mountain as Teneriff or Pendle-hill, being one peak or top standing in a plain, then in those Juga or ledges of mountains which run thro and divide most of the great Continents of the world; whereof the highoft may be still higher then the other.

Let b c d represent a mountain, whose height a c is thus found. Take two stations in a straight line from it; the first at b, not far from the foot, the other at e, a considerable distance from it; from each of these stations take the angles at the top b c a, e c a; then out of 90 fubduct b c a. the remainder is the angle cba, which also being fubducted from 90, the remainder is the angle ebe. Therefore in the triangle cbe, we have one fide e b (viz. the diffance of the two stations, which must be exactly measured) and all the angles, for ceb is the complement of the other two, to 180; then fay,
As the fine of the angle ecb is to the fide eb

So is the fine of the angle ceb to bc. Having then in the rectangular triangle b c a one fide bc, and all the angles, for a bc is the complement of bca to 90, fay then,

As the Radius is to the fine of bca, So is bc to ca the height.

By the Quadrat, Divide 10000 by the number of parts cut at

each station; then fay, As the difference of the Quotients, is to the distance betwixt the statitions: So is 100 to the height.

Divifions

This great Globe is not only divided into Land and Water; but many other ways in respect to them. As some are Continents, which are great parts of Land without any Sea. Islands are small parts encompassed by water. Peninsula or Cher-fonesus, is a part of Land which would be called

less then one in five hundred. Suppose then the an Island, were it not for an Islamus, or neck of land, which joins it to the Continent. A Mountain or Rock jutting out into the Sea. is called a Promontory, Cape, or Headland.

Again, the Ancients divided all they knew

of the Earth into three parts, Europe, Afia, and Africa, of each of these in their several places; but another Hemisphere having been lately difcovered, there is commonly added to these America, as the fourth part. Others also name two more, the Lands under the North and South Poles; which indeed were not comprehended in the former division: yet because we know not whether there be Land, or only Sea (as under the North Pole feems to be ) it is not expedient to account them diffinct parts till better difcovered. Our Mariners that went with design to pass under or near the North Pole, in their search of a passage to China, and arrived as far as 82 deg. of Latitude, found nothing but some few Islands; the rest as they could see being, in the midst of Summer, nothing but Ice. Some do imagine, that the three parts of the habitable world received their division from the three Sons of Noah; and Cham indeed obtained Africa, but Japhet dwelt in the Tents or habitations of Shem; tho in process of time his posterity feems to have peopled the greatest part of Furope. The reason of the names we despair of knowing, they having been forgotten even in Herodotus's time, there is no hopes now of retrieving them. See the discourse concerning the Map of

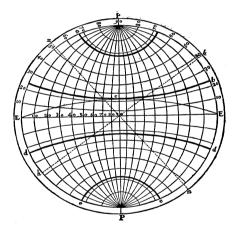
Lastly, the parts of the Land before-mentioned, are very opportune for the feparating and The partidistinguishing Countries, Nations, and Govern-cular obments. The knowledge and confideration whereof fervations is the chiefest and most useful design of this whole in the de-Work, and all others of the like nature. For it scriptions. little conduceth, to know places, unless we be also informed, of what is contained, what actions performed, and what concerns our felves may have, in them. In those therefore we shall confider the names, fituation, bounds of each Country, as also what Cities, Havens, Towns, Forts; likewise what Mountains, Valleys, Caves, Fountains, and other fuch remarkable and to us and our Country unufual things, as nature it felf hath formed. To which shall be added, the condition and quality of the foil, and its productions. in order to the discovering what in every place abounds, and what therein may be communicated to other Countries, or what may probably be carried to them in order to trade. In every Nation also account shall be given of their original Language, Manners, Religion, Employments, &c. that if any art or science useful to society be there eminent, it may be transferred into our own Country. Much more confiderable are their Governments, Civil and Military, their Magistrates, Laws, Assemblies, Courts, Rewards and Punishments, and fuch like. Neither must we omit the manner of educating their youth in arts liberal and mechanick, taught in their Schools. Universities, Monasteries, Shops also, and the like. Their manner of providing for their poor of all forts, either in Hospitals or Workhouses. Lastly, it will be expected, that we give an account of the Hiftory or actions and fuccesses of each Nation, of their Princes, remarkable actions, &c. And these heads take in the sum of what is endeavoured as the principal intention in this

the Artificial Division of the Earth, and what nutes; these again into 60 Seconds &c. levends hereupon.

THE Supreme Celestial Sphere (tho it has really no lines at all described upon it, yet) the benefit of our conceptions and expressiis supposed to be divided into several parts, imaginary Circles, which Artifts have given at ones are the Horizon, Meridian, Equator, and er are fixt, and the same in all places. The retic or Southern. These, and all Circles, impertinent. livided into 360 parts, or Degrees; each of

which Degrees is again fubdivided into 60 Mi-

The Horizon ( fo call'd because it terminates Horizon. our fight ) is that great Circle in the Heavens. which divides the fuperior and visible, from the inferior and invisible Hemisphere, as in the Scheme hh. The two points, every way 90 Degrees distant from it, are its Poles: Z. N. The fuperior of which, being exactly over our heads. his and names unto. The Planes of these is our Zenith, or Vertical point; the inferior, cles, being continued down to the inferior which is diametrically opposite to it, our Nadir. is and Earth, are conceived to divide them. So that our Horizon varieth (tho not fenfibly) into the like parts. The chiefest of these every step that we move. The Circles drawn eight; four great ones, which divide the from one of its Poles to the other, and cutting wens and Earth into two equal parts; and it at right angles, are Azimuths: Those lesses nany leffer which divide them unequally. The ones, parallel to it, are Almicanters. It is usually diftinguish'd into Rational, which exactly divides Zodiac: The two former of which are va-le, differing according to places; the two center is the fame with that of the Earth; and Senfible, which divides them unequally, because ones are, the two Tropics, one of Cancer, its center is at our eye. But the Earth having no other of Capricorn; with the two Polar fentiblemagnitude in respect of the superior Orbs, les, one the Arctic or Northern, the other the distinction, in respect of them, is useless and



he Meridian is a great Circle, passing thro the Poles of the World, and of the Hori-PZ PN, it is so called, because when the is under it in the day time, it is noon; in ight time, it is midnight. Any two East North East West points have different Meridians; tho obes and Maps they are generally described 10 degrees only, P 10 P, P 20 P, Oc. his Line, interfecting the Horizon at right s, is the foundation of its partition into oasts, call'd the Points of the Compass; from East and by South hee the Winds receive their denomination. For East South East ine extended between the two interfections, the Meridian Line, points North and South; her interfecting it at right angles, points East West, which four are the Cardinal Winds. distance betwixt each of these being equally led, gives four more; each of these 8 being n divided, gives 16; these again, so divided, which are distant from one another 11 deg. nin, and thus named,

North. North and by East North North East East North East East and by North

South East and by East South East South Eaft & by South South South East South and by East

South. South and by West South South West North East & by North South West & by South South West North East and by East South West and by West West South West West and by South

> West West and by North West North West North West & by West North West North West & by North North North West North and by West

Some have fubdivided each of these into two parts, and reckon'd 64; but that division is generally rejected, as being too nice for use. The Cardinal points, it describes an arc of a circle:

if towards any other, a fpiral line.

The Equator is a great Circle, drawn at an equal distance from both Poles of the World EE. It is fo called, because when the Sun enters into it (as it doth about the tenth of March, and thirteenth of September ) it makes the days and nights equal, in all places of the world.

Fauator.

The Zodiac is a great Circle, which cutteth the Equator obliquely, into two equal parts EcE, its greatest declination, or distance from the 12 Signs that are in it, Aries, Tarrus, &c. each of which contains 30 deg. because that is the twelfth part of 360. The beginning of Aries and Libra are the Equinoctial points, and the Meridian drawn thro them is the Equinoctial Colure, PEP; as that thro the beginning of Cancer and Capricorn, is the Solftitial, PcP.

Tropics.

The Tropic of Cancer is a leffer Circle, defcribed by that point of the Zodiac which is most distant from the Equator bcb. In this the Sun moveth, when it it has obtain'd its utmost Northern declination, which is about June 11.

The Tropic of Capricorn, is that answerable to it, on the other fide of the Equator; wherein the Sun moveth, when it has attain'd to its utmost Southern declination, dd; which is about

Dec. 12.

Polar

The Arctic and Antarctic Circles, are those little ones fo far distant from the Poles of the World, as the Tropics are from the Equator, a a and ee; because they are described by the Poles of the Zodiac, which are distant from those of the World 23 deg. 30 min. Besides these four, we may imagine innumerable other little Circles, parallel to the Equator; fuch as in Globes and Maps are drawn every 10 deg. for the more ready observation of the Latitude of places, as in the Scheme 10 10, 20 20, &c.

These 4 less Circles divide the Earth into 5 parts, which are call'd Zones. But this partition was of more note amongst the Ancients then now it is tho it could never be of any confiderable use; for to describe the situation of a Country only by saving that it was in fuch or fuch a Zone, is too wide a direction to find it out. The two Frigid ones, comprehended within the Polar Circles, they thought unhabitable, by reason of their extreme cold and darkness; as also they did the Torrid one, betwixt the Tropics, by reason of its excevifie heat: So that the two Temperate ones. betwixt the Polar Circles and the Tropics, are only left to be inhabited. But thefe mistakes have long fince, by the improvement of Navigation and Merchandizing, been discovered; for even in the midft of the Torrid Zone, under the Equator, are now well known to lve Ethiopia, Sumatra, and many Islands, as populous and fruitful as any in the Temperate ones. Nor are they fo much hotter then we, as they are nearer the Sun; because the length of their nights (being always rain, and the briskness and constancy of their which elfe would extremely infelt them. And tho nothing of the Southern Frigid Zone be vet discover'd, yet much which lyeth within the Norplaces, which are spoken of in the beginning of its cold, be inhabited as well as this. The inha- Western parts of the Earth; because the Sun.

Line extended betwixt each of these, and its op- bitants of these Frigid Zones are call'd Periscii, bes polite, is that which Mariners call a Rumb, deferibed by the Ship, following the direction of the Needle; for that if it fail towards any of the the Horizon. Those of the Temperate ones, are Heterofcii, because their Noon shadows are always cast only one way, ours Northward, the others Southward. Those of the Torrid one, are Amphiscii, because their Meridional Shadows are fometimes North, fometimes South.

Nor is the division of the Earth into Climes, Climates. by leffer Circles parallel to the Equator, of much more use then the former; for by faying, that a Country lyeth fornewhere within 8 deg. 25 min. of the Equator, where the longest day is above twelve hours, and less then twelve and an half (which is the first Clime), its situation is but little better described, then if we should say it was in the Torrid Zone. The like may be faid of the rest of the 24 Climes, which are nothing else but a subdivision of the Zones into such unequal fpaces, that the longest day in that part of it, which is next to the Equator, is shorter by half an hour then it is in the other part which is towards the Pole. So that look how many hours the longest day in any Country doth exceed twelve, the double of that is the number of the Clime where it lyeth; as, because in England the longest day is about fixteen hours and an half, therefore it is in the ninth Clime, or eighteenth Parallel, for one of the other makes two of these. And thus we may reckon in the Southern, as well as our Northern Hemisphere, till we come to the beginning of the Frigid Zones, where the Climes end; for here the longest days being twentyfour hours, i.e. the entire revolution of the Sun, they encrease so fast that they must be distinguished by the difference of weeks and months; as a degree and an half within the Polar Circles, the longest day is a month; three degrees and an half two months; fix deg. 50 min. three months; 11 deg. 50 min. four months; 17 deg. 30. min. five months; 90 deg. fix months. Those who inhabit the opposite points of the same Clime, have fummer and winter together, but not day and night, and are called Periaci. Those who inhabit the fame points of Climes equally distant from the Equator, have day and night, but not fummer and winter together, and are called Antaci. The Periaci and Antaci therefore agree in neither, but are Antipodes to each other, living under points diametrically opposite.

But the most exact, and now most usual defcription, of the fituation of places, is by their Longitude and Latitude. The Latitude of any point, is its nearest distance from the Equator, as E 10, E 20, &c. towards P. It is measured by the Arc of the Meridian intercepted betwixt them. This directs to the very Circle, under some part of which the place lies, and fo gives a better account of its fitethen Zones and Climes do: therefore some formerly describ'd the situations of Countries by this only. But to render the direction compleat, 'tis necessary that the Longitude also be added unto it. This is the distance of the Meridian of the place from the first Meridian, to about twelve hours), the frequency of their be numbred in the Equator, from 1 to 360, as in the Scheme E 10, 20, &c. towards E. But wind, doth extraordinarily temperate the heat, where to fix this first, or great Meridian, Geographers could never yet well agree; from whence many confusions have been occasioned, and are still continued in this science, and will not be thern is, as Greenland, Lapland, and divers other thorowly redrefs'd, till they concur in the determination of this point; which tho it may be fixt this Volume. Which thews, that the the other indifferently in any noted place, yet they have all be unknown to us, yet it may, notwithstanding thus far agreed, as to place it in some of the most

and the rest of the Planets, move by their pro- the Meridional altitude of any other Star, whose per motion, fromward the West towards the declination is known, may be observed, and the East. Ptolemy, and other ancient Geographers, Latitude hence collected, after the same manner fixt it in Hera, or Junonia, which is one of the as from that of the Sun's.

But no fuch certain and eafie method for the How to

finding out the Longitudes hath yet been invent- find the that which now is called Teneriff. Hence the Arabians translated it about ten degrees Eastwardly. ed; the very many Mathematicians, have long Longiemployed their wits in the fearch after it; being tude. encouraged hereunto, not only by the apprehenfion of that great advantage and perfection which this Science, and Navigation, would receive from fuch a difcovery; but also by several other great they observe no variation of the Necdle. But they differ in affigning thorow which of these lifles it ought to be described. Some place it in St. Michael, which is about 9 deg. more West then Tenerist 3 because here they say the Compass vary—Appearance, at divers places. Such as are Eclipses. the entrances of the Moon into the Ecliptic, its Latitude or distance from the Ecliptic, its approximation to, or diffance from, fome fixt Star. The conjunction and opposition of Tupiters Satellites, &c. for if the moment of time when any of these do happen, were exactly observed in any two distant places, the Longitude of the one from the other will be found out, by refolving the difference of time, that the appearance happens in one place fooner then the other, into degrees; allowing fifteen degrees for an hour, and fiteen minutes of a degree for a minute of an

> From the observation of the beginnings, middles, and ends of Eclipses ( of the Moon especially) the Longitudes of places have hitherto for the most part been determined; as because the same Eclipse, which at London was ob-ferved at twelve a Clock, began not at Brandenburgh till one, hence 'twas collected, that this later City had fifteen degrees Longitude more then the other. This is one of the best methods that has yet been found out; and if all Artifts, who are able, would be conftant, and diligent in their observation of it, in such Countries where they are; and then free in publishing these their observations, we should after a while hereby know the exact fituation, at left, of all great Cities, and other fuch noted parts of the Earth, which lovers of Science usually visit. But this indeed gives but very little direction to Mariners, when they are in any unknown part of the Sea, for whose sakes principally an easie method of finding out Longitudes is fo earnestly sought after. For 'tis difficult to observe the beginning or end of an Eclipse exactly at Sea, by reason of the fluctuation of the Ship; and tho it were not, yet they happen fo feldom in the whole year, that they cannot be of any confiderable use to them, who must fometimes examine whereabouts they are, feveral times in a day.

Other appearances therefore, which happen more frequently, must be proposed to their obfervation; the usual ones are: 1. The Moons entrance into the Ecliptic (for the Line of her proper motion interfects it, as the Equator doth, only its greatest distance from it is but about five degrees) If the hour when this happens in any unknown place, be compared with the hour fet down in the Ephemerides, which are calculated for any known Meridian, the difference of time (being refolved, as before) gives their difference of Longitude. But befides the difficulty that there is of observing this appearance exactly, it happens but once in a fortnight, and fo is not frequent enough to serve the present turn. Therefore to this is added, 2. The Moons place in the Zodiac, especially when she is in the Meridian; the time of night when this happens in any unand the Horizon may be 90 degrees. Or else, known place, being by any of the fixt Stars found (B2)

Some of our later Geographers transferr'd it to the Azores, or Insula Flandrica; thinking that a Meridian drawn over these, did pass thorow the Poles towards which the Loadstone pointeth, as well as thorow those of the World; because here they observed no variation of the Needle. But rewards which have been proposed to it. The

eth leaft. Others fay, that the variation is less

Fortunate or Canary Islands, and (as 'tis probable)

in Corvo, which lies about 6 deg. West of this, i.e. 15 of Teneriff, and therefore fix it here. But fome of the lateft, finding the great inconvenience that there is in having different Longitudes applied to the fame place; and also experimenting a far greater variation in the Azores then was pre-

tended, have reduced it again to Teneriffe, and fuppose it describ'd over the top of El Pico, or the Peak, which being the most noted and accuminate mountain in the Western parts of the World, is better fitted for fuch a purpose, then any shore,

or whole Island, can be; because it is not likely to be at all removed, as shores sometimes (by the encroachments of the Sea ) for a good space are; and the top of it, being but of a very fmall compass, and as it were a point, hence Longi-

tudes may be computed even to a minute, which from the forenamed Terms can scarce be done to a degree. From hence all the Longitudes in the Maps of this Atlas are reckon'd. And we

with that in all the new ones, which shall be drawn henceforward, it may be fo to; or at left, that it may particularly be express'd in them, from what Meridian it is that they compute: that fo the account of Longitudes may become more

intelligible and ufeful then, for want of fuch direction, it commonly is in most of our Maps. Having the Longitude and Latitude of any place given, to find it in the Map, reckon the Longitude among the Meridians, which com-

monly are described from the upper to the lower fide thereof; and the Latitude among the Parallels, which are always drawn the contrary way, and where you fee, or guess, that these two Lines interfect each other, is the place fought for.

The Latitude may be found out either in the day by the Sun, or in the night by the Stars. The elevation of the Equator above the Horizon, is the complement of the Latitude to 90 degrees, as may be collected from what has been faid before. If therefore the height of the Sun be taken at noon, about the tenth day of March, or twelfth of September, and subducted from 90, the remainder is the Latitude. The fame may be found at any other time of the year, if the distance of the Parallel, wherein the Sun moveth, from the Equator be first known; for this being added to, or subtracted from the Meridional altitude, according as the Sun that day is below, or above the Equinoctial, makes the case all one with the former. In the night the elevation of the Pole may easily be taken by the Pole-Star; and this is always equal to the Latitude of the place: for because under the Equator, where the Latitudes begin, both the Poles of the World are in the Horizon, therefore so far as we remove from thence towards either Pole, so much it must be elevated, that the distance between the Zenith

betwixt them doth likewise discover their distance them. in Longitude. But because the Moon for some Meridian; therefore this method hath almost the which some think are fully redress'd in this other, which is, 3. The Conjunctions, Eclipses, or any tuch appearance of \*\*papeers four \*\*oatenues\*\*. The time when they will happen in any known place, the being first computed, and then compared with possible, be computed within as sew minutes. being first computed, and then compared with the time when they are observ'd in an unknown one, will also as before discover its Longitude. These Planets are so far distant from the Earth. that they have no considerable Parallax, and so their appearances are more easie to be observed then those of the Moon commonly are. And they in a very little time a fensible alteration of more exactly determined. But because these Sadifcerned without the affiftance of a very good thought an appearance of the most universal use in this concern, because it may be observed at all times, but about the new Moon. And indeed did not the double Parallax, and the refraction place formewhat nice, and subject to mistakes; this method would be better liked, and more ser-

viceable then any of the precedent. Since therefore each of these Celestial appearances has some difficulty or other attending it. which hinders it from being observed constantly, or without greater skill and care then Mariners make use of that alone; but to observe any two or more of them in the fame place, and with as much exactness as the present circumstances can tions and calculations of one, may be found out, compared with one another, which most Pilots can in some measure do, they will not only promote their own art and fafety; but very fignally contribute to the perfection of Geography. In ous, if any true lover of Arts would take care. that these following particulars may be put into computed, by diligent and skilful Aftronomers, from the observations of the same Eclipse there, methods they shall judge most accurate. 2. That Ephemerides be carefully calculated for the Methey go any unufual voyage) to take with them these Ephemerides, and to note continually when

out; and then compared with the time when the in their Tables. And at their return, that they fame point is in the Meridian for which the prefent Ephemerides are calculated, the difference ing who shall be ready to receive and improve

The reason why the appearances of no other days before and after the change cannot be feen of the Planets, besides the Moon and Jupiters Saat all, and for feveral more cannot be feen in the tellites, can be ferviceable to discover Longitudes. is because the proper motions of all the rest are fame inconveniences attending it as the former; fo flow, that the quickeft of them feems to continue in the very fame point above half an hour. and so how exact soever the observation be, it fuch appearance of Japiters four Satellites. The may occasion the mistake of seven or eight de-

Many other methods have been invented to folve this difficulty, whereof fome are too erroneous to be mentioned, others too nice to be practifed. Some Artifts have undertaken to make Clocks to go fo exactly, that being fet to the just time of day at any known place, they shall go true move fo swiftly about the body of Jupiter, that to a minute for many days, and so being carried to an unknown one, will shew the hour at the their places is made; and so the moment of their place where it was set, which being compared conjunctions, and other appearances, may be the more accurately observed, and Longitudes hence present place, will (as before) give the difference of their Longitudes. But fuch Clocks as tellites are every year, for many weeks together, these have never yet been made, that we have fo near the Sun, that by reason of its rays they heard of, tho of late, the Art is arrived to so cannot be seen; and at other times cannot be great a persection, that it seems scarce capable of any farther improvement. Others also prospective, and a very clear air; therefore neither can this be a constant direction. 4. The appulse of nets, and consequently their bodies themselves the Moon to any of the fixt Stars, is by some move regularly round their own axis, as Fupiter doth in less then ten hours; hence they collect, that if the time and manner of these spots appearance were calculated for any known Meridian, and then observed at another, their difference in Lonof the Moon, render the calculation of its true gitude may hereby be found out, as well as by any of the foregoing methods. But, befides many other difficulties which attend this observation, it cannot be made without the affiftance of better Telescopes then are ordinarily to be had.

To reduce the degrees of Longitude and Latitude, and of all other Circles described on the Earth to English miles, or any other known meausually adhibit; the fittest method, I think is not to fures, 'tis necessary that we first know how many chuse one of them from the rest, and always to of them answer to one degree; which being agreed upon, it will be easie to compute, not only the distance in miles, betwixt two particular places, whose Longitude and Latitude is giwell afford. For when some cannot, others may, ven, but also all the dimensions of the whole be seen; and errors committed in the observa- Earth. Our English miles are derived originally from the length of Barly-corns, 3 of which are and corrected when compared with anothers. By an inch, 12 inches a foot, fixteen feet and an half fuch different observations frequently made, and a perch, 40 perch a furlong, 8 furlongs (that is 1760 yards) a mile by statute. And the opinion most commonly received is, that about 60 of these are answerable to a degree in any great Circle on the Earth, and one of them to a minute. order to which, it would be highly advantage- If so, then so multiplied by 360, or 21600 miles is the greatest Circuit. Its Diameter is 6872. The superficies is 148435200 square miles. The sopractife: 1. That the Longitude of some great lid content is 169921796242 cubic miles. When merchandizing City (suppose London) be exactly two places differ only in Latitude, the degrees of the Meridian intercepted betwixt them, multiplied by 60, gives their distance in miles. If and at the Peak of Teneriff, or by what other they differ in Longitude only, and are both under the Equator, their difference in degrees is likewise to be multiplied by 60. But when they ridian of that City, thewing the moment of time when all the forementioned Celetial appearances which they are is left, and fo fewer miles equal happen there. 3. That the Merchants, and other a degree in it. The number of them in any de-Mariners, be prevailed with (especially when Poles is found out by this proportion.

As the Radius is to the fine complement of the they are in foreign parts, what difference they ob-ferve betwirt any of the appearances there, and ber of miles, answering to a degree of Longi-

tude, under that Parallel. By this rule the following table is calculated to each degree of Latitude, shewing the number of miles, and fixtieth parts answering to a degree in their several Parallels. English. Mil. Min. English.

rallels.	English. English.			gujo.			
Lat.	Mil.	Min.	Lat. Mil. Min.				
Equator	60	00	46	41	40		
1	59	56	47	41	0		
` 2	59	55	48	40	8		
3	59	52	49	39	20		
4	59	50	50	38	32		
	59	46	51	37	44		
5	59	40	52	37	00		
	59	37	53	36	8	•	
7 8	59	24	54	35	26		
9	59	10	55	34	24		
10	59	4	56	33	32		
T T	58	52	57 58	32	40		
12	58	40	- 58	31	48		
13	58	28	59	31	••		
14	58	12	60	30	00		
15	58	00	61	29	4		
16	57	40	62	28	8		
17	57	20	63	27	12		
18	57	4	64	26	16		
19	56	44	65	25	20		
20	56	24	66	24	24		
21	56	00	67	23	28		
. 22	55	36	68	22	32		
. 23	55	12	69	21	32		
24	54	48	70	20	32		
25	54	24	71	19	32		
26	5 <del>4</del>	00	72	18	32		
	53	28	73	17	32		
27 28	53	00	74	16	32		
29	52	28	75	15	32		
30	51	56	75 76	14	32		
31	51	24	77	13	32		
32	50	52	77 78	12	32		
33	50	20	70	11	28		
	49	44	7 <i>9</i> 80	10	24		
34	49	78	81		20		
35 36	48	32	82	<b>9</b> 8	20		
30	47	56	83	7	20		
37 38	47	16	84	6	12		
	46	36	85	5	12		
39	46	90	86	4	12		
40		16	87	3	12		
41	45	36	88	2	4		
42	44		89	1	4		
43	43	52 8	90	•	0		
44	43		١٧٥		-		
45	42	24	,				

When places differ both in Longitude and Latitude, the diftance betwixt them is also found out by two operations in Trigonometry, whereby an oblique angl'd fpherical Triangle is refolv'd, having two fides, and the angle intercepted, given, to find out the other fide; for in the prefent case, the complements of the Latitudes are the two fides; the angle made by them at the Pole is the difference of the Longitudes; and the nearest distance betwixt the two places, meafured by the arc of a great Circle, is the other fide. But this case hath so many varieties and intricacies, that it will be too tedious to fet down the whole operation, especially because it is in effect the fame problem with that in Navigation. Having the difference of Longitude and Latitude betwixt two places, to find out the de-grees of the Rumb leading to them, which may be more properly demonstrated in another Volume, to be fet forth concerning fuch matters.

An easie method, and sufficiently accurate for ordinary use, is to extend your Compasses from one place to the other, and then to apply them to the Equator, and mark how many degrees they fet off there, which being multiplied by 60, gives their distance in miles.

But indeed the most accurate observers find, that about 66 miles and a quarter, answer to a degree in the Equator; so that 60 is used only for the roundness of the number, and readiness of computation, every mile according to this rate answering to a minute; which would be a very strange and happy chance, if it were exactly so. This may be discovered by several ways, but the most practicable and certain is, by taking the height of the Pole at two places, distant Northward one from the other about an hundred miles. or as much more as may be; and then taking the true distance and situation of one place from the other by a large furveying Instrument and Scale (made by an accurate workman), not going always along the High-ways, but from bystations, observing Churches, and such remarka-

The miles, and other measures are so much different in one Nation, from what they are in another, yea in one part of the same Nation from what they are in another, that they cannot without a great deal of difficulty and uncertainty, be reduced to one common standard; hence it is, that often in the same Map, we have a triple scale of miles, the longest, shortest, and mean ones. The Italian mile is commonly reckon'd equal to the English. Two of these make a French League: fomewhat more then three of them a Spanish League; four of them a German mile; five, and somewhat more, a Swedish or Danish mile. What hath been farther attempted for the reduction offhorter foreign measures to our English foot, may be seen in the following table.

may be feen in the follow	ng	tab	le.
English :			
English Foot	00	12	ໍ່ວວ
Rynland, or Lynden, which was the			
old Roman Foot	OI.	00	o4.
Leyden Ell	02	03	01
Paris Foot	OI	00	08
Lyon Ell	03	11	°7
Bologna Ell	02	00	08
Amsterdam Foot	00	11	03
Ell	02 01	03	02
Brill Foot	01	02	02
Dort Foot	00	11	03
Antwerp Foot Ell	02	03	03
Lorain Foot	00	11	04.
Mechlin Foot	00	11	00
Middleburg Foot	00	11	09
Strasburg Foot	00	11	တ်
Bremen Foot	00	11	06
Bremen Foot Cologn Foot	00	11	04
Frankford and Menain Foot	00	11	04.
Ell	OI	09	9
Hamburg Ell	OI	10	∘8
Leipfig Ell	02	03	OI
	01	09	o <b>8</b>
Noremburgh Foot	01	00	OI
Ell	02	03	03
Bavaria Foot	00	11	04
Vienna Foot Spanish or Castile Palm	00	00	00
Spanish Vare, or Rod	03	00	00
Foot	01	00	
Lisbon Vare	02	09	
Gibralter Vare	02	وه	OI
Toledo Foot	00	10	07
Vare	02	08	02
Roman Larger Foot	00	11	OI
Roman Leffer Foot	00	11	06
Roman Palm, ten making a Canna	00	08	о8
Bononia Foot	OI	02	°4
EII .	02	01	<b>°7</b>
Perch	12	00	05
Florence Ell, or Brace	00	11	
Naples Palm	02	09	02
Brace Canna	06	10	
Genoa Palm	00	9	ŏ
Mantoua Foot	01	- 66	08
Milan Calamus	0,6	06	05
Parma Cubit	OI	10	04
Venice Foot	01	01	09
Dantzick Foot	.00	11	03
Ell	01	10	٥8
Copenhagen Foot	00	11	o <b>6</b>
Prague, in Bohemia, Foot	01	00	o3
Riga Foot	01	09	وَه
China Cubit	01	00	02
Turin Foot	01	00	97
Cairo Cubit	01	09	9
Persian Arash	03	02	03
Constantinople greater Pike	91	99	04 01
Greek Foot	41	~3	••

not well imagine, how Barents should winter because of the ill weather, harbouring where and Dutch Mariners; who reported many things either under or near the Pole; that it was there fnows, frosts, &c. all thaw'd water, and the weather as warm as at Amsterdam, Gc. He saith further, that himself could pass no further then 76 deg. where he found the Sea, as far as he could differn, entirely frozen Nova Zembla and Greenland are the same Continent, at least that there is no passage between them; for that he found scarce any current, and that little which was, ran E. S. E. along the ice; and feemed only to be a fmall tide, rifing not above eight foot. That whilft he was in that degreethere was nothing but Fogs, Frost, Snow, and all imaginable ill weather; tho at the fame time years of age, who reigns this present year, 1680. the heat feemed to be as great as at any time in England. That the land, where not cover'd with Snow, was so boggy that they could not walk upon it; being grown over with a deep moss, under which they due in less then two foot to a firm body of ice; so that it was impossible to make any Cave for their winter-lodging, had they been forced to it. There were great store of rills Marble. The point he landed at, he call'd Speedill point in 76 deg. 30 min. the Sea-water was extraordinary falt, and so clear that he could see the shells at 80 fathoms deep.

The like opinion also Capt. James hath deliver'd concerning the North-West passage, which been born.

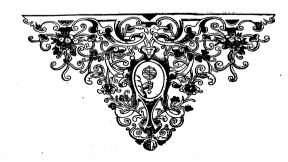
Page 7. col. 2. l. 29. in the Transactions of is, That there is no passing that way to China, the Royal Society. ann. 1674. 8 101 is is the Royal Society, ann. 1674, n. 101, it is Japan, &c. because there is a constant tide, ebb mentioned, that the Grand Tzaar fent to disco- and flood setting into Hudsons Straits, the flood ver Nova Zembla, and found it a Peninfula join'd ftill coming from the Eastward; which, as it to Tartary, as in the Map; which if true, we can procedes (correspondent to the distance) it alters its time of full Sea; which also entring into Bays. upon it; nor how diversother relations agree to and broken ground, becomes diffracted, and reit, as concerning Wargatz, and the like; tho the verfeth with half tides. 2. Because he found there French Surgeon feems to make it also continued to no small fish, as Cods, &c. and few great ones; the main land. In fum, it is most probable, that nor any bones of Whales, Morsses, or the like very little of those parts is discovered; they who found upon the shore; nor any drift wood. 3. Befail thither not tracing from Port to Port, but cause in 65 deg. 30 min. the ice lay all in rands, which he believes to be produc'd as in the shoal'd they first approach, and departing as soon as they

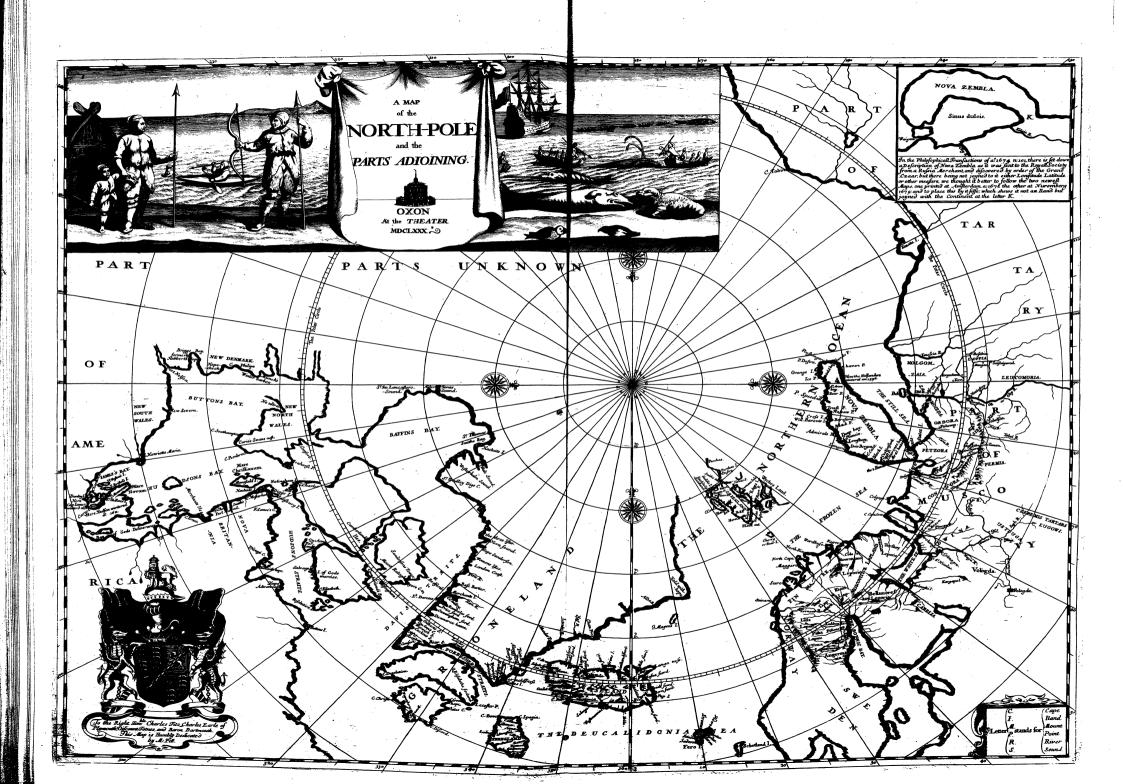
Bays. For had there been any Ocean beyond it. can. In the year 1676, the industrious and ingenious Seaman Capt. Wood, was again fent out found it coming thro the Strait into the Sea Eastby his Majesty King Charles II. to make a more ward. 4 Because the ice seeks its way out to perfect discovery of that North-East passage; the Eastward, driving out at Hudsons Straits. But perfect antovery of that Potter and partings of our own and parth Mariners, who reported many things the voyoge very long; nor can any large Vessels. concerning it, which Capt. Wood upon his own fit to merchandife, be able to endure the ice and experience conceives to be false; as that they were other incommodities, as the long nights, cold,

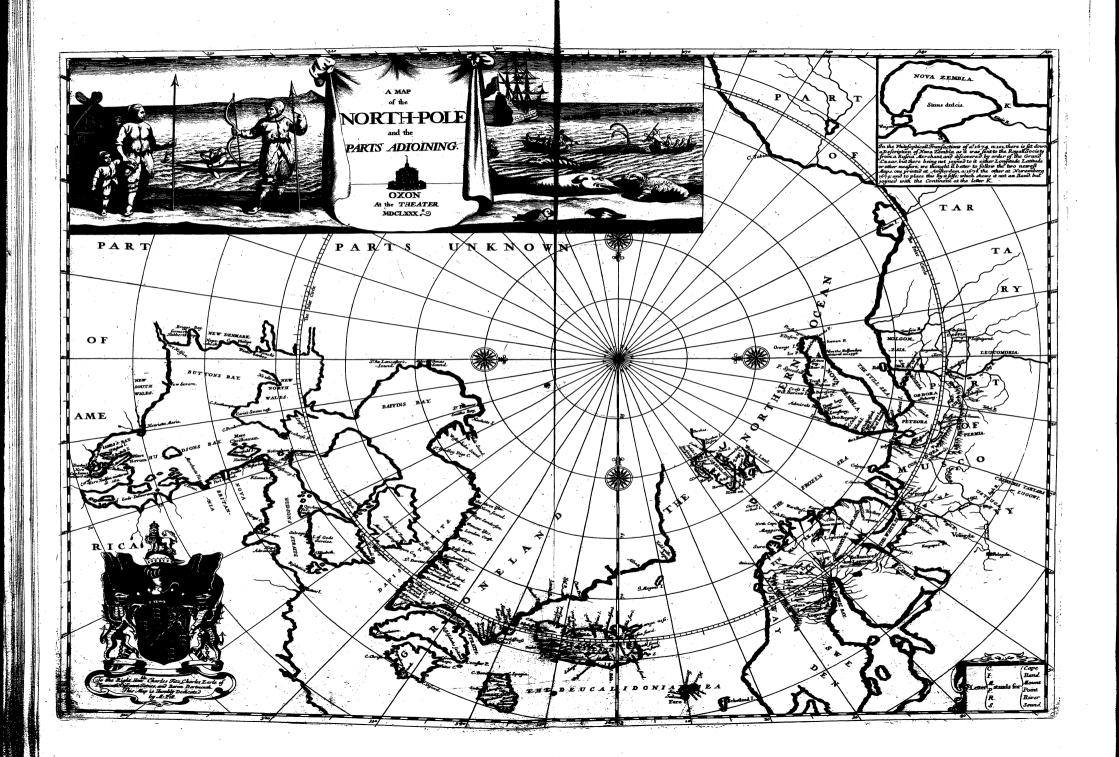
P. 24. col. 2. l. 36. till Vasile Ivanowitz about the year 1509. P. 36. col. 2. l. 63. as 5509 + 1679. ibid. 1.66 7188-5509. P. 36. col. 1. 1.41. Hunwithout intermission. That it is most likely, that gary. About the year 1188 Bela was King of Hungary, perhaps the original of the Imperial Family of the Ruffes, the time corresponding very well. P. 39. col. 2. l. 1. del. whose name seems to have been Zac. Litsperiow. 1. 67. He died in the fortyninth year of his age, and two and thirtieth of his reign, in the year 1677, and left his fon Feodor Alexonich, a young Prince of about ninteen

#### In the Description of Sweden.

The times of the Kings supply thus, the 6th began his reign A. M. 2014, the 25th (the times of the rest being uncertain ) began A.M. 2637, the 26th A.M. 2712, the 27th A.M. 2831, the 31th (the intermediate being also uncertain) of very good waters, and forme veins of black A.M. 3031, the 32th A.M. 3060, the 33th A.M. 3125, the 34th A.M. 3174, the 35th 3252, the 36th A.M. 3551, the 46th A.D. 3916, the 47th (Ericus III.) A.M. 3929, in whose time according to Loccenius, whose computation we have here follow'd, conceives our Saviour to have









not yet discover a; for as much as no man hitherto is known to have paffed beyond Anchor again, and failed Southward, coafting that. Our Mariners generally conceive it an till they entred into a River, whence they got not to Sea again till the 27th. 28, They kept on their the Land to reach more North, because the Ice course Southward, where there were fo many they found was not broken and floating as in Fowls that they flew against their Sails and Masts.

The Dutch attribute the first discovery of it to of Willoughby's Land; of which our men know first of their own Pilots, and have given most nothing, except it be the same with Hope Island, of the names to the Creeks and Promontories a part of Greenland, as it is most likely; for the land he discover'd was a large Country, by the land our men used from time to time, as also been careful to make Charts, as our industrious Keighbours oblige their Shipmasters to do; divers discoveries had been afferted to this Nation, which are now almost disputed from us. The Dutch given names! (saith Purchas upon this very nothing of this vovage, but those imperfect or 4.c.17. Dutch gave names (faith Purchas upon this very nothing of this voyage, but those imperfect or cocaion) to places long before discovered by the floor notes which were found lying upon his English, as if themselves had been the finders. I shall eafter his death; wherein it is contain'd; instance only in these discoveries, which strangers (as you may see in Hackluit) attribute to they were 160 leagues North and Easterly from instance only in these discoveries, which strangers (as you may see in Hackluir) attribute to gers (as you may see in Hackluir) attribute to us: But the Dutch, the following our steps, encitable of the deavour to affert them to three of their own flows, ann. 1596, who searching for a passage to the East-Indies, light upon Greenland; these were Jacob Heemskerck, William Barents, and John Cornelis Rpp; what these men effected, will be best known by their own Jounnal, recorded by Purchas. June 7, 1696, they were in 74 Degrees, the water as green as grass. [by the way, it were worth enquiry, whether this be not the cause of the blue Ice, which is by every on noted as peculiar to these Coasts.] June 9, they were and 13 Minutes, the variation of the needle was 13 Degrees. June 13, they departed thence North and by East 16 Dutch miles. June 14, 15, they continued 30 miles. June 19, they swe land, at 80 Degrees and 11 Minutes, and sailed Southward upon the Western Coast ill 79 deg. 30 m. where they sound a good road, but could not

REENLAND, call'd by the Dutch Spitsbergen, Bear, whose skin was 13 foot long; they found also a very good Haven, and good anchorage; pointed Rocks and Mountains, lies from 76 Degrees of Northerly Latitude to 82; but how much farther, as also whether there, as also whether listen to yet discover'd; for as much as no man hitherto is known to have passed beyond they found was not broken and floating as in the Sea, but firm and ftable, as continued to the float. The South part of it looks towards the float. The South part of it looks towards the float. The South part of it looks towards the float f

till many years after, when a gainful fishing was when they killed feventeen Whales and fome by the folicitation of an English man that fet him- the West. felf against the company. Afterwards they crept

great number of Sea-horses, Morsses, and Whales, that frequented Cherry-Island and Greenland, first they fet out the Ship Amity, Jonas Pool commander, for Whale-fishing; who fell upon the land formerly discovered though not regarded, and Moss, wherewith it was covered, or mistaking it for Groenland, a Northern Countrey formerly diffor Groenland, a Northern Countrey formerly dif-covered, or for fome other reason I know not.

In 1617 the English fent out fourteen Ships, and two pinaces; they departed from Gravefend

there found out. Before which, none either gave Morsses and made 180 tuns of oyl. This year it a name, took possession of it, or pretended to the Hollanders came thither with one Ship, conthe discovery. This trade was managed for di- ducted by Andrew Sallows an Englishman. Another vers years by the Russia company of English Mer- English Pilot brought thither also a Spanish Ship; chants, as will appear by the story of it, which is the English Ships met with, and threatned them: this. In 1553, the King and Queen ( Philip and but notwithstanding they made a good voyage. Mary) gave a commission to certain Merchants to In 1613 the company sent thither seven Ships. trade into Russia, and made them a corporation; who had a Patent to prohibit all strangers, except who presently not only began a very brisk and the Muscovia company, from frequenting those profitable negotiation into those Northern Councoasts. Yet they met with fifteen Sail of Dutch, tries; but employed divers Ships for finding out French, Flemish, and some interlopers of our own a passage that way into the Indies. Particularly Nation. To some the General gave liberty to Arthur Pet, and Charles Jackman about the year fifth; with others he made composition to have 1580, rambled over all those Seas, and it is very half (or part) of what they caught; others he probable they also were upon Greenland; but there drave away from the Country, after he had is nothing particularly known concerning them. taken out the English that were in their Ships; No nation but the English frequented those Northern Seas till 1578, that a Dutch Ship came to Cofo well laden as they might have been: this year la, and a year or two after, another to St. Nicholas they discovered Hope-Island, and other Islands to

In 1614 they fet out thirteen great Ships (bein more and more, and in 1594 they employed fides two Pinnaces) well armed; and the Dutch Barents and others, to find out a passage to the eighteen; whereof four men of war, who being Indies, and in 1596 the three Dutch Pilots afore-ftronger, ftayed and fished there, as did our men named upon the fame defign; who first light upon Bear-Island and thence to Greenland. Barents
land they fully discovered to 80 deg. by Tho. Sherfeparating from his company, fayled to the North-eaft of Nova-Zembla, where he lost his Ship, and himself died. In 1603 Steven Benet was employed, feveral parts of the Country for the King, fetwho went no farther then Cherry-Island, whence he brought some Lead Oar. In 1608 Henry (the Dutch afterwards did the like in the same Hudfon, was fent forth to discover the North-pole, places for the Prince of Orange). In 1615, who went to 82 deg. (as did also Thomas Marthey fet out two great Ships, and two Pinaces, maduke of Hull, 1612), but faw divers Islands be- which by reason of sourcen Sail sent by the yond that, and gave names to divers places upon Hollanders, came home not fully laden. This yond that, and gave names to divers places upon Greenland formerly diffcovered; as Whale-bay, Hackhits-Headland, tyc.

The company having been informed of the company having been informed of the hits-fleadland. Upon the flead of the company having been informed of the hits-fleadland company having been informed of the ships for fifthing to demand Cuftom of the Ships for fifthing the company having been informed of the ships for fifthing the company having the company have the company have the company having the company having the company have t upon his Island as he pretended; the which was de-nied, and the Island affirmed to belong to the applied themselves with one or two Ships to the King of England. In 1616 the company sent Morfles grow fearce. In the year therefore 1610, being all appointed to feveral harbours returned with full lading, besides an overplus they left on Shore. This year they discovered Edges-Island, where they killed 1000 Morsses, and other Islands called it Greenland: whether because of the green North-eastward; The Hollanders sent four Ships, who made a bad voyage.

He called it also King James New-land, but that April 24, and arrived at Greenland, May 28 where name is grown obsolete. He also gave names to they met with eleven Sail of Dutch fishing in Hornmany of the most eminent places upon the west found, whom they forced away, and took from them fide of the Country; as to Horn-Sound, because what they had caught; as also the Kings Subjects, there they found an Unicorns horn; Ice-Point, which were found in their Ships; this year they Bell-Point, Lowness-Island, Black-Point, Cape-cold, made 1900 tuns of Oyl. They fent also a small Ship Le-Sound, Knotty-Point, Foul-Sound, Deer-Sound north-eaftward, which discovered Wyches-Island And in Cross-Road, 79 deg. 15 min. variation 18 deg. 16 min. northwest, he seized upon the led store of Morses, where they killed store of Morses. This year the Hull-men sent Country to the use of his Masters, by setting a Ship or two to Greenland, and pretended that it to use the of the practices by letting a string to it. was their discovery, which was by oath in the Admiralty proved to be false. The Dutch also did brought an Unicorns-horn (as they called it) the same. In 1518 an Hull-man meeting with some from thence. And this was the first time that Zelanders animated them to go to Greenland, and any benefit was made by the fifting of that place. in Horn-found to make a voyage perforce; but the In 1611 the company hired fix Basques, expert English chaced them from thence, took some of their goods, besides some ordinance and amwhale sin Greenland, where the first munition, which was afterwards reftored. A new Oyl. Some of his company looking about the laboure for Whales discovered in Sin Thomas and the procured a grant for ferting forth Ships to Harbours for Whales difcovered in Sir Thomas those parts; which caused the former adventurers Smiths Bay a great number of Morsses. The Mato joyn to them the East-India company; who set Smiths Bay a great number of Mories. Inc Ma-fter of one of the Ships taking with him some of his men, went thirter and killed of them 500, and kept 1000 alive on Shoar, which afterwards they let go. In 1612 two Ships more were fent, three Sail of Zealanders, who came thither on

purpose: so that proved a very unfortunate with the skins of Bears, Deer, and Foxes they had

driving away the Whales from the fishing places, feven Sail; which by reason of so many Hollanders and Danes, returned half laden. And in 1621 eight Ships went out, which, notwithstanding all the harm the Dutch did them, brought a reasonable good adventure of 1100 tuns of Oyl.

In 1622, nine Ships were fent, one whereof was wrackt upon the Ice, the other brought home

1300 tuns of Oyl. Jut of the We find nothing worth relating till 1630, relation when the Company fet out a Ship, commanded nelation when the Company set out a snip, commanded publish by William Goodler; who landed in Bell-Jound, and yor. W quickly made up his lading, fending for the Ship yor. W quickly made up his lading, fending for the Ship was to come to take it in: the wind proved to be contrary, so the Master set on shoar eight of his men to kill them fome Deer; who took with them two Dogs, a Gun, two Lances, and a Tinder-box. The first day they killed fourteen Deer, but being weary, and the night coming on, they laid them down to fleep in the convenientest place they could find. The next day proved very foggy, and so much Ice was got betwixt the shoar and the Ship, that the Ship was forced to fland fo far off into the Sea, that they loft the fight of her. So they refolved to hunt till they came to Green-harbour, where flesh they were much relieved in their Scurvies. they would stay for their ship. In this passage they killed eight Deer more, with which they laded abroad to feek provision, where they light of great their Shallop, and came to *Green-harboar*; where quantities of Willocks-eggs, which was a great killed eight Deer more, with which they laded when they arrived they found that the Ships were refreshment to them: that day also came two gone thence: they resolved therefore to hasten to Bell-found to their Captain, and for the more speed they cast their Venison over-board into the Sea: fo they failed all that night and the next day, but having no compass, they wandred to and again having no compais, they wandred to and again to being telunion by thote of wandred there also, pany that wintred in Nova-Zembla are wonderful; cold. These eight persons seeing themselves in almost a as that it raised blisters on their slesh, as if they desperate condition, resolved however not tobe had been burnt with fire: if they touched Iron wanting to their own preservation; and therefore it stuck to their singers; whilst they sate by a great they presently went about to get provision for the fire, their flockings burnt, yet their feet not send long Winter. The first day they killed seven Deer fible of heat, and their backs were frozen. Yet and four Bears, the next fix Deer; but the night our men either had not such reason or will to coming upon them, and leaving their provision complain as the Dutch in Nova-Zembla, whose in their Shallop, there arose a very high wind, Shoos froze as hard as horn to their feet; whose which fund their Shallop, and in the morning they found a confiderable part of their flores ter became perfect Ice in one night; that their fwimming by the shore, which with great labour Carpenter taking a nail out of his mouth, the and some danger they recovered, as also their skin and flesh followed glued to it with Ice. That Shallop; which by main force they haled upon they heated Stones at the fire to apply to their feet the Shore. The next thing was to provide their and other parts of their bodies in their Cabines, habitation, for which purpose they made use of to hinder them from freezing; with many like the tent wherein the Cooper used to work, which miseries which I omit. was made of Timber and boards covered with Flemish tile, which being unable to resist the cold, they built another tent or house within it twenty who set out from the Elb, April the fifth, 1671 stance with earth, bones of fish, fritture of Whales, scription both of the land and all things therein; and fuch old timber as they could gather up of as Fowls, Plants, Beafts, Mountains, &c. Which broken Shallops and the like of which they made the did, asmay be supposed, in great part to satisfy the best provision they could, laying it upon the the curiosity of several Gentlemen of the Royal beams that were under the tiles. They made also Society, who intreated his diligence in answering four Cabins, two to a Cabin, and furnished them fuch queries as they sent him. We shall omit such

caught, besides pieces of old Sails they found there, In 1619 nine Ships were fent, which by reason Having accommodated these things, they went of the Hollanders being there before them, and out again to fearch for more provision; and upon the Ice they found two Morsses sleeping, they made also a losing voyage. Besides another mis-fortune, for as one of their best Ships lay at anchor under a mountain, a great piece of a rock fion, they found it unfufficient to ferve half the of Ice, broke off, and fell upon the Ship, killed winter, and therefore they first limited themselves winter, and therefore they first limited themselves divers, and wounded more, and so broke the Ship, that she was very difficultly fitted up to ferve home; and when they came home, the fed upon the fritture of the Whales, referving Dutch, who had fully laded, fo much under-their Venison for sickness and Holidays; this they fold them, that they were very much discouraged, and gave over their trading thither; But Mr. Ralph Freeman with a few more of the well provided, they began to want light; for from companions still continued, and in 1620 fet out October the fourteenth, till February the third, they had not the fight of the Sun; but in clear weather they wanted not the light of the Moon, which was a great advantage and confolation unto them. For looking out on a bright moon-shining day, they espied a great she-Bear with her Cubs coming towards the Tent; they fought with and killed her, but the Cubs escaped; they haled her into their Tent, and fed upon her twenty days: her flesh was tolerably pleasant and wholesome, but the Liver made their skins to peel off: which was also observed by the Dutch that wintered in Nova-Zembla. Many Bears afterwards came to visit them, at least forty, but they could kill no more then feven, one of which was at least fix foot high. As the Sun and day began to appear, the Fowls, and Foxes began to come abroad, for which they fet traps and springes. Of Fowls they took a vast number; and at several times they got about fifty Foxes, which they roafted, and found to be pleafant and wholesome food. The Dutch relation of their men that wintred in Nova-Zembla faith, that though they did not relish Bears slesh, yet Foxes they liked well, for by their May the first, it being somewhat warm, they went English Ships into the Sound, which sent forth to feek them, and took them in, and brought them

fafe and found into England.

The effects of the cold upon them (the like al-The wonfo being testified by those of William Barents com-derful

The last who hath brought us any news from Freder. this country, is Frederick Martens an Hamburger, Martens foot long and fixteen broad, and stowed the di-He hath printed a very large and accurate de-Voyage.

communicate that colour to the Snow upon them, which makes them look like fire; yet there are feven our Climate. that are of a blew colour, and betwixt them many sharp pointed rocks. In South-haven they comwater, which runs plentifully from the mountains Rivers (at least as far as they can go,) are too braclarly one called the Bee-hive, another the Devilsbuck, which is commonly covered with a thick mift; and which, when the wind drives it that way, darkens the Haven. Within this Haven also is the where the bodies (if they escape the Bears) are preferved entire along time: fome fay they have feen them fo after having been dead thirty years. Here are also several Islands called Fowl-Islands; because of the vast number of Fowls that breed there. Next follows a Bay called by the Dutch Mauritius-Bay, where some have wintred; the relation whereof, because it contains nothing considerable be-sides what is before expressed, I shall omit. Near to this stand the only houses in the whole Countrey, which are a few Cottages built by the Dutch for the making their Oyl, with a great Gun to defend them, and those they call Smearbourg, and their houses at their departure. In the Northern-bay is an Island the Dutch call Vogel-sang for the great noise that the Fowls make when they take their flight. Next is Monyers-Bay, the furthest North of the Western part of Greenland; then Roe-field, so called for its abundance of Deer. the Soil here feems to be all Slats fet up edgwife. Muscle-haven lieth at the mouth of the Way-gate, North of which Martens failed to 81 deg. he faw feven Islands more, farther North, but the Ice permitted him not to approach them. Walter Thy-mens Ford is by us called Alderman Freemans Inlet, and is a large mouth of a River, which is undif-

covered. The Soil, as much as has been discovered, of Greenland, is in most places nothing but Rocks or heaps of vast stones, many of them so high, that the upper half feems to be above the clouds; and so steep that they seem as if they would tumble down, as many times great pieces do break from the whole with a terrible noife. The little valley between them is feldom any thing but broken stones, and Ice heaped up from many generations. About Roefield and Muscle-haven is cover'd with Snow and Ice; which being melted, as in some places it is in Summer, discovers nothing but a barren ground, producing heath, moss, and some very few plants. These Mountains, which are exposed to the warm air and fame; and in these places, and the holes of the water, much earth, and Fowls-Eggs lying upon it.

things as we think not fo ufeful, and abridg the ed Snow, makes a mould in the valleys, or rareft for fear of cloying the Reader. He first ar-Harbours rived upon Charles-Ifle of feventy Miles in length, and Har not above ten broad, teparated from Greenland by a narrow strait called Forelands-ford, betwirt this Foreland and Muscle-haven are the highest mountains, and though the greatest part of the mountains and rocks of Greenland are of a red foil, and another like our Prickmadam, a third like our Wall-Pepper; and some few others, unknown to

The Sea feems not fo falt here as in other The Sea places. It is generally fo clear, that one may monly repair their faulty Ships, being a very large and commodious harbour; wherein thirty and commonly of the colour of the air. The course fometimes forty Ships have conveniently ancho- of it at Musclebay, and some other places, is red at the same time. Here also they take in fresh observed to be Northward. There hath been no particular notice taken of the Tydes; and upon the melting of the Ice and Snow; for the Martens thinks, that it ebbeth and floweth not regularly, according to the Moon (for then it kift, and there are not any Springs or Wells as yet discovered. This Haven hath high Mountains on either side, but especially on the left, particular that the high-water is caused by the

The whole land is so encompassed with Ice. The to that it is difficult to be approach'd; and 1613, and cold about the middle of June the Ice was so much thand called of Deadmen, whom they ordinarily about the income of Jame the test for much bury here in Coffins, heaping Stones upon them: Holland to the Whale-fishing, were not able to come to the shore; nor was the Snow thawed from the Land. The Rain-Deer also, and other Beafts, were many of them ftarv'd for want of food. Though ordinarily the Ice breaks in May, yet if the Northerly or Easterly winds continue long (for those are the coldest) the Frost endures the longer. For though the Sun stay half the year, yet never arifing above 33 deg. 40 min. above the Horizon, its beams are so few and fcatter'd, that they are most-times insufficient to dissolve the Ice, much less to dispel the cold. From the weakness of the heat also it proceeds, that the vapours from the earth are neither hot the Harlingill-Cookery. All other nations burn enough to warm the air, nor thin enough to rife to any confiderable height, but they hang continually in thick dark mists upon the mountains, and fometimes upon the earth it felf, infomuch that he which is at one end of his Ship cannot discern his companion at the other.

Concerning the Cold and Ice it is further re-

markable, that the Ice is oftentimes raifed above the water many (16) fathoms, and this is much fresher than the other; many-times also it is thirtyfive fathoms under water, which is more falt, and eafilier melted. It is frozen fometimes to the bottom of the Sea. Freezing makes a great, and to them who have not heard it before, a terrible found, as the Ice doth also at the breaking. Sometimes it breaks only into great pieces, which is very dangerous to the Ships, for then many times the Sea, beaten from one Ice to another, is turn'd into a whirlpool, which overturns the Ships. Sometimes it shatters at once into small pieces, with more noise, but less danger. The Seamen defended their vessels at first with Ropes, Mats, and fuch like foft and loofe materials hung down by the fides of the Ships, whereby they thought to break the force of the Ice; but they quickly found the greatest quantity of low land; yet is that this too weak a defence. Now they rule Poles, Hooks, also full of Rocks, stony, and for the most part and the like, to keep it at a distance, and that the and the like, to keep it at a distance, and that the and the like, to keep it at a distance, and that the Ship may drive along before it; which ferves well in a calm, but an high wind often dafhing the Ice against the Ship breaks it to pieces. Sometimes it is crushed between two pieces of Ice; fometimes thrust up upon other pieces; William Sun-beams, are in some places clothed with the Barents found upon a great Ice 10 fathoms above

The Beafts of this Country, are only thele: The dung, with the moss washed down by the melt-

Deer, which by feeding upon the yellow Moss beats the other Birds till they vomit their previous in three months grow to a prodigious fatness, above four inches upon the ribs; which feems to be the reason, why they areable to endure so long a winter; though fometimes also they dye for want of food. At the first discovery they did not fear or of tood. At the lift talkovery they did not fear of avoid our people; but when one of them found himfelf wounded with a bullet, he affaulted the shooter, threw him down, and had not his companions rescued him, the poor man was in danger panions release than, the poor man was in danger to have loft his life; they are now as wild as other Decr. 3, Bears, chiefly white ones, which are of a wonderful largeness, 6 foot high, their skins 14 foot long, above an 100 weight of fat has been taken out of one of them; and they have strength proportionable. When our men had killed fo large a Bear that they were not able to bring him off: and went to call for more help: another Bear coming by accident, took him up in his mouth. and run away with him, and at a distance began to eat him. Our men coming when he had eaten near half of him, found the other half as much as four of them could tug to their tent. The Hollanders in Nova Zembla observed, that when the Sun disappeared, the Bears left them till the Sun returned: and in their ftead the Foxes grew more bold. The largest fort of Bears are those they call Water-Bears, that live by what they catch in the Sea, where they have been feen fwimming twelve miles from any shore. The Dutch Relation faith, that skins have been feen fourteen ells long, but they meant feet. Our men fav, that the story of their bringing forth their young deformed, and that they reduce them into shape by licking, is a fable: for that they have feen very young ones, and some also taken out of their

Dams bellies, perfectly formed.

In this Country there doth not breed any great quantity of Land-fowls: there is one of the bigness of a Lark, with a square bill, that feeds upon worms, and tafts not fifty. Another they call Snow-Fowl, of the bigness and colour of a Sparrow, with a white belly; being almost starved they flew into a Ship in great abundance, and were so tame that the Mariners took as many of them as they pleafed; but as foon as they were fed with Haftypudding flew away, and would no more come near them. Of Water-fowl there is great variety, as Cuthbert-Ducks, Willocks, Stints, Sea-Pigeons, Sea-Parrets, Guls, Noddies, and in fo great abundance, that with their flights they darken the Sun; and at their rifing make fuch a noise, that persons talking together cannot hear one another speak. Particularly there is one called by the Dutch Raadtsbeer, all white as Snow except his Bill, (which is thin, small and sharp) his feet and eyes, he lives upon what he can get in the water. 2. A Diver or Didapper (called by the Mariners a Pigeon, becaufe of the noise he makes) almost as big as a Duck, with a thin, crooked, sharp-pointed bill, two inches long, feathers black, legs and feet red: these times great quantities (in some a Bushel) of fwim very fwift, endurelong under water, and are those little Stones called Oculi-Cancrorum, in his tolerable good meat. 3. Like to this, but somewhat bigger, is the Lumb, only his belly is white, ones in their beaks to the Sea to teach them to fwim and dive; their flesh is not good. 4. The Men (called Kutle-gehf, from the possible heads) hath a crooked bill with a bunch under it, his black pinions, legs and feet; and a red ring about bis eyes; the Fishermen bairing their hooks with Whales-flesh, catch store of these Mews as if they were Fish. He is pursued by another fowl for his fread of Ropes, as also for covering their Houses, dung, which as foon as he hath dropt, the other and defence against the cold; under the skin is cats and leaves him. 5. The Allen pursues and that they call the Blubber, or Adeps, out of which

for him to devour, which when done he goes his way from them.

There are also great quantities of Fishes in Fishes. these Seas, as Seals, Dog fishes, Lobsters, Gernels, or Shrimp-gurnets, Star-fish, Mackrel, Dragonfish, Dolphins, Buts-head, Unicorns, and the like. But the chiefest profit, and that which draws men to those desolate and comfortless places, is the Whale-fishing. Of Whales there are several sorts: some unprofitable to the Fishers, as the *Jubarta* of Whales. a black colour, fixty foot long, with a fin upon his back: his fins are nothing worth, his back yeilds fome, not much, Oyl: his belly none at all. Sedena is of a white colour, bigger then the rest, his fins not above a foot long, scarce any Oyl. Sedeva Negra is of a black colour, with a great tumor upon his back, yields neither Ovl. Fins, nor Teeth. Sewria white as Snow, of the bigness of a Wherry, yeilds little Oyl, no fins, but is good to eat. Those which are more sought after, and profitable, are the Bearded or Grand-Bay, because first killed in Grand-bay in Newfoundland black, with a smooth skin, and a thin shining membrane over it, white under the chaps; this is the best for Oyl and Fins, yielding an hundred Hogsheads of Oyl, and five hundred Fins; he is commonly about eighty foot long. Sarda is like the other, but leffer; fo yeilds leffer Oyl, and Fins. hath growing things like Barnacles upon his back. Trumpa, as long, but thicker, then the former, of a grey colour, with one spout in his head, (the others have two) and teeth about a span long, but no Fins, in his mouth. In his head he hath a hole like a Well, wherein lies that they call Spermaceti; they also sometimes find Amber-grife in his guts like Cow-dung: his Oyl coagulates, and will be solid and white as Tallow: he will yeild forty Hogsheads of Oyl. Otta-Sotta gray, having white fins in his mouth, not above a yard long; he yeilds the best Oil, but not above thirty Hogsheads.

These Fins are that we call the Whale-bone and groweth in the upper jaw, on either fide of his mouth, about three hundred of a fide, but the fhort ones are not regarded. The Ancients thought that he lived upon the froth of the Sea, which he raised, and as it were, churned by violent beating upon the water with these Fins, and afterwards sucked it up; and that because many rimes they found his stomach quite empty. Others fay, that he feeds upon fuch plants and weeds as he finds in the Sea, for they have found great quantity of fuch in his stomack; but it is most likely that his chiefest meat are a certain sort of small Crabs, fome call them Sea-Beetles, and Sea-Spiders, (whereof the Bays of that Sea are so cover'd that they feem black with them) of which sometimes his Fins hang full, which afterwards he fucks in. These he pursues continually, for they have both found the Crabs themselves, and also someabove half a foot wide. The Female hath her lar feven or eight foot long; the brings forth her Foeus alive, and nouritheth it with Milk, which is white and fweet, but rafting formewhat fifty: her

made in Greenland by the English.

Our men that winter'd in Greenland 1620, loft

the light of the Sun intirely, OA. 14, and faw him

Sun, though they had a twilight, by which they

plain to be seen all the 24 hours, and so continued

could make shift to read by it. Feb. 12, they saw the light of the Sun upon the tops of the Moun-

tains, and the next day his whole body. Those in

Greenland in 1634, (who all perished there) left in writing, that the Sun disappear'd Oct. 10, and

was feen again, Feb. 14. Those that winter'd in

Nova-Zembla in 1596, in 76 deg. on Nov. 2. (new

stile, faith Purchas, i. e. Oct. 23,) faw the Sun not

fully above the earth, it rose South-South-East, and set South-South-West; after Nov. 4, (02. 25,)

they faw the Sun no more; but the Moon conti-

nued as long as the was in highest degrees to be

feen day and night. Jan. 24, they faw the edge of the Sun above the Horizon; and 27, he totally

appear'd and he then was in 5 deg. 25 min. of Aquarius. They farther observed, that by an Ephe-

merides, which they carried with them, at Venice

would be a conjunction of the Moon and Ju-

piter that very day at one a Clock in the mor-

ning, which they in Nova-Zembla faw at 6, in Tau-

rus. So that the difference of Longitude of these

two places, is 5 hours, which answers to 75 deg.

Venice therefore being accounted in the Longitude

them, they would have staggered us more; but

is by them laid too far North much out of its place, to

fent to him in the rest; besides to place Nova-

affirmed. Nor can any one imagine that the re-

rence; for Mr. Baffins observation, which he made

in Greenland, from the Air whereof that in Nova-

words: Beholding it about a north-north-east Sun,

non) his place at that instant was 2 deg. 26 min. of Virgo, whose declination is (as before) 10 deg.

35 min. The Latitude of the place was 78 deg.

47 min. whose complement was 11 deg. 13 min. the declination being subducted from the complement of of the elevation of the Pole leaveth 38 min. sour

fifths of which is 12 min. being substracted from 38, leaveth 26 min. for the refraction, which is more

or less according to the thickness or thinness of the

fishing.

pers, the Ovl is melted, the flesh is thrown away, the ribs are employ'd to make the houses of the Laps, Fins, Samoieds and the like; the other bones they burn. The Tail ferves for a chopping block, whereupon to cut their blubber. For the man-ner of catching and ordering the Whale, it is this.

When they have discovered him, which is by his fpouting water, which they can discern at a great distance (though where they see plenty of those small Crabs, they have good hopes of find-ing the Whales) seldom sewer then two Shallops well man'd make towards him; and row to him so near, that the Harponer hath opportunity to lance out his Harping-iron, which he doth with all his force; but strikes not at adventure, (for some parts of him, his head parti-cularly, are not vulnerable), but either upon a foft piece of flesh, which he hath near his spour, or under a Fin. The Beaft as soon as wounded hasts down to the bottom of the Sea, they still giving him more Rope, whe eof one end is fastened to the Harping-iron, then they diligently watch his rifing again, when with their lances they wound him in the belly and fuch places as are foftest, and deep as they can; taking heed always that he strike not them or their boat with his tail. When they fee him spout up blood, they know he draws towards his death, and that shortly after he turns up his white belly, which as foon as they fpy, they hale him close to the Ship, and with great Knives flice his fides, raifing the blubber from the flesh: which they do by fixing in it strong Iron Hooks made fast to a Ship rope, which by a pully they lift up still as they cut and loosen the blubber: many of these great flakes they put upon a rope, and fo drag them to the Shore; where they are heaved up by a Crane, and laid upon the Tail of the Fish, enopt into small pieces, afterwards sliced thin like Trenchers, so put into the Cauldrons or Coppers, which becoming brown with the fire are called *Frittures*, are taken out and cast away as having yeilded their Oyl. The Liquor then is laded out into a Boat half full of water, both to cool and cleanse it (by suffering all the filth to fink to the bottom) and thence by long Troughs, that it may be more cooled, conveyed into the Hogsheads or other like vessels.

The head which is at least one third of the whole Fish, is cut off, and tug'd as near the Shore as they can bring it, then hoised up by a crane, and the Fins (Bronchiæ, Pinnæ, or whatever you please to call them, their substance is like horn, but we call them Whale-bone), are cut out, dreffed, and bound up by fifties; and the rest of the head, which yeilds Oyl, cut as the rest of the body. The tongue particularly, which being very great of the figure of a Wool-fack, is also fastened at both ends, and lifted up only in the midft (with which he spouteth up the water ) and about eight tuns weight, veildeth from fix to eleven Hogsheads. One Housson a Diep-man in 1634 got twenty fix Hogsheads (Cados) out of one tongue, and a hundred and twenty out of the body of one Whale.

The Whale hath many enemies; 1. A kind of lowse or insect that eats through his skin to dehead like an Acorn with four horns. 2. The Samwith teeth like a Saw; he feldome gives over the Whale till he hath killed him; he eats up his to three fathoms long, round and small; a sharp fnout and three rows of teeth in his mouth, with

being cut into thin flices, and put into hot Copare taken with a bait fastened to an Hook, with an Iron Chain, for a Rope they will prefently sheer asunder.

The Whales, when the Sea begins to freez, go Southward, dispersing themselves; some unto the coast of America, some few this way, and many keep in the deep and wide Ocean, where the Bafques, who say that the Whales follow the light, used to fish for them, before Greenland was discovered. And I have heard that the Dutch caught a Whale near Japan, that had sticking in her an Harping Iron lost at Greenland.

#### WILLOUGHBIES-ISLAND.

He Dutch had no way to take from Sir Hugh Willoughby the honour of first adventuring upon these Northern Coasts (which he did by the great Sea-man Sebastian Cabot Grand Pilot of England) but by bestowing on him an imaginary Title of an Island, which they call Willoughbies-Island. what we have spoken to this matter in the description of Greenland; it may further be noted. that neither Captain Edge, who travelled those Seas so many times; nor Mr. Seller, nor any other English man that we know of, name any fuch Islands in their Maps, nor do any of the Journals of our Mariners, nor H. Hudson, who expresly went to feek for it, mention any fuch place; and the latest Dutch Map of Nova Zembla ( which is the nearest Country to that imaginary Island ) set out 1678, makes not any mention of it; nor does course towards North-east: nor doth the descripwith good reason several times affirmeth that Willoughbies-Island is no other then a conceit of

#### NOVA-ZEMBLA.

Tova-Zembla is separated from the Samoieds Country by the Streits of Waygates, (or as the new Map calleth them, Straet van Nasfau), it was first discovered by the English in 1556: and fince visited by several both English and Dutch, who have attempted to find out a passage that way into the Tartarian-Sea, and so farther to Cathay, China, Japan, &c. Yet notwithstanding all their endeavours, very little progress hath been made in that discovery; except you will fay, that they discovered by fad experience, that though perhaps the Sea might be continued through those Streits, yet by reason of the very great hinderance, as well as danger, of the Ice, it is unpaffable; or if in some warm Summers perhaps it might be failed, yet is the danger and trouble fo great, that it is not worth the hazard and your the fat; he hath on each fide four feet, an charges of the adventure. Especially since the miscarriage of that worthy Pilot William Barents, who fib, which hath a long Snout, on either fide fet out of confidence of the feasibility of the enterprife, adventured so far that his Ship was first hem'd in, and afterwards frozen and broken in tongue and nothing else. 3. The Hay, from two the Ice: fo that they were forced to winter upon the land, where the good man loft his life; of whose sufferings by cold I have before spowhich he will bite great pieces out of the Whale, ken. Only give me leave here to take notice of and sometimes eat up all the fat; the Fishermen their particular observations of the setting and have found Whales half devoured by them; they rifing of the Sun, comparing them with others

Nova-Zembla is inhabited with people like in clothing, stature, and manner of life to the Samoieds; that they are Idolaters, as many of not again till Feb. 3. Those that stayed there in the others, Barbarous &c. Another Map joyned 1633, fay, that 08. 5, was the last day they faw the with the former also continues Groenland to Greenland on the South-west corner, which also is contrary to all other Relations; but the Map of could read, till the 17; on the 22 the Stars were Nova-Zembla is manifestly calculated out of the all Winter. Jan. 15, they perceived for fix or feven hours about noon, fo much light as they observations of them that wintered there with W.Barents: and therefore I shall neither disparage

nor approve it : further trial may determine it.

A late Traveller a French-man, Chyrurgeon in a Danish Ship, faith, That Nova-Zembla is a Continent joyned on the South to Samoiedia by a ledg of Mountains called by him the Pater-Nofter-Mountains, and on the North to Greenland; which is contrary both to this new Chart, and to the observations of all Marriners both English and Dutch. He faith also that he, with others, went ashore upon Nova-Zembla, and brought away fome of the inhabitants into Denmark; that they were more barbarous then any other nation he had ever feen. A Groenland Monk (in the Chron. of Ifeland) faith, that the Pigmies inhabited Nova-Zembla: this Traveller indeed faith. they were but short, truss'd persons, but not so little as to deserve the name of Pigmies, nor indeed much leffer then his Countreymen the Gronelanders are described.

The Dutch, who wintered there, mention no Beafts. other beafts then Bears, Foxes, and fuch other as live upon prey; for that, fay they, there is neither Leaves nor Grafs, for other Beafts to feed upon; but Mr. Hudson faith, that all the land 25 uin. And from thence it is no more than 60 deg. to Cape Tabin, the uttermost point of Tartary.

What to fay to these observations, so contrary to all Aftronomers, I know por bod. Proceedings of the contrary to all Aftronomers of the contrary to all Aftronomers. Mr. Hudson was there in Summer; and it is profince the Observer hath so grossy mistaken in the Latitude of the place, which he always places in 76 deg. insomuch that Hudson saith, that that place

Our Merchants, that have lived in Russia, say, in the Court of the place.

Our Merchants, that have lived in Russia, fay, Fowls. that upon Nova-Zembla is a great lake wherein a what end he knows not, we have the less reason to afwhich moult their feathers about St. Peters day; Zembla in 76, is to make it in the same Latitude and at that time the Russes go thither to gather as Horn-Sound in Greenland, which no man ever their feathers, and to kill the Fowls, which they dry, and bring into their own Countrey for winfraction of the Sun-beams can cause such a diffe-

Both English and Dutch in their frequenting this coast have given names to several places. And it is a remarkable inconvenience that the Dutch Zembla cannot much differ, will not admit any thing like that difference; which take in his own very rarely make use of a name given by another nation; but had rather give new ones themselves; that the world may take them to be the great difcoverers, and diligent observers.

words: Beholding it about a north-north-east Sun, by the common Compass, at which time the Sun was at the lowest, one sists of his body was above the Horizon, and four sists below; his declination for that instant was 10 deg. 35 min. north, being at noon in 2 deg. 7 min. of Virgo, his daily motion was 38 min. whose half being 19, to be added to the former, (because it was at twelve hours before mon) his place at that instant mas 2 dea. 26 min. In 73 d. was a land discovered by H. Hudson, and called Hold-with-hope, unknown, as he conceived, to any Christian till that time, and (as our late Navigators fay ) to any fince.

#### CHERRY- and other ISLANDS.

Ur men conceive Greenland to be broken Norther 2 land, or a great number of Islands at least, Islands. very near to one another. On the West-side, they discovered as far as 82 deg. the most Northerly point they called Point Purchas, there they found very many Islands, which they thought not worthy to give names to, being careful only to take notice of tholefix or eight Harbours which were commodious for their fishing. On the East-side, they went no farther then 78 deg. because the Dutch disturbed their trading on that side. There of it (wherein Barents in 1595 wintered) in the are also many Islands, some of which are named, Hopefame parallel with part of Greenland; and that as Hope-Island, discovered in 1613; which may Island.

commission, and at the charges of King Edward the fixth, but at the advice and direction of the and which they place near Nova-Zembla. Besides Sir H. Willoughby seem to have fayled that way, which is East and by North from Sainam, but set his tion he made of the Countrey agree to a finall Island. All which being considered, Mr. Purchas the Cart-makers; and for fuch we shall let it país till better informed.

Whale-

Situation But to return to Nova-Zembla: There is lately

Nova-a new Chart of Nova-Zembla put out in Holland, Zembla, which separates it from Samoiedia by the Streights

Mayens-Island, though indeed it corresponds well to neither; but rather to the later. It belongeth to Greenland, and is but a small Island, and lies North-east and South-west; whereas the Countrey Sir H. Willoughby landed upon, was a large Countrey, (in as much as he fayled many days by the fide of it,) and lies North and South, which must be Greenland. Edges-Island was discovered 1616, by Capt. T. Edge, who had made that voyage ten times. Wyches-Ifland (fo call'd from a Gentleman of that name) was found out 1617, but there being nothing remarkable come to our knowledg concerning these, we pass them over. Only it is worth noting, that both the Whale and Morfs-fishing was known and practifed 800 years ago, as appears by the Relation which Other the Normegian made to his Lord Alfred King of England; where he also faith, that the Morsses were hunted for their teeth, which were mightily esteemed.

Cherry-Island, when first discovered I know not, but it received not its name, nor was known to be of any profit till 1603, when a Ship fet out at the charges of Sir Francis Cherry touched upon it, and found there some Lead, and a Morsses tooth; but staved not to fish, because the year was too far fpent. However they called it (in honour of Sir Francis Cherry, for whose use they took possession

of it.) Cherry-Island.

In 1604, a Ship fet fail (Mr. Welden the Merchant, and Steven Bennet the Master) from London, April 15, and arrived at Cola in Lapland May 1: they stayed in Lapland till July 1, and July 8 they came in fight of Cherry; and they came to an Anchor on the South-fouth-east fide, but, because of the stream, could not land: so that they sailed round about the file, and at length anchored two miles from the Shore. Going on land one of them with his Gun killed as many Fowl as almost laded their Boat. July 9, they found on Shore nothing but store of Foxes; that part of the Island was in 74 deg. 45 min. July 10, they weighed Anchor and stood into another Bay, and came to anchor in eight fathoms, where they faw an incre-dible number of Morsses swimming in the Sea. Coming to Shore, they espied a vast company of them lying on the ground, they shot at them with three Guns they carried with them, but with all their weapons they could kill but fifteen of above 1000 that lay there like Hogs hudling together on heaps, but they found as many teeth as filled an Hogshead. Before the 13th, they killed near 100 more, making use only of their teeth.

In 1605, the fame persons went again, arriving there July 2, they went on Shore, and July 6, slew abundance of Morsses, and not only with Shot, as they did the year before, but with Lances dextrously used directing them to certain places of their bodies; they began also to boil their Blubber, and made 11 Tuns of Oyl, (5 of their bellies will yeild one Hogshead,) and abundance of high and steep place; they always go in great com-Teeth. Here also they found a Lead-mine under Mount-misery, and brought away about 30

Tun of the Oar.

In 1606, the same Ship with the same persons was sent again, and landed July 3, in 74 deg. 55 min. where they stayed till the Ice was all cleared; for the Morsses will not come to Shore till 2 great Bears; they made 22 Tuns of Oyl, and 3 Hogsheads of Teeth.

be that the Dutch call Willoughbies-land, or John 2 young Morsses a Male and Female, the Female died, the Male lived 10 weeks in England; where they taught it many things.

In 1610, at another voyage with two Ships they killed many Bears, and faw divers young ones, no bigger than young Lambs, very gamefome and lufty; they brought two of them into England. Much Fowl also they slew, and many Seals; and June 15, fet up an Enfign in token of possession of the Island for the Muscovia Company: in Gull-Island they found three Lead-mines, and a Coal-mine on the North side of the Island. Three Ships more also came to fish at Cherry-Island. they killed 500 Morsses at one time, at other times near 300 more, one man killing forty with his lance at one days hunting.

The Morfs, Walrush, Horse-whale, Rosmarus, or Morses Sea-horse, (for so he is by the Ancients often called. though of late they have discovered another Fish not unlike him, with straight teeth, which they call the Sea-horse) hath a Skin like a Sea-calf, (with thort and fad yellow fur ) a mouth like a Lion : if any, hardly discernable, ears, yet they hear well. and are frighted with noise; (which also is said of the Whale, that he is driven away with the found of a Trumpet,) large breaft, short thighs. four feet, and upon each foot 5 Toes with short sharp Nails, with which they climb the Ice 5 and as large as a great Ox, having a great femicircular Tusk growing on each fide of their upper jaw; which are very much valued, especially by the Northern people, partly for their uses in medicines as to make cramp-rings, (which they make also of the briftles upon his cheeks) to refift poison, and other malignant diseases, wherein they are at least equal to that called the Unicorns-horn, but more for their beauty, which is equal to, if not furpaffing, Ivory. The heaviness of it, makes it much sought after for handles of Swords. Their skins being dreffed are thicker then two Ox-hides, yet light and excel-lent to make Targets against Darts and Arrows of the Savages. They feed upon Fish and Herbs, and fleep, if there be Ice, upon that; where if furpri-fed, the female cafts her young ones (of which she hath commonly two at a time) into the Sea, and her felf after them, fwimming away with them in her arms; and if provoked, after the hath secured them, returning many times to fet upon the Boat, into which if she can fasten her teeth, she will eafily fink it. But if they be farther from the Water they all rife up together and with their weight and force falling upon the Ice endeavour to break it: as they did when furprifed by Jonas Pool in 1610, where himself and divers of his men escaped drowning very narrowly; one of them being in the Sea, the Morsies fer upon him with their teeth, but with very great labour and hazzard of his company he escaped death, though fore wounded. Frequently also they sleep on the Shore, and if they have convenience, upon an panies, and fet one to keep watch; which if sur-prifed a sleep, 'tis an easy matter to kill all the rest; but if he give warning by grunting, they clap their hinder feet under their two tusks, and so roll into the Sea. But if they be caught on plain ground, yet are they hardly slain, being both strong and fierce, and all hasting one way to the ed; for the Moriles will not come to snore un trong and many one was a second on the loc be all vanished, where at one time in fix water. The Datch at first were very much trou-hours, they slew betwixt 7 and 800 Morsses, and bled to kill them, their Shor the beast valued not much, their Hatchets and Half-pikes would not pierce them, nor did they think they could be In 1608, June 21, was so hot that the meked killed, except struck with great force in the midst Pitch run down the sides of their Ship: in 7 hours of the forchead. The first time they set upon them, riten fun down the fides of their only: in 7 hours of 200 they fee above 900 Morfles, making 31 of 200 they could not kill one, but went for Tuns of Oyl and above 2 Hogsheads of Teeth, their Ordinance to shoot them. Our men after besides 40 more. They took alive into their Ship, a little experience found the way to dispatch them

with Javelins, as is before rehearfed. Some imagine this to be John-Mayens-Island but it feems rather that it is not; for the northmost point of that is in 71 d. 23 m. whereas this is 74 d.55 m. except the Dutch be not so accurate in their observarions and calculations as were to be wisht, which Imuch suspect, v. Nova-Zembla. Besides Cherry-Hand is round, not frequented with Whales but Morsies. Our men also have travelled it on foot from North to South, which on Mayens-Island, cannot be done; and though they tell many particunot be done; and though they feel many particu-lars of the place, yet they never mention the great Beeren-berg. Hope-Illand indeed is a long Illand, lies much what as they fay of Mayens, and hath heen visited by the Whale-fishers, but it is more North then they place their Island. The itch of acribing discoveries to themselves hath brought (as I fear) confusion both in this and many other matters of this nature.

#### 70HN MATENS-ISLAND.

Tohn Mayens-Island, so called from the name of the first Discoverer, (as the Dutch pretend) feems by the English to be called Hope-Island, or if not, I know not whether the English have been upon it. It feems not to be of any great consequence, all that is spoken of it, being that it extends in length from South-west to Northeast. The farther it shoots out in length, the more contracted and narrower it grows in breadth; fo that in the middle the distance is very small between both Shores. Before the rather on the North of America. From Cape Fare-Whale-fishing was removed to Greenland, in well in 60 deg. 30 min. on the South, it is unthe Summer time this Island was much frequented by the Sea-men whom trade invited thither; and the Island was well known to most of the Northern adventurers of Europe; but fince the Whales have deferted those Shores, and have removed their Sea-quarters farther to the North, the Sea-men and Fisher-men have been forced to follow their Prey to Greenland. For it feems the Whales, either weary of the place, or fensible of their own danger, do often change their Harbours. In the Spring time the western side of the Island is not fo much enclosed with Ice, as that venture to another Country, whereof he had which lies in the North; where it runs out into the Sea, with a sharp point behind the Mountain of Bears; for on this side, all the year long, the Ice never removes from the Shore, above ten miles; and in the Spring time fo befieges it, that there is no passage through it. For which reason the Mariners, who are bound for this Island, use all the care they can to avoid the Eastern, and to make directly to the Western Shore, there to lie while the fishing season continues; if by miscarriage they come upon the East-side, they are then forced to fetch a compass about the North part of the Island, whereby they are not only exposed to the terrible winds that blow off from Bears-Mountain, but also to the dangers of the Floating Ice: for here the Sea flows from South to North, and ebbs from North to South. At the Northern end of the Island appears the Bears-Mountain of a prodigious height, and so perpenthe top of it. This Mountain from the Bears there frequently seen, called Beerenberg or the Bears-Mountain, at the borrom takes up the whole bears-Mountain, at the borrom takes up the whole space between the E-flow takes up the Wilder and the Bears-Mountain, at the borrom takes up the whole space between the E-flow takes up the Wilder and the Bears-Mountain, at the borrom takes up the whole space between the E-flow takes up the Wilder and the Bears-Mountain. munitarn or a produgious neign, and to perfect dicularly steep, that it is impossible to climb to the top of it. This Mountain from the Bears there frequently seen, called Beerenberg or the Shore; on the North-fide it leaves a little room for leveller ground to the Ocean; and being of it had been to many Stoves. They fay also, that prodigious height, may be descryed 30 miles

thern Angle, is the extream point shooting out to

the North 2, Oofthoeck is the most Eastern point Tsbergh mark'd 1. 2. 3. are three Mountains of Ice, or rather vaft heaps of congealed Snow, which diffolved by the hear of the Sun, falls from the top of Bears-Mountain, but upon the Sun's retiring freezes again. 3, Zuydooft-hoeck, is the Southeast Angle. From this point the Shore extends it felf from East to West to a little Island, and then winds again to the West and South; in some places not passable by reason of its steepness, in others smooth enough. 4. Cleyn Sand-bay or Little Sand-bay, Eyerland, or Eggland, being certain Rocks full of Birds, here about a Musket shot from the Shore, the Sea is 60 fathom deep, and a little farther, the founding line will not reach to the bottom. 5, Groote Hoot-bay or great wood-bay, by reason of the great pieces of rotten timber, that are there found. In this, which is the narrowest part of the Island, are certain Mountains not very steep, from the top whereof any person calling them that stand upon either Shore may be heard by both. 6, Cleyn Hoot-bay, or Little Wood-bay. 7, English Bay and feveral others, to which the Dutch have given fuch names as they thought fit.

#### GRONELAND,

Alled also Groenland, Groinland, and more The name anciently Engroenland, lies (as the Islan- and situaders fay ) like an Half-moon about the North of tion. their Countrey, at the distance of four days failing. But it feems not to lye fo much East, but known to how many degrees in the North. The East and West are encompass'd by two great Oceans, but at what degrees of Longitude is not yet discovered. Only Mr. Fotherby found it near the Coast of Groneland, in 71 deg. and the South of Greenland to be above two hundred

It is faid to have been discover'd first by a Ancient Norwegian Gentleman, whose name was Eric Rot- discovecop, or Red Head; who having committed a murther in Iseland, to save his life, resolved to adheard some obscure, flying reports. He succeeded fo well, that he arrived in a fafe Harbour called-Sandstasm, lying between two Mountainous Promontories; the one upon an Island over against Groneland, which he called Huidlerken, or White Shirt, because of the Snow upon it: the other on the Continent, called Huarf Eric. He winter'd in the Island; but when the season suffer'd, pass'd into the Continent: which because of its greenness and flourishing he called Groneland. Thence he fent his Son to Olaus Trugger King of Norway to get his pardon, which was eafily granted, when he was inform'd by him of this new discovery. Whereupon divers Gentlemen adventured to plant there; who multiplying not long after, divided the whole Country into the Eastern and Western; and built two Cities, Garde and Albe. In Albe was a Bishops See, and a Cathedral Church dedicated to St. Anthony. The Seat also of the Vice-Roy, sent thither from time to time by the fpace between the Eastern and the Western and being conveyed into the Cells, and other this Monastery is built all of Pumice-stones, and that this hot water falling upon them, mixeth with the outer parts, and produces a fort of

Ry the Norwe-

A. Zani.

Englisb.

But what the Norwegians conquered, or posfessed in this Country, was an inconsiderable corner of that large Continent. Themselves mention a Nation, whom they call Skrelingers, to have inhabited in the middle of the Land, but what which they called the black Plague; which fwept away, not only most of that Nation in Groneland, but also the Merchants and Mariners in Norway that maintained that traffique: or whether it were England. fome other reason, which is now forgotten; so it is, that fince 1349, little intelligence hath dere-establish his dominion in those parts; but that being cast away, discouraged him from any further enterprise; till now of late Christian IV, renewed fomewhat again of that navigation, of which by and by. In 1406, the Bishop of Dron-theim sent a Priest (called Andreas) to succeed Henry Bishop of Garda, if dead; if alive, to return and bring notice of the state of the Church there. But Andreas never came back; nor hath there been fince any further care taken to supply Bishops, or maintain Christianity there. There is a relation in *Purchas's* Pilgrim, part 3, of one 12 min. the compass varying to 82 deg. West-Ivor Boty a Gronelander, translated 1560 out of the Norweighifb Language; which gives a fuffi-ciently particular account of all the places in that Country inhabited by Christians; but nothing most likely place to find the passage; and it was from him called Fretum Davis.

Afterwards another part of it is faid to be difcovered by Antonio Zani; the relation of whose adventures is at large in Hackbaits third Volume. I shall not insert them, because not useful to our present purpose. And tho there be grounds sufficient to make us doubt of fome of these relations. yet not to reject them. Gudbrandus Thorlacius, an Islandish Bishop, and discreet person saith, that the Islandish Chronicles affirm, that they used formerly to trade to Engroneland, and that in the days of Popery that Country had Bishops. Now our men in all the places where they have landed, find none but Savages, and those also Idolaters, fpeaking a language different from all that ever they heard; though the Natives in their cuftoms most resemble the Laplanders, of whom more in due place.

The occasion of our voyages to those Coasts, Later difwas to find out a way to China, &cc. by the North-

North-east.

The first whom we read to have searched the Sir Mar-North-west for a passage, was Martyn Frobisber, tin Fre- who in 1576, with two Barks coming to the height of 62 deg. found a great Inlet, called by him Frobifbers Straits, whereinto having failed 60 leagues, with main land on either fide, returned. He found there a certain Oar, which he conceived to be of Gold; and the next year he made a fecond voyage to fetch a quantity of it, but it proving to be nothing but black Lead, answer'd not expectation; yet they found a Silver Mine. which lay so deep and fast in the Rocks, that they could not dig it. They melted Gold also, but in very small quantities, out of several stones they found there upon Smiths Isle. They found also a dead fish, of about twelve foot long, not unlike in fhape to a Porcpoife, having an hornfix foot long (fuch as is commonly called Unicorns-horn) growing out of his fnout, which is still kept at Windsor. In 1578, he went out again upon a difcovery; wherein passing as far as he thought

NORTHERN-ISLANDS. good, he took possession of the Land in the name

of Queen Elizabeth, calling it Meta incognita.

In 1583, Sir Humpbrey Gilbert upon the fame Sir Hum design went to the great River of St. Laurence in Gilbert Canada, took possession of the Country, and settled they were we know not. But whether their pau-city exposed them to the mercilesness of the Na-tives: or whether it were an Epidemical disease, passed a great Strait, North of Virginia, from the West or South Ocean, and offer'd to be Pilor for the discovery, but dyed before he came into

In 1585, Mr. John Davis was employed with Mr. Da. two Barks to the fame fearch. The first Land he wie rended to us concerning Groneland, till feeking the North-weft paffage to China, occasioned more one part of Groneland; then he arrived in 64 deg. knowledg of it. In 1389, they fay, that the King of Demark lent a Fleet thirther, with intention to great quantity of that Oar which Frobifber brought into England, and also Lapis Specularis. Thence they went to 66 deg. 40 min. to Mount Raleigh. Totness Sound, &c. where they saw some few low shrubs, but nothing else worth noting.

In 1586, he made a fecond voyage to the fame place, where he found amongst the Natives Copper Oar, as also black and red Copper. Thence they fearched many places Westward, and returned with good hopes of discovering

ward, the Land they called London-Coast; and there they found an open Sea, and forty leagues between Land and Land, thinking this to be the

Thus from time to time proceeded the dif-Mr. Hulcovery of these Countries; but now not upon for. hopes of a passage to the Indies, but for the profit of trading; till Mr. Hudson in 1610, after he was satisfied that there was no passage Northeafterly, was fent to make a trial here also. He proceeded an hundred leagues further than any before had done; and gave names to certain places, as Defire-provokes, Ifles of Gods mercies, Prince Henry's-Cape, King James's Cape, Queen Am's-Cape, and the like; but the Ice hindred him from going further, and the fedition of his men from returning home.

In 1612, James Hall returning into England, and James with him William Bafin, who discovered Cockins Hall. Sound, in the height of 65 deg. 20 min. which differed in Longitude from London 60 deg. 30 min. Westward. They saw also the footing of a great Beast, they supposed an Elk, or the like. James was to line out a way to comme, etc. by the trouter the was killed in the Boat by a Native, pretending to trade with them. They tried the Mine at Cunninghams River, which the Danes had digged before, and found it to be nothing worth. There were Rocks of very pure stone, finer and whiter than Alabaiter; and Angelica growing plentifully in many places, which the Savages use to eat.

In 1615, Mr. Baffin was fent again; he found Mr. Baf Fair-Point to differ in Longitude from London fin. 74 deg. and 5 min. Westward. But the chief thing they discover d was, that there was no passage in the North of Davis Straits, it being no other than a great Bay; but that profit might be made by fifting for Whales, Morsies, and Unicorns, of which there are good store.

In 1616, Mr. Baffin went again. In Sir Tho. Smiths Sound, 78 deg. Lat. their Compafs varied 56 deg. Westward, the greatest variation that is any where known. Delpairing to discover their defired North-west passage, they returned home, and fince that we hear of no more voyages made from England upon that defign.

The King of Denmark also, partly to advance By the

the trading of his own, and partly to renew chagrin, which they continually lived in for the his ancient pretence to that country, if any thing hould be discovered worth the claiming, whilit the English were busic in these discoveries, set out two Ships and a Pinnace 1605, the Admiral was Capt. John Cunningham a Scot, Godske Lindenaw a noble Dane, was Vice-Admiral, the chief Pilots were Fames Hall and John Knight, English men. Gotske arrived on some part of the country, where he traffick'd fome finall matters with the natives. took two of them, and returned into Denmark. The other two Ships arrived at Cape Farewell, thence went to Frobibers Straits, gave Danily names to divers places, traded with the natives, of whom they brought away three, and found certain stones, in a place call'd Cunninghams Ford. out of an hundred pound of which, were extracted twenty-fix ounces of fine filver.

In 1606, He sent again four Ships and a Pinnace, Godske Lindenan Admiral, and James Hall Pilot-General; they brought away five of the natives.

In 1607, James Hall was fent again, but the Seamen mutining as foon as he came to the coaft. brought the Ship back again into Denmark, without any thing done.

The King of Denmark fet out two Ships more. under Christian Richardson an Holsteiner, with Norwegian and Iselandish Mariners, who returned before they faw shore. More of their expeditions we know not, till 1619, when he fent out John Munck with two Ships. They arrived fafe at Cape Farewell, 60 deg. 30 min. where their tackle was fo frozen, and full of ificles, that they could not handle them; the next day was so hot, that they could not endure their clothes, but wrought in their shirts. The south part of Hudsons Bay he call'd Mare Novum; that part towards Groneland, Mare Christianum. He arriv'd in 63 deg. 20 min. where he winter'd, and call'd it Muncks Winterwhete he whiled d, and the rountry New Denmark, (it feems to be near Diggs Island). In that long winter he there endured, little of note happen'd, but that in April it rained, and then came thither vast quantities of fowls, of divers forts, to breed in the impossibility of his ever getting home to those quiet, undisturbed places. Of all his company, which was forty-fix in one Ship, and fix-told them, that he intended to go northward teen in the Pinnace, scarce so many were left fo far, and when he was there the stars would teen in the Pinnace, fearce fo many were left alive, as were able to bring the Pinnace thorow very horrid dangers to their own country.

In 1636, The Gronelandish Society at Copenhagen, fent two Ships; which arrived at Fretum being found to contain no Gold at all, he was fo feverely blamed by the Prefident of the Soknown of any adventures that way from Den-

If any one defire to know what became of the eight Gronelanders, brought at feveral times into fift of many Islands, different in shapes and bigthing fo much abhorr'd by them as wine, or oyl. But whatever was done to, or for them, purity of the air, perhaps they might have done it could never take away that melancholy and more rationally to the cold.

want of their beloved country. They could never be brought to learn much of the Danish language, or to apprehend any thing of Christian Religion. Three of them were fent back towards their own country 1606, the most towardly and hopeful, who might ferve for interpreters and brokers to the Danes; but two of them, Oxo and Omeg died in the Ship, and the third (because the Danes durst not land, or trade, by reason of the great numbers of natives that appear'd in arms on the coast, ready to revenge them that had been before carried away ) was brought back into Denmark, to his former treatment. An Ambassador arriving there from Spain, the King was pleased to shew him those Savages, and their dexterity in rowing, which was by all the spectators admired. The Ambassador sending them money. one of them had the courage to buy him clothes after the Danish fashion, got a feather in his cap, boots and spurs, and all things ala cavaliere; he came also to the King, and defired to serve him: but this fervor was quickly decay'd, and the poor man returned to his fadness and complaints. Some of them endeavoured to get to Sea in their little boats, but being retrieved, dyed of melancholy. Two lived divers years at Koldingen in Julland, where they were employed in diving for Pearl-Muscles; in which, their skill and dexterity was fuch, that every one that faw them. believed they had practifed the fame employment in their own country. Such fuccess they had, that the Governor promifed himself great profit thereby; and that in a short time he should sell Pearls by the quart, if they continued. But his covetousness destroyed his gain; for not content with what they fished in summer, he also compelled them under the ice in winter time: where one of them fell into fuch a difease, from the cold so contracted, that he dved. After whose death the other never enjoyed himfelf; but finding an opportunity, he got his little Boat, and before he was overtaken, got to the main Sea. But being brought back, they represented to him, direct him into his own country.

The country is mostly all high-land and The Soil, mountains, cover'd with snow all the year, but &c. the fouthern parts more than the northern. Davis, near to which the Pilot found a black They have very little or no wood growing there, fand, which he conceived to contain confidera- except fome few bushes, and not many plants ble quantity of Gold, wherewith he freighted or herbs; confequently, not many beafts there his Ship, neglecting further difcovery. Returning to Denmark, and his Sand, after examination ing. There are divers mountains, which promife rich mines of mettal: and some have been found to contain it actually, others only to make ciety, and fo ashamed to be mistaken, that he a shew. The inhabitants know neither sowing dyed with grief. And fince that nothing more nor planting; tho the foil feem'd to be fertil and pleafant, especially between the mountains. The northern parts, by reason of the terrible ice and cold are wholly undiscovered; the fouthern con-Denmark; the account is this: The King com-ness: which seems to be the reason, that in these manded great care should be taken of them, Seas are many and various strong currents, and (as appointed certain persons to attend them, to give Ivor Boty faith) very many dangerous whirlpools them liberty enough, fo as they prevented their towards the west and north; none of which howescape. No necessary or convenience was want- ever have been found by our Mariners. The ing; their food fuch as they could eat, milk, but raw. They could eat no bread, nor boil'd meat, but nodifease, grew worse immediately, and could not brandy. Their pleafantest beuvrage was train-there be cured. Which they attributed to the

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tables. Our men observed this peculiarity both tables. Our men observed this pecuniarly both in their Foxes and Dogs, that their pizzles were of bone. Tho it is very likely, that there are the fame forts which are in *Lapland* and *Samoieda*; but our men have not fearched any more than the shoars, both because of their short stay, and the treachery of the inhabitants.

Of Fishes there is great both plenty and variety, Whales, Seals, Dog-fish; but in these are caught the greatest quantity of Sea-Unicorns, whose horns are so much esteemed, and kept as rarities in the Cabinets of Princes. The natives here are fo well flored with it, that they have fufficient both for truck, and their own use. They make of them (besides other utensils) fwords, and heads for their darts and arrows; which they work and grind with stones, till they make them as sharppiercing as ours. This horn grows in the fnout of the fifth, and is his weapon, wherewith he fears not to fight the Whale; and to affault, and fome-times endanger a Ship. The fish it felf is as large as an Ox, very strong, fwift, and hard to be caught, except left on the shore by the tide, or entangled by the weeds.

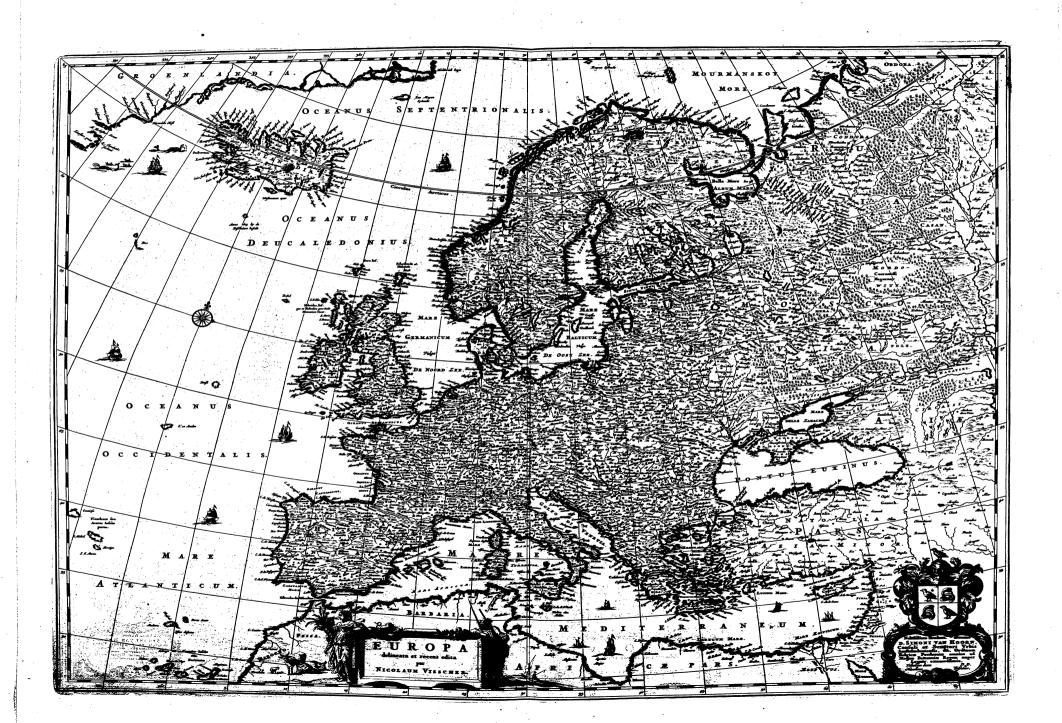
Fowls are here in great abundance and variety. Our men have feen those they call Balsgeefe, or fuch as once a year come to breed in the Bass, a famous rock or Island near Edinburgh. The natives also have a very great art and dexterity in making and fetting fnares and fpringes to catch them; which they do chiefly for their skins and feathers. Two or three of our men, with their guns, killed in one day fifteen hundred, and found them worse tasted, but better clothed than those of the same kind in these countries; they could not eat them till flayed, plucked off; which is the reason that the natives dress their skins as they do those of beasts, and Seals, and make garments of them; using them to all purposes like other furrs; with the feathers also observed in all other cold countries, as well as Groneland.

All persons, that have been there, give a wonderful and strange account of a certain northlight, as they call it, not eafily conceived by them who have not feen it. It appears usually about north, yet doth it enlighten the whole country; fometimes also Norway, Iseland, and even these regions of ours, as Gassendus (vita Piresk, & exercit. In Dostorem Flud) faith, himself observed, and at large describes. Nor should I much doubt to affirm, that it is that which is fometimes feen in England, and especially in the northern parts. call'd Streaming. It is faid to be like a great pillar (or beam) of fire, yet darting out rays and streams every way, moving also from place to place, and leaving behind it a mift or cloud; continuing also till the Sun-beams hide it.

The country feems to be inhabited by divers nations, differing in habit, manners, and language. Those whom James Hall found and brought with him, differed much from those with whom Gotske Lindenaw had to do. That part which the Norwegians are faid to have anciently possessed, was an inconsiderable part of that whole country, and they found feveral nations there befides which are commonly caves at the foot of an hill.

Two Boty speaks much also of their great numbers of Cows and Sheep; but our men found on beasts there, but Bears, Foxes (very many of ther, but only against them. Our late discovery which are black), Rain-Deer, and Dogs, whereof are two forts, a bigger, which they use to draw their Sleds; and a lefter, which they feed for their cheles. a great King, carried upon mens shoulders, and they called him Cachico. But more particulars than these, I find not.

The inhabitants are generally of a low flature, Inhabitalist hair, flat noo'd, broad fac'd, lips turned tames. up, and of a ripe Olive colour, some of them also quite black. Their women (for their greater ornament doubtless) stain their faces in blew, and sometimes in black streaks, which colour they let into the skin, by pricking it with a sharp bone, that it will never be taken nor worn out. In all things they refemble the Sa-moieds and Laplanders. They are very active and ftrong, yet could fome of our English run swifter. and leap farther than any of them; but they were hard enough for any of ours at wraftling. They are also very couragious, and fornetimes desperate, for rather than be taken by our men, they would throw themselves down the rocks and mountains. Extreamly thievish, treacherous, and revengeful they proved; nor could any kindness or fair dealing win them; but, as true Barbarians, never omitted any opportunity of fulfilling their defires; they would fteal when they faw the Mariners look upon them. After they had been well used and treated at their tables, they would shoot at, sling stones, wound, and kill our men, if they could. Yet are they apprehenfive enough, and quickly conceive yours, and express their own meaning. If they had not feen what was asked them, they winked, or cover'd their eyes; if they understood not, stopt their ears, and the like. They delight exceedingly in musick, to which they would keep time both with their voice, hands, and feet: wonderful also affectionate one to another, and to their country. In one voyage there went a Danish Matheir skins being very thick, tough, and more country. In one voyage there went a Danish Macover'd with feathers; which also were not easily riner, with black hair, flat nos'd, and other, tho not very exact, refemblances of a Gronelander; as foon as they faw him, they came about him, kissed him, hung upon him, and shewed to him all possible demonstrations of kindness and affeoutward in fummer, inward in winter: which is ction. And those who were in Denmark, never enjoy'd themselves, nor had any content, but continually pined away, and languish'd with difcontent for their condition, and love of their country. Their religion, fuch as it is, feems to be unto the Sun; for when our people invited them to conversation, bartering, &c. they held the time of the new Moon, and tho only in the up their hands towards the Sun, and cried Totan, nor would they come near us, till our men had done the like. But John Munck, and divers others, having gone farther into the country, found images, fuch as we make of Devils, with horns. beaks, claws, cloven feet, &c. very ill made; Altars alfo, and quantities of bones of beafts, as of Deer, Foxes, Dogs, and the like, near unto them. They feem also, as all Idolaters, given to inchantments and forceries. Our men have feen them lying flat upon the earth, and muttering their prayers, or charms, into the ground, worshipping the Devil, whose proper habitation they conceive to be under them. In some diseases they tye a stick to a great stone, to which they pay their devotions; and if they can lift it up eafily and lightly, they think their prayers are heard, and recovery granted. In winter they retire from the Sea-fide, unto the warmer valleys, where they have their houses and towns;



their doors, which are low and round, open to the fourth; and they dig trenches also to draw away the water that falls, or drains, from the away the water that rails, or drains, from the hill. The entrance, and some part of their house stands without the cave, which they frame very handfomly and commodiously of the ribs of Whales join'd artificially at the top, and cover'd with Seals-skins. They raife also one part of their with seals-strins. I ney raine also one part of their floor higher than another, which they ftrow with moss to sleep upon. But in their fishing time they have tents, which they remove from place to place in their larger Boats. They fet up four poles, and cover them with skins; which ferves very well in fummer: when fishing is done, they return with them to their houses. Their manner of bartering, is to make two heaps, one of fuch things as they defire, the other of what they would part with; and they cease not to take away from the one or other, till the trade is ballanced. The chiefest things of ours which they valued, were knives, needles, little pieces of iron, looking-glasses, &c. for these they would fell their bows and arrows, their boats, and strip themselves of their clothes, but never, like some other Barbarians, fell their wives and children.

Their clothing is either of birds skins, with the feathers and down upon them, or Seals, Dogfish, or the like. Seals they use most in their fishing, because that fift there abounds, and are easily deceived, by seeing one clad in their own Livery: besides, that these kind of surs are not fo apt to be wet, tho dip'd in water. They wear the hair fides outward in fummer, inward in winter, and in great colds carry two or more fuits one upon another. They drefs their skins very well, making them dry, foft, and durable, and fow them also very strong with sinews of beafts, and needles made of fish-bones.

But in nothing do they shew so much art, as in their Boats or Canoes. They are made of that we call Whalebone, about an inch thick and broad, and these not set like ribs, but all along from prow to poop, saft sowed to one another with strong sinews, and cover'd over with Seals-skin. They are from ten to twenty foot long, and about two foot broad, made like a Weavers shuttle, sharp at both ends, so that he can row either way; and in making this pointedness they are of all things most curious, for therein confifts the strength of their Vessel. In the middle of it are the ribs, both to keep the fides afunder, and to make the hole in the co-vering, wherein the rower fits. They have a deck made of the fame materials, which is closely fasten'd to the sides, in the midst whereof is a round hole, as big as the middle of a man; fo that when he goes to Sea, he fets himself in that hole, stretching out his feet forward into the hollow of the Boat; he stops up the hole so close with his frock, or loofe upper garment, that no water can enter, tho it were in the bottom of the Sea. His frock is strait tyed at the handwrifts, and to his neck, and his capouch fowed also close to it; so that if the Boat be overturned or overwhelmed in the Sea, he rifes up again without any wet either upon his skin or in his Boat. They have but one oar, which is about fix foot long, with a paddle fix inches broad at either end, this ferves him both to bal-

round like an oven, close to one another; and lance his Boat, and moveit; which he doth with paffages in the inner parts from one to another; that incredible celerity, that one of our Boats with ten oars is not able to keep company with them; the Danish relation faith, that they rowed so swift, that they even dazled the eyes of the spectators; and tho they crossed frequently, vet never interfered or hit one another.

Their fifting ordinarily is darting; their darts Their are long, ftrongly barbed, and at the other end Fifting. have bladders fathed to them, that when they have ftruck the fifth, he may fpend himself with ftrugling to get under water, which yet he can-

not do, and fo is easily taken. Besides these, they have greater Boats for the removing their tents and other utenfils, as also to carry their fish they have caught to their houses; these are thirty and forty foot long, and have fometimes ten, and fometimes more feats for rowers. Cardinal *Bembus* (in his *Venetian* Hiftory) faith, that in his time one of these, with feven persons in it, was by storm cast upon the coast of Britany. I know not whether it be worth mentioning, that they have Kettles and Pans made of stone (some fay of Loadflone) that endures the fire wonderfully, but not having tools fit to hollow them sufficiently, they make up the edges of Whalebone.

#### FREESLAND, or FRISELAND,

Ieth in 60 deg. more westerly than any part of Europe: distant from Ifeland It is reported in bigness not to be much lesser than England; a ragged and high land, the mountains cover'd with fnow, and the coait fo full of drift Ice, that it is almost inaccessible.

. It was first discovered to us by Nicolao and Its Disco-Antonio Zani, two Venetian Gentlemen that were very. here shipwrack'd. They describe the inhabitants to be good Christians, very civil, and to be go-vern'd by a great Lord, whose name was Zichmay, whose mighty conquests, and strange accidents, may be read in Hackluit. It is not our business to write or repeat romances. Those men whom our Seamen (touching there accidently) faw, were like in all things to the Gronelanders, both in features of body, and manner of living, as much as they could judge; fo like, that many of them thought it continued to Groneland; in which opinion also they were confirm'd by the multitudes of the Islands of ice, which coming from the north, argued land to be that way: for many of our Mariners hold, that falt water doth not freeze, but that all the ice they find in the Sea comes from the Bays and mouths of fresh water Rivers; for the ice it self is fweet and fresh being dissolved, and serves to all purposes as well as spring or river water. Befides, the falt Sea (they fay) is always in motion, and so cannot freeze. But the Dutch, who wintred in Nova Zembla, took notice that the falt water freez'd, and that two inches thick in

one night. There feems to be good fifting every where upon the coast. In their foundings they brought up a fort of pale Coral, and little stones clear as Chrystal. They call dit West England, and one of the highest mountains they called Charing-



rity feems to have peo-

pled Africa, and some parts of the adjoining and Japhet were so intermingled, that even anciently, much less in these later times, there could or be any exact diffinguishing of their limits. The the common opinion is, that Japher's fons inhabited the greatest part of Europe. We must and content our felves with that of the Ancients, and content out leaves with that of the Ancients, dividing the then known world into Europe, Afa, and Africa; the modern difcoverers have added The anci-The anciental two when this division of the Earth ent divient division of the reasons of it, and of the impositions as also the reasons of it, and of the impositions of the names, is to us utterly unknown. That it is very ancient, appears by Herodotus, the first credible Historian that we have of the Heathens; and from what he fays in his fourth Book, it may be eafily collected, that even in his time, tho the names were univerfally receiv'd, yet the reafons of them were not known. It should seem however, that the division was made by the them, but in other respects the division seems not fo rational; for Asia is much bigger than both the other; nor is Europe an equal balance for Africa: but Europe being least known to them, and seeming a vast territory, perhaps they might think that the whole Earth was not large enough to contain more than three fuch proportions. Besides the Regions within both the Polar Circles, feem not to be comprehended under any of these parts; and tho the limits betwixt Europe and Asia seem to be well determined as far as *Palus Meotis*, yet are they beyond that (which is the greater part) not fo diffinctly constituted by any natural limits, nor any other certainty. However tho perhaps the division of the Astronomers into Zones, Climates, &c. may feem more accurate, yet is this, to us especially (who consider not the spaces of ground only, but the differences of Nations also and habitations) much more commodious, and therefore we shall follow it in these discourses.

> four parts of the world, yet in many respects is by learned men preferred before the rest. Strabo. and after him many other Geographers, have recommended it for the mildness of the air, the and beauty of the inhabitants. To which may peopled from the North, the Geræ being origi-

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HE Holy Scripture (a be added, the magnificence of their Governments. Monument ancienter, the freedom of their Subjects, the equality of and of greater authority their Laws, the arts and industry of the people, then any among the and above all the fanctity of their Religion: Heathens) declares the which is accompanied with a greater proportion whole earth after the and variety of learning and knowledge than all the world befides could ever pretend to. Yet verspread by the sons I do not perceive one part to have much adof Noah. Cham's poste- vantage over another, except from the industry and skill of the inhabitants, which in one place is greater in one kind, in others more fignal in Continent; yet not fo univerfally, but that di- another, and is able to convert a natural inconcontinent; yet not to univotation, both of the vets Colonies were there planted, both of the fons of Sem and Japhet. The posterities of Sem advantages we know Emope to have above other parts of the world, are from its embracing Chriflianity fo generally as it doth. For if we reflect upon the ancient Inhabitants before they were hriftians, they were as barbarous, wild, faithless, bruitish, as any the most inhumane Natitherefore omit this division, for want of evidence, ons of America. Tho it cannot be denied, but that the civility of the Romans, possessors of the greatest part of Europe, was a great disposition to their receiving of Christianity; and that the extream barbarousness of some, as well as the voluptuousness of other Nations, renders them

less prepared to embrace it.

It is in vain for us to fearch into the origine Its Name. of the Name, either from ancient fables, or modern conjectures, our first Historian, as we already touched, ingenuously confesseth, he could neither discover who was the first imposer of the name, nor for what reason it was given. Notwithstanding, if it may be lawful to adventure a conjecture grounded upon an observation of that Grecians, or by some neighbours to those Seas; excellent and ancient Historian Thucydides, in his trettans, of by tonic neighbors of the because to them, and as far as their knowledge first Book, it may probably have had its name reach'd, it seems very proper and useful. The from a Province called Europa, near the Bosphobounds of Europe are conveniently stated, as to rus Thracius; to which place was the shortest and most usual passage out of Asia, and where new Colonies arriving thrust forward the ancient Inhabitants: who from Europa peopling the rest of the Regions westward, might perhaps carry with them the name of the Country they quitted to make room for new plantations. How-First beit we must not conceal, that the learned are Inhabiof divers judgments in this matter: For all those tants. who hold Europe to be peopled by the posterity of Japhet, do as we now mention'd, maintain that the first planters came by Sea out of Alia: but those who rather imagine them the offspring of Shem, conceive that they came by land betwixt the Caspian Sea, and Palus Meotis, thence thro Tartary, and ancient Scythia, into the Northern parts as far as Scandia, where their inundation being stopt by the vast Ocean, they overflow'd into the Southern parts, as Britany, France, Germany, Thrace, &c. And this opinion feems to be confirm'd by the tradition of the Northern Nations in their Edda, as the other pretention feems to be grounded upon Scripture: but as this makes beginning first with Europe.

Europe, tho acknowledged the least of the not much use of any arguments but what are drawn from the similitude of names, so that tradition of Edda feems to suppose those places in-habited before Thor or Wodens migration, which indeed feem to be but of later times, even after fertility of the foil, the multitude of navigable the Trojan war. Tho we suppose two Wodens, rivers, and the abundance of cattel, and all other Princes of Colonies, the later being about our Sathings necessary or convenient for humane life: viour. Methinks it is not improbable, that Scanbut more especially for the valour, ingenuity, dia, Sarmatia, and thence as far as Thrace, were

nally Goths, and the Daci Danes, the Sarmata Scythians; nor is there any memorial of Nations ancienter than these in those places. Besides, their languages betray their original. But the fame near akin, or to have great affinity one with anoreasons feem not to hold concerning Greece, Italy, and all the South-part of Europe; nor is it likely, that they who lived in a continual prospect of without the help of bladders, should so long forbear to seize upon a plentiful and rich Country, Denmark, Norway, IJeland. till they were prevented by those who successiveprobable, that the Southern Europe was first plant- and Scotch. ed from the Maritime Coasts of Asia; which feem also to be inhabited by the posterity of Japhet.

It is bounded on the north by the Frozen Sea, on the west by the vast Western Ocean, on the fouth from Afric by the Mediterranean, and on the east from Asia by the Archipelago, and so on by the Black Sea, and Palus Meotis, or the Sea of Zabache, and thence by the River Tanais to the most eastern winding thereof at the City Tuja, and thence by an imaginary line to the River Oby, and by that to the Frozen Sea.

Europe, as describ'd on the Globe, lies toward the Artic Pole, mostly in the northern temperate Zone, under the fourth and the ninth Climats, and between the feventh and feventeenth Parallels, which fall about ten degrees on this fide the Tropic of Cancer, and three within the Polar Circle. It is extended in length from Cape St. Vincent, to the mouth of the River Oby, 71 deg. on the Equator, which reckoning 60 miles to a degree, come to 4260 English miles. The breadth of Europe from Cape Matagan in the Morea, to finall difference. the most northern Country at the Polar Circle, contains about 44 deg. on the Meridian, which make about 2640 English miles.

Europe conteins in it feveral Kingdoms, the greatest of which is the Empire of Musicovy or language to themselves. Russia on the north-east, comprehending several Nations more to the north-east, scarce known or many, is still continued in divers Regions of tous; and on the east Cazan, and other Countries by the River Volga; and part of Lapland on Russia, divers countries subject to the King of the north-west. Next to Muscowy on the west lies Poland, in some parts of Hungary (but the Hunof Finland on the east, and all to the mountains accounted an original language), Bohemia, and of Norway on the west. Again, to the east of Europe, by the Caspian Sea, lies the Country of the Circassi, and the Kingdom of the Lesser Tarfouth-west lies the Kingdom of Poland, extendnorth Prussia, Litvania, Listand; on the east Vo-North of Germany lies the Kingdom of Denmark; to the west Flanders, or the Low Countries, under divers Governments; and north-west of them, the Kingdom of Great Brittain, comprehending Kingdom of France; more fouth, the Kingdom of Spain; full fouth Italy, under feveral Princes. South-east of Germany lies the greatest part of European Turky, as Hungary, Transylvania, and more fouth Croatia, Dalmatia, and all Greece.

There are in Europe, three Empires, that of Muscowy, the Roman Empire, and the Empire of the Turks. Ten Kingdoms, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Hungary, Bohemia, England, France, Spain, Portugal, and the Leffer Tartary. Nine Commonwealths, and about forty Principalities; of which

when we come to particular Countries. The principal Languages spoken in the nor- Kingdom of Poland.

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thern and western parts of Except, may be reco kon'd these three, the ancient Gothic, the Anglo-Saxonic, and the Francic, which also feem to be ther, and the later to be made up of the two

From the Gothic, which differs little from the Frombe, even so near that they could swim over old Greek, are derived the ancient Cimbric, and the modern languages now spoken in Speden

The Anglo-Saxonic may feem to have given ly peopled the Countries of the North, and round birth to the Belgic, or Low Dutch, especially the about the Euxine Sea. Wherefore it appears more ancient Frisic, and in great part to the English

The Francic is compounded of the other two. and feems to be the fame with the Alamannic or Theotife, whence the upper German language takes its original.

The ancient British, which seems also to be the Celtish or Gaulish, the dialects whereof are still spoken in some parts of Great Britain, and in Britannia in France. The Cantabric allo, or the language of the Biscainers in the northern mountains in Spain, is not much different. And likewise the Irib, if not it felf a dialect of the old Cimbric, as it feems to be, must be accounted an original

The Turkilb language is generally spoken in European Turky, and also Arabic is well underflood by their learned men, as being the language of the Alkoran; and is spoken in some of the Mountains of Granada.

The Inhabitants of the Leffer Tartary, that live between Tanais and the Neiper, speak the Tartarian language; as also the Cossac, with some

The Fins and Laplanders feem to have divers languages, both from one another, and from all the reft.

The Pailan-Listanders likewise have a different

The Sclavonic language, whether originally one Europe, as in the dominions of the Emperor of Russia, divers countries subject to the King of the Kingdom of Sweden, containing great part garian tongue properly fo call'd, is by the learned Sclavonia, but with greater difference than dialects of the fame language use to be.

The ancient Greek feems to have been the tary, and some other lesser Provinces. Thence mother of the old Hetruscan, Oscan, Menapian, and fuch others as were spoken anciently in Italy, as ing it self thro the midst of Europe from the may appear by those few remainders still extant of Baltic to the Euxin Sea, comprehending on the them; and therefore also of the Latin, in the opinorth Prussa. Listand; on the east Vonion of many learned, as the Latin is of the present linia, Podolia; and fouthward Moldavia, Wala- Italian, French, Spanish, Grison, and some other lanchia. Northwest of Poland, lies Germany, under guages. The Greek it self, tho with great alteratifieveral Princes, the Emperor being the chief. of Greece, and some places near thereunto.

The glory of Europe is its Religion, which in Religion. most parts of it is but one, tho diversly professed. Greece, with its Islands in the Egean Sea, and feveral Islands. South-west of Germany lies the others as far as Corfu, as also some parts of Croatia, Dalmatia, together with Muscovia, Walachia. Moldavia, Podolia, Volinia, and forme other parts of the dominions of Poland, with other neighbouring Countries, follow the Greek Church.

The Latin Church conteins, 1, Those of the Reform'd Religion, and 2, Those of the Roman.

1. The Reformed Religion is embraced in Great Brittain and Ireland, and the leffer Islands belonging to the Crown of England. And with fome diversity in Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and the rest of the United Provinces, and several parts of Germany, Transylvania, and some parts of the

2. The

Moun-

of the German Empire, and other Countries.

the Great Turk and his Musselmen.

The great ledg of Mountains that has its beginning at the great Western Ocean, first divides Alps; a branch of which running thro the whole length of Italy, has the name of the Apennine runs thro Germany, Hungary, by Transylvania and Italy, length of Italy, has the name of the Apennine Mountains; another branch is continued under divers names, as the Rheitan-Hills, thro the country, now called, of the Grifons. Alpes, Graies, Notice, Julie, 192. all which have now divers names according to the feveral countries thro which they pass. From Italy they continue thro Stiria, Caniphia, Humourv, Translubania, Moldania to the Carinthia, Hungary, Iranstvania, Meldavia to the Black Sea; and branch out into divers other Livania, Volinia, &c. into the Euxine Sea. countries; of all which we shall treat more exactly in the particular descriptions.

actly in the particular descriptions.

The Mountains of the north are not much discover'd; one ledg of them is continued from the Baltit to the northern Ocean, dividing Norway from the neighbouring Nations. Those in the turnoft north, anciently call'd Riphei and Hyperentonic through the are this day loft those names, consequently they are unknown, except they be those united to the general character, varying onsequency they are unknown, except they be those which are by the inhabitants call'd Welkigtameromoias, i.e. Cinvulum mundi, or the oreat Rocky.

Euxin or Black Sea, which also contein in them fection than either the Asiatics or the Asiatas.

2. The Roman Religion prevails in Italy, Spain, feveral leffer Seas, Bays, Streights, &c. and have Portugal, France, Poland, and the greatest part different names from the different shoars they Mahumetanijm is professed in European Turky, by the Great Turk and his Musselmen.

wain, as visuse pittannicum of British Coe, Valley, by Germanicum or German Sea, Gr. and are therefore to be look'd upon by us as belonging to those to be look'd upon by Countries whence they derive their names.

We defer to fpeak of the Rivers that are com-

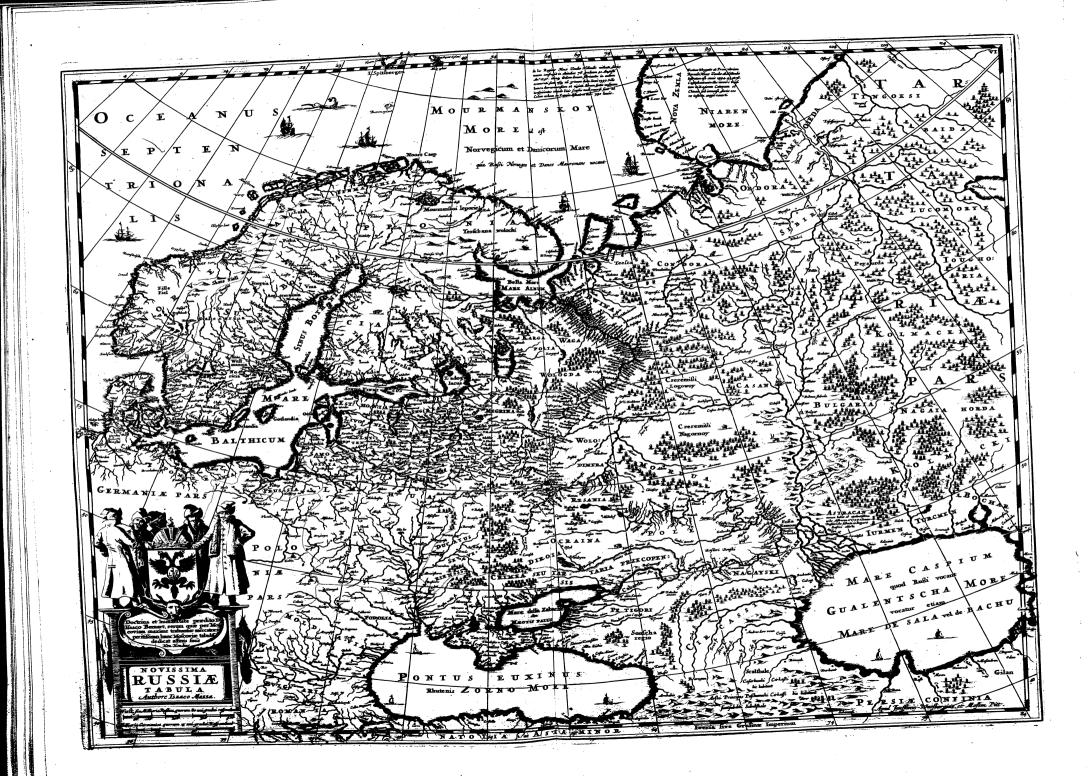
France and Spain by the name of the Pirenean Hills, parts of the Country, till we come to and is thence continued thro the fouth parts of treat of that Country. The most noted which France, till it cover Italy, and is there call'd the run thro divers Countries, are thefe: First,

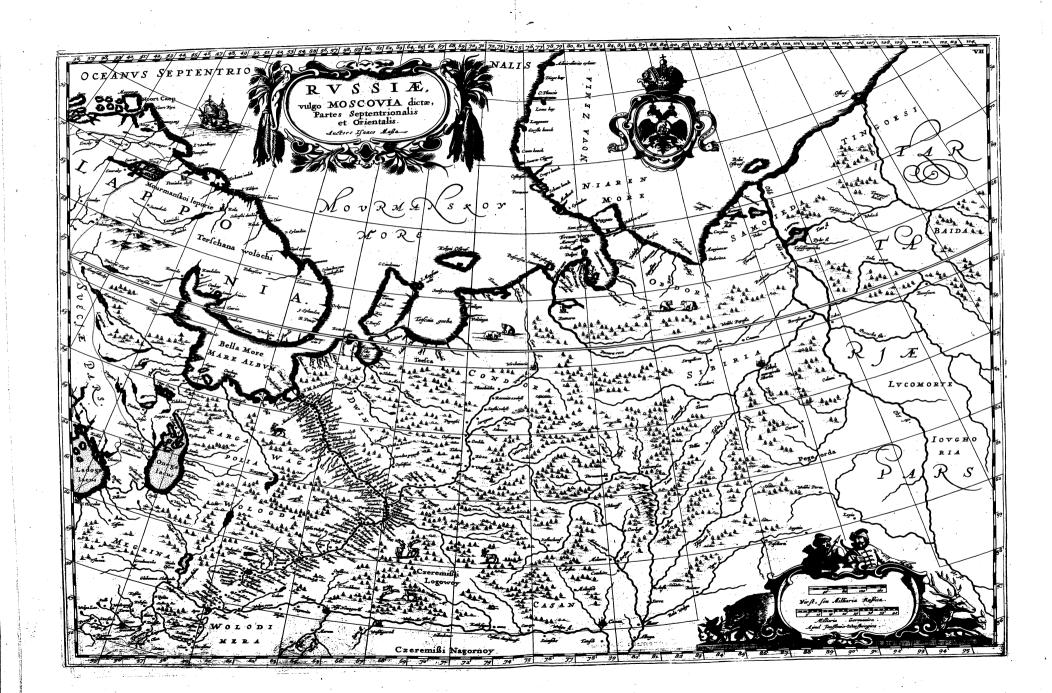
And laftly, Don or Tanais, arising likewise in Muscowy, and running thro the lesser Tartary, and

which are by the inhabitants call'd Welikicame perature of the air and foil in which they live. mopoias, i.e. cingulum mundi, or the great Rocky appoias, i.e. cingulum mundi, or the great Rocky appoias, i.e. cingulum mundi, or the great Rocky and there invented, may be reckon'd Printing, Painting, Statuary, divers particulars in the Art ing, Painting, Statuary, divers particulars in the Art in



MUSCOVY.







pled this Country; the to be the similitude of

near the Caspian Sea; Pliny near Iberia, which is now the Sarmatæ; and it feems, that Sarmatia was a name better known than Russia. So that the Moschi feem to be some of those many Nations at this time under, and that toward the fouth of the Musthen Roxalano's, quafi Russo-Alanos, but more Rushenos, and their Nation Rossa; which fignifies dispersion or scattering, because they (tho very great and populous) yet lived dispersion withnecessity) gather'd and bound them together in one government and body. And for their better ninon, built amongit, and almost in the middle of them, the City Moseo, upon a River of that call'd Muscovites, and by little and little have ad-

It is true, that the name of Russes was anciently further extended than now it ordinarily is, for the Russes were said to inhabit from the Weisel to Volga, and from the Black Sea to the Northern Ocean. And even yet the Polonians call a part of best information we can find. the Kingdom of Poland Red Ruffia; part also of the dominions belonging to Lithvania, Black Ruffia; and that under the Grand Tzaar, White Ruffia; as they fay, because that people ordinarily we are to treat.

The dominion of the Grand Tzaar lies between 46 and 66 deg. of Latitude, that is, from Aftracan to Fretum Waygatz, (tho part of his Empire lies fome more South, and fome more North) 1260 English miles. And in Longitude from Borishenes about 55 deg. to the Volga 80 deg. after the same rate about 1500 of the same miles, according to our best and newest Maps. The borwest films with these Samoieds, the not Of the Samoieds, the not Of the Samoieds, the not Of the Samoieds and the same miles, according to our best and newest Maps. The bory cording to our best and newest Maps. The borders toward the North are the Frozen Sea, and named amongst the Emperors Subjects, (except moieds. fome part of Lapland; on the South are the Crimand Precop-Tartars; on the East we may account der of Siberia, or Obdoria, neither of which is

effects or Mojoc, the fon of Japhet, is generally feed in the description of the feveral parts. But from this general notion, every one perceives that chief reason I conceive there must necessarily be a vast difference, as between the length of days ( fome being not fixteen the name. We find also hours, others fix months long) so to heat and in Strabo, frequent men-tion of the Molchi, the it be uncertain from fruits, and productions of the Earth; likewife him where their Country was. Mela placeth them also of habits, customs, diet, and even of the very dispositions and manners, as well as the figures called Georgia; Lucan, and fince him Sidonius, near of the inhabitants, upon which heat and cold have no fmall influence. So that we shall omit these general descriptions, and reserve what we find concerning the particulars to their proper places. And of the Government and Empire in contifus that toward the fount of the Country secretal, it will be best treated of when we come secretal, in while the secretal country that the Amals of the Country that the secretal country that the secretal country that secretarily that sec the feveral Provinces, as they lye in order, beginning at the North-East part. But we must bespeak the Readers first, not to expect any exact description of the bounds and limits of each Progreat and populous) yet lived diperiod, without certain government, in continual quarrels and differences one with another, till Genareta and differences one with another, till Genareta Daniel, or Ivan his fon, furnamed Caleta or Scrip that the Emperor observes not always the same (because he always carried such an one at his Commissions, but enlarges or diminishes his Gogirdle with money to relieve fuch as were in vernments as himself pleafeth. But for the same reason neither have we an exact enumeration of the Provinces, some reckoning more, some fewer. Those who number them according to the titles of them, the City Mosco, upon a River of that name; making it thenceforward the Metropolis for those places mentioned in his title, are some of the Empire: from whence they begun to be of them finall places and inconfiderable, fome again contain more Provinces then one, and vanced themselves into a very great and famous fome such Governments as are not at this time under the Grand Tzaar; but as they subdued any dominion, they united all the titles to their former. But of this only by the by. In this we shall follow the tract of ground, proceeding from North-East to North-West, and make use of the

And before we enter upon Russia, we shall take notice of a certain people, that take up a great share of these northern parts, not as inhabitants, nor as strangers, but as a wandering people, living woar white garments, but more univerfally white caps upon their heads. Of these alone in this place it. In this tract of ground we find the names, upon nunung and prey, wherever they can find it. In this tract of ground we find the names, but nothing elfe, of divers Nations, as \*Ugoliti, \*Hugritfei, \*Volubifei, \*Calami,\* and the like; all whom the \*Ruffes\* (who till of late had not any diffinely heavy ledge of them.) knowledg of them) called by the name of Salies fome more South, and fome more North)
which allowing 60 miles to a degree, comes to 1260 English miles. And in Longitude from Bo- and East fide of the River Ob, Samoiedia; I think

the Volga and the Ob to be his borders; and on likely), partly because the Muscovites retain their the wett, the dominions of the King of Poland, succept, and form in their title, partly because the fee people wett, the dominions of the King of Poland, and forme part of Lapland. The thefe are ple are only in part, and by their own free fub-mission.

Muscovy.

and Governments, as Russia is.

outward:

as hath quite obliterated the true name. How far they extend beyond the Ob, is not yet difco-

Will. Barents gave fome small account of them; fish also, and fish-oyl, and honey. fince that, divers others. What we can find con-

guage and cerning them, we shall set down. manner of many, or how differing, and in what places which not less then the men; for at their child-bearing

mission under the Tzar. Part continue still in language, we know not. Their manner of la their ancient fierceness, barbarism, and heathenish ving feems to be much according to nature. They nefs. Nor is their Country reduc'd into Towns have no Cities, but fome of them have houses whither they fometimes (when not convenient They feem to be a Nation altogether diffinct to travel) retire; which are (as the Groenlanfrom the Mulcovites, both in the make of their ders) in the foot of an hill, with passages to one bodies, manner of living, language, &c. and to another; the part that is not dug out of the be rather akin to the Tartars, as are also the rest ground, is of wood, meeting together at the of those most Northern Nations, Laplanders, top, and cover'd with bark and turf; with a Gronelanders, &c. because of their low stature, full-hole in the top, which serves them for a chimchestedness, broad and flat faces, long black hair, ney to vent their smoak, and door to creep out little hollow eyes, short legs, and knees bowing when the snow stops up their entrance. But the greatest part of them travel from place to place, They inhabit the confines of Europe and Asia, where they can find best pasturage for their Rainbitations, and take up a confiderable portion of the nor- Deer, and best game or prey for themselves, and them tract of both those parts. They live on they would reckon it a curse to be confined to one both sides of the River Ob (Obba, Oby); the place. Those next the Sea side abide upon the Sea Russians call them Sam-ieda, i.e. self-eaters, which commonly a month together, when it is seasonable is not improbable, both because at present they fishing. When they wander, they carry wives, eat all manner of raw flesh, even the very carion children, and all their wealth along with them: that lies in the ditch. And those who live upon Way- pretending no propriety in any place. They tragates, even till these times will not suffer the Rules to land upon their Country, but if they catch fo great speed, that they are able to post two will kill any of them, and eat them. Of those hundred Italian miles in one day. They bait and also, who live beyond the Ob, the Russians re- rest where is best provision for their beasts; and port, that they, in hard times, do not make they travel commonly in company, ten Sleds any difficulty to devour one another; that if a fasten'd one to another, and to every of them Merchant come amongst them to trade, they one Rain-Deer at least, in which they carry their will to make him an high entertainment, not fluff and wealth, and call it Argifb: but when flick to kill a child for his fake; and that if any thus laden, they make shorter days journeys, and one dye amongst them, they make the best of travel not above thirty miles in twelve hours. him, and eat him. But themselves give another At night they pitch their Tents, which are the reason even of the name Samoied, as if it signilargest Skins and Furs set and extended upon short fied of themselves: that they were ab origines, and poles or stakes (of which the Country is very born in that place. However, as I faid, this is plentifully stored), so covering the whole frame, not a name of a Nation, but an accidental diffe- except a hole at the top, which lets out the smoak, rence from most other people, yet such an one and they heap snow upon the outside; the fire they make in the middle, and round about it fpread their Bears-skins and Furs, whereupon they vered. On this fide the River they reach as far fleep. It is the wives office to fet up the Cabbans, as Petzora; or at least the inhabitants of the Coun- and guide the Argifb, or Convoy of Sleds; whilst try betwixt those two Rivers, seem to be of the the men bring in firing, and such provision as fame original with the Saimoieds. Waygate and Nova can be got for their Supper. From this their con-Zembla in appearance are inhabited by the fame tinual changing places, it comes, that these Sa-Nation; as are Siberia Borandia, Jugoria, and so was moieds are the only guides for Merchants in winthe greatest part of Northern Russia, till civilized. ter time to all the great Towns near those Countries. The Reader must not expect any exact relatries; who rarely mistake their way, tho the weation of their affairs and actions. They have not ther be never fo mifty. They are very nimble, any thing of learning or records, nor fo much and excellent archers; fo that at Moscow, to shew as oral tradition of what hath been done amongst their skill, they set a small round piece of Tin, them in the very last ages. Nor do strangers from which retiring as far as they could discern mention any thing of them, fave that they fre- it, they never miled to hit with their arrow. quented, with their Furs and other commodities, the free Fairs and publick Marts held in fe-bodies (called by them Mallek, or a shirt) of veral Towns of Russia, till their submission to young Fawns, Hares, or Swans-skins, very soft the Museovite. And the first that gave any notice and well-dressed; the outward (called Parka) of them to this part of the world, were our own of stronger and thicker Fur. And they take care Countrymen, who endeavouring the discovery to have them very fit, and not too loose or big of a passage that way to Cathay and China, happen'd for their body, which I suppose they do for upon their Country; who notwithstanding could warmth; for which cause they are very careful not give any exact relation of them, because of of their caps, and coverings for their heads. The their ignorance of the language, and the extream women alfo have the fame garments as the men. shyness and jealousie they have of all strangers and therefore are not easily distinguished from and their conversation. The first that we find to them; save that they suffer on either side a lock of have light upon them, was Stephen Burroughs an hair to hang down below their ears, and make English man, 1556, in his voyage to discover the blew lines in their faces, by drawing a thred dip'd North-Eaft passage. Before him also I find not in blew paint, lightly under the skin. The sashion any of our Geographers to have mentioned Waygats (which he saith are Islands lying North-East have no Bread, Rice, or any thing like it; their sood of Pechora) and Nova Zembla; his relation (as is flesh of beafts, of all forts, (which they cat raw, also that of Rich Johnson, who went the fame if they have not the convenience of drying it in voyage, are extant in Hackluit. Afterwards 1596, the Sun, or wind, or fcorching it with the fire),

Of body they are very strong, active, swift, Dipole and healthful; hardy, and able to endure very ons. They have not all one language, but how great labour, thirst, and cold. And the women

the husband only is the midwife, and the good- made as like men as their rudeness could work in fnow, and the next morning is able to conduct her Argifb. They feem also to be stout and bold spirited, tho wars seldom happen amongst them; but their weapons, besides bows and arrows, are long spears and short swords. They are of a very quiet and not-quarrelfom disposition amongst themselves, but suspitious and jealous of all strangers, but this is because of their nations and forceries, whereof he was an evewant of conversation. They seem not to have any government amongst them (those I mean who are not subjects to the Muscovite) every one follows his own fancy and employment; but mily or kindred is always the Priest, that he had when they want any directions, or are in difficulties, they apply themselves to the most ancient person in that company or hoard, and he also is their Priest, and his directions they follow. Their frequentest confultations are concerning the future, which way they shall remove, and ing the nature, which way they man entoye, and to what place, what fucceds in their aunting, whether take fuch a journey, and step like. Controversies amongst them are not welly frequent, but are determined by a certain oath is this way song:

They make an image of a man in snow, and lay before it a Wolves fnout; he that is to fwear, takes a fword, and rehearling the names of his wives, children, and friends, defires that if he be not in the right, they may all be cut in pieces, even as himself doth cut that snow-image with that sword, which immediately he doth. Then he wishes that the Wolf may destroy his Rain-Deer, and that henceforward he may never kill any beaft, if he fpeak not the truth; then he cuts the Wolves fnout to pieces, and there is no more to be faid to that

The Samoieds buy their Wives for Deer, and may have as many as they can purchase; the better fort have four or five. He is the richest man that hath most Deer and Daughters; selling them to fuch as will give most for them. Their marriages are not celebrated with any great cere-monies. The Bridegroom makes a feaft to his friends, which (according to his ability) conti-nues perhaps feven days. The feafting being end-ed, the Bride adorned with many iron rings, brazen bells, fish-bones, &c. is deliver'd up to her husband, and all others depart the Tent till the next morning. If they like not their wives after half a year or a year, they return them back to their friends, and receive their Deer. When a rich man dies amongst them, that he may not be unattended in the next world, they strangle one of his flaves (whom they bury with him) and three of his Deer, with which they feast themselves. If a young child dies, under feven years old, they hang it by the neck on some tree, saying, that it must fly to heaven.

It hath been reported by divers Authors, that these Samoieds and the Northern Russes exhibited great worship to an Idol they called Slata-baba, or the golden-old-wife, which was a great image of stone, representing a woman with a child in her arms. But our men fay that is a fable; that there is indeed in one of the Islands in the mouth of the River Ob, a great Rock, which with the help of fancy, may feem to be formewhat like fuch a woman; and that the Fishermen do many times in storms shelter themselves under that Rock, and practife their facrifices and forceries there, but not to the Rock. They feem to acknowledg a God, but to apprehend and reprefent him by such things by which they receive most benefit. They have been frequently obferved every morning, as foon as they go forth, to fall on their knees, and hold up their hands

Muscovy.

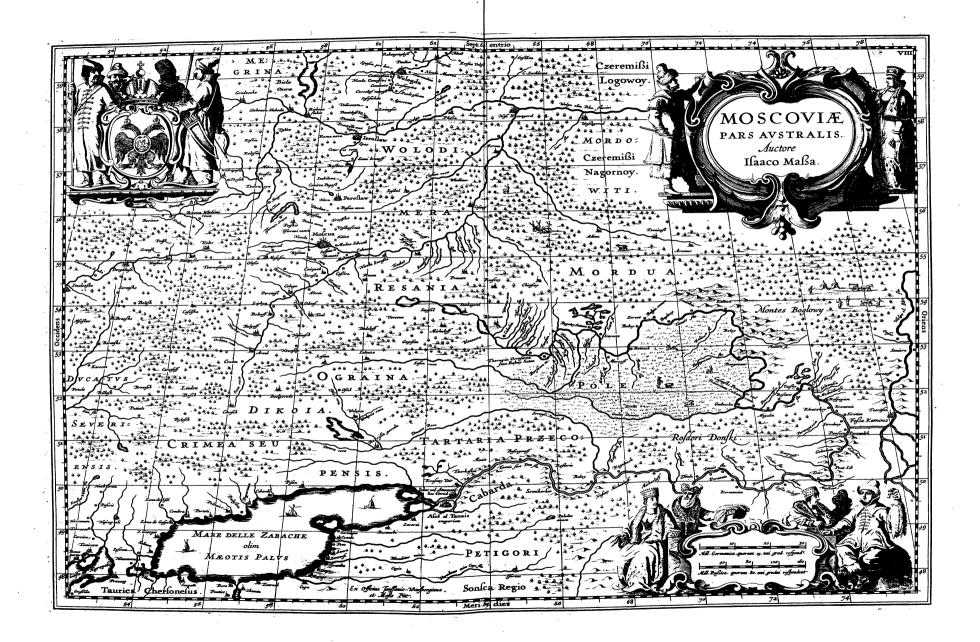
woman, as foon as deliver'd, washeth her child them; to which it is supposed that they use sacrificing, for they have found them fet upright, befinear'd with blood, and many bones and after before them, and fometimes a chopping-block. whereupon it is supposed the beast to be offered was killed and divided. But the our men never faw them facrifice, yet Richard Johnson (in Hackluit p. 282.) gives us a strange relation of their diviwitness; and it was to be informed which way. and to what place they were next to remove. He faith in short, that the ancientest of the faon his head a garland, and a piece of a coat of mail. whereto were fastened fish-bones, and many other trinkets; that he first beat upon an instrument like half a drum, with a little mawl, afterwards he begins to whoop and hollow as our hunters co, and the people answer'd him, but he with so great violence that he became fenfless, and so fell down, and lay for some space. Coming to himfelf, he rose up and commanded three Ollens (or the largest Deer) to be killed; then he took a fword of near a yard long, and thrust it several times into his belly, but without any wound; afterwards he heated it in the fire, and thrust it in at his navel and out at his fundament, when (faith Fobnson) I laid my finger upon it, but no wound follow'd. The Prieft being wearied, reposed whilst they heated a kettle of water, which being hot. they fang again, and brought in like the frame of a Sedan, into which the Prieft, having put off his matters and his shirt, fat down, and put about his neck and under his left arm a fmall cord with a flip-knot, and gave one end to one lufty young man, and the other end to another; then they fer the feething water before him, and cover'd both the frame wherein he fat and the kettle, that no man could fee those dreadful mysteries. The people began to fing furioufly, and the young men drew the cord close, whereupon hearing somewhat to fall into the water, I asked (faith Johnson) what it was, they told me, it was his head and left shoulder which the cord had cut off, but they would not fuffer me to go fee that it was fo. After more vehement finging, he came from behind the cur-tain fafe and well. I demanded what their God had faid, and whither they were to go; but was anfwer'd, that it was not for them to know what their God faid, but that they were to obey what their Priest commanded. This was before their submission to the Muscovite, for since that time the Emperor hath caused Christianity to be preached amongst them; and tho he forceth none of them to embrace it, yet many of them are baptized, and the worship of the Devil decreaseth and groweth out of reputation amongst them. God of his mercy grant, that these ends of the earth also may be reduced under the laws and government of his Son, our dear Lord. Amen.

Their submission to the Grand Tzaar I shall re- Their sublate formewhat more copiously, to shew all the mission to world, that the Russes are neither so barbarous, the Grand nor tyrannical as too many Authors (who Tzar. measuring all men by themselves, account whatever is different from those notions wherein themfelves have been educated, as barbarous and unreasonable) represent them. In the time of Ivan Baflowich there lived upon the River Wichida, or Witfogda, an husbandman of a poor and vile defcent, called Oneeko, or Onyka, who by his indutrading. Amongst many children he had three fons, Jacove, Gregory, and Simon, who traded in toward the Sun. They have also many images, common. These men, with their father, dealt

the Fairs of Ofel and Offing. Oneeka was not content with the gain he reaped by his trade, but had also a great curiosity to know what countrymen, and whence they came, that brought fuch rich Furs to these markets; conceiving that great wealth was there to be obtained. He began therefore to infinuate into the conversation of these Samoied traders; by his inviting and cajoling them, he obtained that twelve of his fervants might go with them into their country; to whom he gave firict and particular orders how to behave themselves, and what to observe; which they did very carefully and faithfully. At their return with the Samoieds, he courted them much more friendly, and commanded also his own servants not to fpeak of what they had feen or discover'd. The next year he fent more of his fervants, and fome of the most trusty of his kindred, with such low priz'd Merchandize as he conceived most proper for that place. These went to the River Ob, where making acquaintance with the Samoieds, they found Furs there to be of fmall price; that the people lived barbarously and incommodiously, in companies, without cities, without houses, or bread; govern'd only by fome of the ancientest among them, without laws, without propriety; yet peaceably amongst themselves, and without envy to their neighbours, of whom they knew little. The Onykaes driving this trade awhile became very rich, built many Churches, and fome Towns; and grew fo rich, that they were efteemed worth in money, befides lands, cattel, &c. three hundred thousand Rubbles, or Marks. They fet yearly at work ten thousand persons, besides five thousand slaves they had of their own; and paid to the Emperor yearly three and twenty thousand Rubbles for Custom, befides their maintaining feveral Garrifons on the confines of Siberia. But whether they were afraid, that their riches might breed them enemies and accusers at the Court, where they were fure to be worsted; or whether they thought this trade thus managed was too great for Subjects, and prejudicial to their Prince, they refolved to declare it to the Emperor, and to make the advantage publick, and to the behoof of the Prince. Some of them therefore go to Moscow, and by rich presents infinuate into the favour of Boris Godenow, the Emperors Brother-in-law (and himfelf afterwards also Emperor ), who at that time govern'd under a weak Prince the whole Empire. After some time they discover'd to him the fituation of the countries of Samoiedia and Siberia, what they had feen, and observed therein, and what great wealth and advantage might thereby arrive to his Tzaaric Majesty. This notice was received of Boris with all the affection a fubject was capable of; then they fent certain Gentlemen and Soldiers in company of, and to be at the direction and discretion of the Oneekaes; they order'd them to be richly clothed, and to carry the garb of Ambassadors; and gave them presents of small value to be bestowed among them to observe all rivers, woods, passages, very diligently, and especially such places as might be most convenient for building Castles and Towns; as also to use the people with all gentleness and kindness, and if it were possible, to bring some of the people along with them. These messo liberal of their trifles, that in a short time they thing comes to our hands but impersect relati-Muscovy.

Chiefly with the Samoieds, that came yearly to had obtained the affections of the natives; whom, majesty of the Grand Tzaar, making him almost a God upon earth, and the happy living of his fubjects, they before their return perfwaded them to fubmit themselves to his government, and to pay him as tribute for every head that was able to shoot, a pair of Sables every year, a thing not valued by the Samoieds, but arising to a prodigious advantage to the Muscovite. And because the Samoieds defired to see these great wonders with their own eyes, which these messengers had declared to them concerning Mulcouv and the Emperor; they offer'd to take divers of them unto Moscow, and to leave divers of their own people, who might live and learn the language against the time the others returned. When these poor Barbarians arrived at Moscow, and saw all the gallantry of the Court, the majesty and pomp of the Prince, the greatness of his Armies. the conveniency also of their houses and household-fluff, the regularity of their obedience: in fum, when they had tafted the Ruffes meats, and found them much better then their own, and perscived the civil life of the Museovites to be in all respects preserred to their own barbarism, they intreated that they might be accepted into the number of his fubjects; and have persons fent to instruct and govern them according to those excellent rules which themselves there saw. Which things were accordingly granted, and Governors fent, and Castles and Towns order'd to be built, and the people to be instructed, as they still continue to do.

Besides others, these Towns are of most note, Soil-Camscoy upon the river Wisera, built for the refreshing and convenience of travellers, who from hence proceed on their journey into Samoiedia, and those places by land. The inhabitants are Ruffes and Tartars; there is also great store of cattel, especially horses, upon which they travel over the great mountains Coofvinscoy-, Circinfor, and Paduinfoy-Camen; places defert, and only frequented by Tartars and Samoieds in their hunting. Vergateria, the first Town in Siberia, begun to be built about 1590, where is resident a Governor and a Garrison for the Muscovite, who every fpring by the feveral rivers distribute their proportions of corn and provisions to the further Garrifons, who live where the ground is not tilled. *Japhanis*, upon the river *Toera*, begun fince Vergateria. Tinna, twelve days journey distant from Japhanis, where are in winter-time great markets for Furs, between Muscovites, Samoieds, and Tartars. Tobolsca, the chief City of Siberia, whither are brought all the tributes of of the Countries beyond, which thence are convey'd to Moscow. Here is also the seat of instice rice was received of Borts with an unally many maginable, as also by the Emperor himself Pheomographics, and first of all, they confirmed to dor Ivanowich. And first of all, they confirmed to tween the rivers Trits and Tobol. Pobemy, upon the river Tasa, in a very fruitful foil; most of the inhabitants are Siberians. Olscoygorod, which was afterwards razed down by command of the Governor of Tobolfca, because too near the Sea, and instead of it they built Zergolta, upon an Island in the 0b, and above that Noxingcoy, at first the natives, according to discretion; enjoining a Castle, now grown into a great City; from them to observe all rivers, woods, passages, very whence by the command of the Grand Tzaar Boris Godanove, they have discovered, and built divers Towns beyond the Ob, which more properly belong to the discourse of Asia. They also built Tara, Jorgochum, Besobia, and Mangansoiscoigorod, with many others, of which belides the fengers, with those whom the Oneekaes joined to names we know nothing; and in truth, all these them, behaved themselves so discreetly, and were northern parts are as yet undiscover'd, and no-



rell what credit ought to be given; yet they fay, that the Muscovites (the Emperor and his Council) are most exactly and particularly informed, and keep perfect registers from time to time, of all these both discoveries and buildings. One thing I shall add for their commendation, that wherever they come, they build Churches and of their Religion; to which they by divers artifices, as well as by example, (but not by force) endeayour to draw in and instruct the Samoieds, Siberians. and other heathens under their dominion. It is also to be noted, that it is no wonder that the Straits of Waygats and Nova Zembla are so stopped up with ice, that no passage at any time, or very rarely, for great Ships, and only in some years for smaller Barks, can be hoped for thro those places; for fo many huge Rivers discharging themselves into those Straits, in the spring when the ice begins to thaw, carry along with them vast mountains of ice, which is all gather'd into those narrow places, till the wind drives it into the open Seas. In 1612, Capt. Ifa. Samer was fent to this discovery, who could not perform his design, but in the end of Fuly measured ice there fixty fathoms thick; this ice melting first at the sides of the Rivers, and driven down with mighty violence by the great quantities of melted fnow forcing it from above, carries down trees, and fometimes even whole woods fastened in it; which is the reason that they find so much floating wood in those Straits, and upon all the northern coast of Muscovy, and the Islands adjoining; I dare not fay fo far as the north of Ireland, where is often taken up Pines and Firs, which grow not in any place neer them, and have given cause for some men to suspect, that there are some other Islands near the Hebrides, as yet undiscover'd.

#### The feveral Provinces of Russia.

THE first Province of Russia toward the North-East is Obdoria, situate betwixt Ob and Pechora or Petzora Rivers. A large country, but thinly inhabited, which may be the reason that it is in our Maps call'd Samoiedia, more frequently than Obdoria, as if it were only the country of the Samoieds. Concerning the great River been there. An English Factor, before ann. 1600, employ'd one Englishman, with others his fervants, to discover the way unto, and the trade of it by land; but they were imprison'd, by order of felves. Some conceive, that these people are mention'd in Curtius, and other ancient Authors. by the name of Scythæ Abii (from the River Aby, or Oby) but it is uncertain. The River it self is faid to arise from a Lake call'd Cataisko; as if the Catayans (whom most men conceive to be the Chineses) lived upon, or near it. It is faid also, that it receives many great Rivers, whereof we know little besides the names; that it is navigable two hundred leagues from the Sea; that it difembogues into the Sea beyond the Straits of Waygats; that the mouth is eighty Versts or Italian miles broad, yet many shallows and flats in it; and that it is plentifully flored with Fish. The Samoieds feem to fav, that an English Ship did many years ago arrive there, but being there wracked, the men were all killed by the Samoieds.

try, like a Promontory, running very far into are exposed, and continual snow, are very bar-

ons of particular persons, to whom we cannot the Northor Frozen Ocean; in which, as I faid are the Provinces of Obdora and Condora, how separated we know not; nor any thing else of them, more then that they receiv'd the faith of Christ in 1618, and they were not in the titles of the Grand Tzar before Ivan Vafilowich. From Medemskoy Zavorot in the mouth of Pechora, to Ob are fixteen days failing with a good wind. Six days to Breit-Vinnose in the Chappels, and take great care to fet up the exercise Straits of Waygats; leaving the Rock Sacolia Lowdia on the Starboard-fide. Waygats was at first mention'd by Steph. Burroughs, but not known whether to be a distinct Island, or part of Nova Zembla; and in some of our late Maps it is quite omitted, and instead of it is put Fretum Naslauvianum, according to the fancy of our neighbours. The inhabitants they fay are Samoieds, very barbarous, men-eaters, &c. Over against these Straits, a new Map (printed at Nurenburgh this year 1679) in the Continent where we conceive Obdorg and Condorg, bath plac'd (by what authority, and whether with the good liking of the Grand Tzar, let them confider who are concern'd) New Walckeren, New Holland, and New West-Frieseland, besides divers other names of the Low Countries. I suppose it proceeds only from an itch they have of attributing all discoveries to, and giving names by themselves. The Bay of Petzora is called Yongorsky-shar; and there fall in divers great Rivers, as Cara-reca (or the black River), Moetnaia-reca (the muddy River), Zolena-reca (the green River), betwixt it and Ob.

Petzora also is named both in the Grand Tzars Petzora. title, and by Authorsalfo, as a Province, which they fav is bounded by the River of that name, and the great mountains called Ziemni-poias, or Cingulum mundi. In 1611, a Ship was fent to fettle a Factory at Pechora; they found the Bar very shallow, nine or ten foot water; afterwards they came into the Suchoi-more, or dry Sea, because of the shallowness of the water. The inhabitants say, that Pechora flows into the Sea with feventy-two mouths, others fay fix only; the Channel that trendeth South-West is the deepest and best. The Town is called *Puffozera*, because on a Lake which the *Ruffes* call'd *Ofera*, and it lies in 68 deg. 30 min. of Latitude. In the Town are three Churches, and the people poor, fpeak a language of their own, and are Christians ever fince 1518: they live chiefly upon the Geefe, and other fowl which they catch in the Spring and Summer, whose feathers they sell to Merchants, and the Ob, or Ob, we have but little of certainty; for I cannot find that any of our Merchants have ver is plentifully flored with fish, especially Salmons, (whereof in one year they took above fifteen thousand) which they falt, fell and convey to Mezen by land. They live commonly upon fresh fish boil'd and dry'd. Hither use to come the Ruls-Governors, who feem unwilling that every year two thousand Samoieds with their comany one should understand that profit, but them- modities. The Pechora runs thro great Permia, and the head of it is five weeks journey above Puftozera. Divers great Rivers fall into it, as Shapkina, Nougorotka, Habeaga, and Ouse, of which befides the names we know nothing. East of the Pechora lies the Promontory of Borandey, scarce mention'd in any Author, the chief Town whereof is Vetzora; the inhabitants are originally Samoieds, but somewhat civiliz'd by the Muscovites. Three days journey above Puftozera, lies upon the fame River Oust-zilma, a Town of about threefcore houses, in 66 deg, and 30 min. where they have Ry and Barley growing very good, and

where is a very good trade for Furs.

Siberia, call'd by the Ruffes Sibior, is much Siberia. of the same nature, tho more South then Obdoria and Perzora; from which it is divided by those high and terrible mountains called Ziemni-poias, Betwixt Oby and Petzora, is a very large Coun- which by reason of the cold winds to which they



Falcons. Herberstein reports, that there were some persons, that after seventeen days travel to go over them, return'd back, as thinking them unpassable. They were heretofore all Samoieds, (and in Bar. Herbersteins time had neither Castle nor City) situated upon the River Cama; out out of it arifeth the Jaycks, a large River, that passing thro the plains of Tartary enters into the Caspian Sea. The Country was then also full of Woods and Lakes, and almost desart till they fulmitted to the Mulcovite, together with the other Samoieds. The Country is fo call'd from Sibier, or Sibior, the first built City amongst them; the Tobolfca be the chiefest; which is a City of great trade, to which the Tefeeks, Boughars, and Tartars bring very rich commodities from Persia, of all forts. Papinougorod also is a good trading Town, so call'd from the Nation of the Papini, amongst whom it is built, who were a fort of Samoieds, and had a peculiar language. But Siberia is now for nothing more famous, then that it is the place of banishment for such either offenders as deferve that punishment, or as have by any way faln under the Tzars displeasure; for these also he sends thither, with their wives and children, and fometimes gives them there fome of Siberia, or that report from this message. fmall government. To poor people it is now not terrible to be fent into Siberia, as formerly it was, because they find tolerable livelihood there, but to the rich and noble it is look'd upon, as fending to the Galleys in France and other places; only they are obliged to bring in a certain number of Sables, upon pain of fevere bodily chaftifement; nor is it an easie matter for any of them to escape. One thing more is to be observed, that many learned men (and amongst them Olearius) confounds this Siberia with another Province, near that name, under the Grand Tzars dominion, in the South, bordering upon the dominions of Poland; which is almost as great an error as that of those who think Samoiedia and Samogitia to be the fame. This Country is faid in the midst of Siberia) are brought all the trithe chief Governor of all these northern Countries resides at Vergateria.

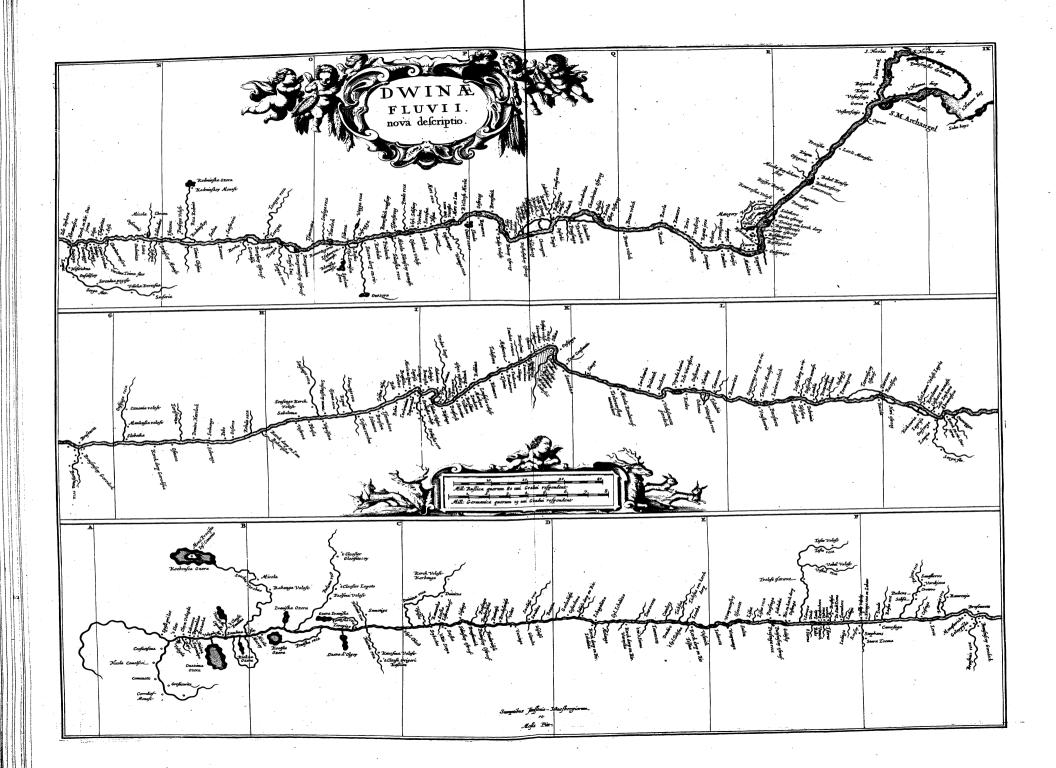
Permia, situate upon the River Vischora or Vistorna, which is ten miles from Weliki Perme (or great Permia) the chief City of this Province, and falls into the River Cama. Permski upon the East borders upon Tumen, which is under the Tartars; where is a great trade from Boghar and Persia. From Tumen to Tobolsca they travel in fourteen days; from Tobolfca to Berefova (another great trading Town upon the Ob) in nine days; from Beresova into the River Ouse, and down that into the Petzora, and so to Pustozera, in three weeks. The Permians pretend to be an ancient Nation, I fuppose, because they have a peculiar language and characters. Yet till they fubmitted to the Muscovites, they lived no otherwise than the Samoieds; neither as yet have they much use or

Muscovy.

ren, and hardly passable in many places. Here long Skeits, made of thin wood, or bark, whereand there are trees (fome fay Cedars, and about with they glide over the fnow with incredible them the blackest Sables), and the best white fwistness; but these are used in all northern Countries of the blackest Sables). tries, where they are accustom'd to much snow. They were very zealous Idolaters; infomuch that the first Bishop, who was fent to convert them, they flay'd alive; yet did not this discourage his fuccessor Stephen, who happily settled Christianity, and civility in a great part, amongst them; he also invented characters for their peculiar language, and is reckon'd amongst the Saints in the Russ-Calendar. Yet amongst them (as amongst the Siberians, Samoieds, and most of these northern Countries) are fecretly still many Idolaters, who frequent not their Cities, but live in Woods, and amongst the Marshes. They seem to be a rich people; for when Ivan Vasilowich fought for an aveny or pretence to fleece them. he fent to them for fo much Cedar to build him a Palace; they returning answer, that they had no fuch thing in their Country, nor did they know what it was; he punish'd their obstinacy at twelve thousand and fixty Rubbles, or Marks. Whence we may gather, that they were united to the dominion of the Muscovite before that time, and some say under Vasilie his father. This demand of the Emperors, might either take its reafon from the report of Cedars upon the mountains

Jugoria, Jugria, Hugria, Juhar, Juhria, Juha-Jugoria, Jugra, where it is fituated I know not; for some place it on the East, others on the West-side of Ob. H. Smith, who lived in Petzora 1580, faith, that it lies over against Waygatz. If it be true, which the Baron of Herberstein faith, that this was the Country whence Attila with his Huns over-run fo much of Europe, and afterwards fetled in Pannonia. which from the name of their own Country Jugaria, they called Hungaria, they should seem to be West of Ob; for Dubravius (who writes the story) faith, that they were a very barbarous and deformed Nation, living amongst great Lakes and Forrests; which agrees well enough to the Jugorsky; and that some of them hunting a Stag, the beaft took thro the Marshes, and by that to have yeilded in 1589, a tribute of four means flewed them a way into a better Country hundred fixty-fix timber of Sables (every timber containing forty skins), five timber of Mar- contented them very well. But the hunters retrons, an hundred and eighty cases of black Fox turning, and declaring the pleasures and riches (every case containing also forty skins) besides they had discover'd, perswaded them to leave that other commodities. To Tobolfea (which is almost uncomfortable place, and by their valor feek bering the midth of Siberia) are brought all the tributes, and thence fent by convoy to Mosko; but tion. The difficulties in this opinion are, that the present Juhria is not stored with horses; that the inhabitants are a very poor, miferable, and but few people, much undifposed for such high and generous thoughts of conquering their neighbours. Yet is not the argument which the diligent and learned Baron useth, to be despised, which is, that both the remainder of the ancient Hungarians (who live between the Danow and Tibiscus) and these Jugarians use the same language, which is not known to be any where elfe spoken. But referving this dispute to a properer place, we have nothing more to say of them, but that they live much-what after the manner of the Samoieds, the fame diet, clothing, tribute, &c.

West of Petzora, along the North Sea, lies Duit the Province of Dwina, continued unto a River of that name; which is so call'd (Dwing signifying Twain or two) because it is the confluence knowledg of bread, nor do they plant or fow, but of two Rivers, Jugh and Sathona, or Suthana; live upon hunting, and have their Sleds drawn (Jug arifeth in the Country of the Cheremife-Tarwith Deer, or great Dogs, which they bring up tars, Suchana from a Lake near Vologda); after for that purpose; and when the snow is hard the conjuncture, it runs an hundred leagues before frozen, they have their Nartes (which the Laps its falls into the North or White Sea. This heretoand Fins call Saksit, other Nations Artach) or fore belonged to the Duke of Novogorod, but is



now a Province of it felf. The Country is very barren, and therefore hath very few Cities or

great Towns, and even the Villages stand very

thin, tho it contain an hundred leagues in length.

The chiefest and only Town heretofore was Dwi-

of the English and Dutch, &c. is transported this

way, which formerly was to Narva, it is very much

augmented and enriched. The greatest place of

commerce is Archangel (by the Ruffes called Archania) at the mouth of the Dwina, on the left

very populous, because of the trade. And here

to have some more distinct and particular know-

ledge of the Country) was 1553, when by the advice of Sebaltian Cabot (grand Pilot of Eng-

toward the North. It was the fortune of Rich.

Chanceller to fall into the Bay of St. Nicolas, where he was very well receiv'd, and fent for thence to

the Emperor IvanVafilowich, who entertain'dhim with all imaginable kindness, and began to esta-

blih a confiderable trade, under fuch priviledges

time to time renew'd and augmented, or forne-

times ebb'd and flow'd, according to the interest of the Grand Tzar. Some of our neighbours indeed, that first interloped into our trade, have

from time to time made their advantages; and

tho they came in at first under our wings, yet have they fince endeavoured to pluck our feathers:

but it had been in vain, had not the late rebellion

in our Country, and efpecially the martyrdom of

our late bleffed Soveraign, made us to be abhorr'd of God and man. I mean not only of all

Christian Princes, but even of all those who pre-

tend to humanity. Tho I know not whether any refented it to vively as this Emperor, who im-

mediately revoked all his priviledges and free-

doms granted to our Merchants, and till this day (I know not by whose fault, but certainly

fome gain more by it than others) they cannot

be retrieved. But to return to Dwing; this Pro-

vince is very barren, and the Villages are but few

and scatter'd. The inhabitants live upon dry'd fish and Venison, the cold not allowing any corn or grain; but their chiefest commodity is Salt,

which they make here in great plenty. Befides, the trade at Archangel hath also made divers of

their haven Towns to be confiderable, and fet up

fishing and carriage; as Lampas, a great Mart for the Samoieds, and all the North. Colmogro, Pine-

ga, Mezen, all which ly neer to, or upon the Gulf

of Mezen, and trade with many Barks ( great

Ships they have none) to Petzora, Ob, Nova Zembla, and those Eastern parts. But the impositi-

the foreign commodities that arrive at Archan-

Muscovy.

hither the Ruffes repair in the Summer-time.

To this of Dwina, we will subjoin Using (Osti- Using. um Jugh Fl.) that gives name to a Province, tho but a poor one. The natives formerly had a language proper to themselves, as well as divers na, fituate in the midst of the Province, where the other Provinces before mention'd; but the care River begins to take its name. But fince the trade of the Emperor is fuch, that he abolishes them by degrees, and introduceth the Muscovitish; which the people willingly do, finding it much better for their commerce. Here (and in Dwina) Sables are not of fo great reputation, but they have the best black Foxes. Here are also very great and hand of the entrance. It is but a small Town, but famous Fairs and Marts.

West of Dwina is Corella (Carelia, Carelen), Corella. it will be most proper to take notice, that the and betwixt them both the Island Solowski, fafirst trading that was to this place, or in a man-mous for the Abby of St. Nicolas, whereinto they ner to Mulcovy (by which that Country is fo permit not any woman to enter. It is in 62 deg. mightily enriched, and by which also we come 50 min. The banks of the Sea hereabouts are white and shining with Alabaster. In this Province is much Salt boiled. The people live much-what advice of Sebaltian Cabot (grand Pilot of Eng-like the Laplanders, tho not altogether fo barba-land) divers Ships were furnish for discoveries rous, for they have some Towns, as Corelibburg, Nordenburg upon the mouth of a Lake, which by the River Warfuga emptieth it felf into the Bay of St. Nicolas. Rexbolm, in the hands of the Suedes; and the greatest part of all this Province pays tribute both to the Rulles and Suedes. At the Treaty 1616 of Stolbow, the Grand Tzar quitted as were agreed upon 1555; which were from the title of this Country to the King of Sweden.

Vodska, or Votska, thirty leagues North of No- Vodska. vogorod, upon its left hand is the strong Castle of Ivanogorod, furrender'd to the Swedes by the fame Treaty, as well as the Towns Famagrod and Augdow, and the Castles Coporia, Noteburg, and Kexholm. They fay, that all the beafts that are brought into this Province turn white. The inhabitants have a language proper to them-

Woskopitin is by fome Authors placed between Woskopi-Kexholm and Noteburg, a large and fruitful Pro- tin. vince both for Corn and Cattle, but so pester'd with Lakes and Marshes, that it is very little frequented, and the name scarce known.

Bieleiezioro, fituated upon a Lake of the fame Bieleioname and fignification, i.e. the White Lake; which zioro. Lake is thirteen Leagues long, and as many broad, and furnishes only one River, call'd Sofna, which falls into the Wolga. In this Lake is a Castle both for natural and artificial strength accounted impregnable; whither in times of danger the Princes have fent their treasure, and themselves also retired. The whole Province is full of Woods and Lakes, that (except when they are hard frozen) it is not easily passable. Near this Lake is another fmall Lake that produceth Sulphur (Irather fuppose Naphtha or Petroleum), swimming like froth or oyl upon the water. This is faid to be first possessed by Sinaus Varegus, whose brother Travor fetled in Pskouvia, and Runiz in Novogardia. These three are by the Russes look'd upon as the Founders of their Nation.

ons are continually fo much augmented upon Vologda is the only City in all the Grand Tzars Vologda. dominions that is fortified with a stone-wall, and for its ftrength the Emperor is wont, in times of gel, that our Merchants fear to be forced to danger, to fecure here part of his treasure. It is, as the rest of those Westerly and Northerly Provinces, much encumbred with Woods and Marfles, many of which are (except in Winter) ut-terly unpaffable. It is fituated upon the River Waga, which falls into the Dwina; and it (together with all the Provinces mention'd fince Dwina) belonged to the Dutchy of Novogorod.

Novogorod, call'd Weliki, or the Great, to di-Novogo-ftinguilh it from others of that name. The Dutch rod. call it Nieugarten; in 58 deg. 23 min. situated upon the River Volgda (not Volga) or Volchou, famous for its Bremes, a little below the Lake

withdraw their trade, and then the greatest part of these inferior Towns, and the whole Province, will also diminish, and return to be what they formerly were. St. Nicolas is in 64 deg. Colmogro in 64 deg. 25 min. from Mezen to Candinos fifty Leagues, thence to Colgoie fifty leagues, thence to Pechorskoy-Zavorot, or the Bay of Pechora, forty leagues, thence to Puftoiozera fifty leagues. There are divers Islands upon this Coast, but not of any consequence. Colgoieve is the largest, in 69 deg. 20 min. thirty leagues from the Bay of Petzora; it is high clay-ground, in it breed many Geefe, befides other Fowls, Hawks also; and

it was in so great power, fame, and wealth, by reason of the vast commerce of several Nations there established, that it was proverbially spoken, Who can do any thing against God and Great Novogorod? The reason of this trading, was the convenience of the River, which being navigable from the very Spring, and the Country abounding in Wheat, Flax, Hemp, Honey, Wax, and Leather (which is better dreffed here than in any other place), invited hither fo many Merchants from all the Northern Countries, and those upon the Baltick Sea, that it was the greatest City of all the North for trade and wealth. The first diminution of it, was from Vitold Duke of Lithvania, who 1427 obliged the City to compound for their peace at a great rate. But Ivan Vafili Grotsdin 1477, forced them to receive a Governour from him; but that not fatisfying of him, he went thither in person, pretending I know not what devotion, and (by the help of the Bishop) being admitted into the City with his Army, he pillag'd it, carrying away three hundred Carts loaden with Jewels, Gold, and Silver: besides many more filled with rich stuffs and fumptuous moveables; all which he fent to Moscow, and transported many of the inhabitants into other places, and fent Muscovites to inhabit in their steads. But their greatest calamity was from Ivan Valilowich in 1569, who upon a suspition of their endeavouring to revolt, came hither with his army, flew, drowned, and trampled to death a vast number of people; presently after this follow'd a great plague, which brought so Tzar on this occasion, pretending to punish their inhumanity, cut to pieces the greatest part of the remaining inhabitants. His barbarous cruelties here acted are not fitting to be repeated. It was in 1611 taken by the Swedes by storm, but at the great Treaty between the two Crowns of Russia and Sweden, it was agreed to be redeliver'd to the Rulles, and in their hands it hath continued ever fince. On the other fide the water is a strong Caftle built of stone, join'd to the City by a large Bridge, wherein lives the Weywood or Governor, and the Metropolitan; by which two, all the affairs Ecclefiaftical, Civil, and Military, in all that Province are governed. The Town is encompass'd with a Rampart of timber and earth. and hath a Castle in the midst, reasonably well fortified. There are about an hundred Monasteries (whereof that of St. Antony is the chiefest), Churches, and Chappels; which have their Steeples and Towers cover'd with Copper gilded; the Cathedral Church is that of St. Sophia.

MUSCOVY,

Brunitza, In the territory belonging to this Carry, Sedrowa, Brunitza, Sedrowa, and Stara-Ruffa, which the Ba-In the territory belonging to this City, are and Sta- ron of Herberstein calls Russ, and faith it gave name ra-Russa. to all the Russes. Near that Town is a falt Ri-Lake, and with Conduits draw the falt-water to their houses, where they boil the Salt; with which, and other commodities, they drive a great trade into Polotskow, a Province of Poland.

The Russes fay, that near to Novogorod was the famous battel of Whips (mention d by Justin, 1.2. and many other Authors) wherewith the wars, conquer'd their Slaves, who in the long time of their absence, had seized upon their estates and wives; which is the reason why the Novogorodmoney had formerly on one fide an Horfe-man

shaking his whip.

Bielski is a Province between Novogorod and Smolensko, having its principal City and Castle once a year diverts himself and the Ambassadors called Biela, Bielha, or Bielow, fituated on the in hunting. This Mozaisko hath many times a Muscovy.

Ilmin. Whilst it was governed by its own Prince, River Ofca. This had heretofore a Prince of its own, subject to the descendents of Jagellan Duke of Litvania, till Basilius Prince of Bielski fell off to the Grand Tzar, and agreed to pay him tribute: it now augments the number of his Titles

As doth also that of Rischow, which hath also Rich a Castle and City of that name; it had also formerly a Prince of its own, but now is a member of the Russ-Empire. The Country is full of Forrests and Lakes; particularly, here is that great Forrest of Wolchonisky; wherein arise the Volga, the Dnieper, the Dwina, and the Lowat, all great Rivers. Near to this are Woloizk, famous for its white Hares, and the Princes frequent hunting there. Wyelikyeluki, a large City, with a good Castle. And Toropyecz, a large Town also, and a Castle; all which came to the Crown of Rusfig. by furrender of their proper Lords.

Twer is near to the forefaid, North-West from T Moskow. The capital Town is Twere, fituate on the River Twertza, which falls into the Volga near this Town. This is a large Town, and hath in it abour fixty Churches, the chiefest that of our Saviour. Upon the fame River is placed Torfoch, Terfack. or Torfock, a large Town also. The Province is rich both in Corn and Merchandise; very populous also, being ready to furnish their Prince with forty thousand good Horse, and twice as many foot. Here is also a Mint and a Bishops See.

Near to these is Plescow, which the Russes call 18 Pleon; the chief City hath a strong Castle, situate upon a Rock, whence fprings the River P/kow, which after fix leagues dischargeth it self into the Lake of Peipis, which Herberstein calls Czuezko great a famine, that they eat one another; the or Czudzin. It was govern'd by its own Princes till Ivan Vafilowitz 1509 united it to his Crown. The Citizens till then were famous for their valour, civility, and honest dealing in their trade; but the Grand Duke transported them, and put Muscovites in their stead. It is one of the strongest wall'd Cities in all Russia; 'tis of so great extent, that when besseged by Stephen King of Poland, there were faid to be in it feventy thousand foot, and feven thousand horse (besides the inhabitants) in garison. Were it not for one ledg of Rocks, the Navigation from hence to the Baltic Sea would be very convenient and easie. There were in this Province divers places of strength, which gave the Grand Tzar Vafilie great trouble to reduce them to his command.

South and by West of this Province of Novogorod (that we dispatch all these Territories that v together) lies the great City of Smolensko, belonging anciently to Litvania, recover'd to that Province by Vitold their Duke, in 1413. Basilius the Grand Tzar made feveral attempts to recover it, but in vain, till his beloved General Michael Glinski, a valiant Polish General, that ran over to the Ruffes, recover'd it more eafily with his money, then he could with his arms. The Poles have ver, which the inhabitants have formed into a endeavour'd feveral times to recover this City, and in one battel near unto it, flew eighty thoufand Russes, but could not reduce the City till Sigismund King of Poland took it in 1611; and in 1633, Michael Federowitz besieged it in vain, vet his fon Alexie Michaelowitz had it furrendred to him by composition in 1654, and the Russes still keep it. The River Nieper, commonly thought Masters returning victorious, after some years to be Boristhenes (the Beresine comes nearer that name) runs thro it. The City is very well fortified, both with good walls, well palifado'd, and as they fay, above ten yards high, and also with a very strong Castle upon the bank of the River.

To this jurisdiction belong Drohobus, Wyesma, and Mozaizko, where the Emperor commonly

Governour of its own, and a Territory belonging to it. The Town was taken from Alexander King of Poland by the Grand Tzar Ivan, predecessor of Valilie; and the Grand Duke often repairs thither in devotion to St. Nicolas, the great Saint of the Rulles, who is faid to be buried in the Chappel of the Castle.

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There remains one Province or Dukedom. which anciently belonged to Litvania, the South-West border of Muscowy, called Sewera, Severia, Siberia. Which hath given occasion to some to confound it with that Province which the Rulles call Sibior, upon the River Ob. This is a large and fruitful Principality, reaching from the Dnieper to the Castle of Mscenek, which is now demolished. This Country had at first Dukes of its own, Dukes of Litvania, together with which (Jagello becoming Christian) it submitted to the Kings of Poland; afterwards they fell from Casimire unto the Grand Tzar; at length, in the Reign of Va-filie. father of Ivan Vasilowich, the Duke was accufed of treason, and lost his Principality, which was united to the Crown of Mulcouv.

The chief City, and sometimes residence of the permit it. brod The chief City, and sometimes residence of the City. Dukes is called *Novogrod Siviersky*, a City and Caftle, well fortified after the manner of Ruffia; from whence to the City Molkow is an hundred and fifty leagues; the way lies thro Bransko, Serensko, Worotin (a fmall Principality, the City Worotin is upon the River Occa) and Coluga, a Town also upon the Occa, and dependant upon the Abbey of Troitza. Other great Towns in this Province are Starodub, Posiwol, Czernigow, Kilski, Krom, Arol, and Osippow. They that from hence travel towards Tartary, pass the Rivers Sna, Samara, Ariel, Koinschwada, and Molosca. They pass the Rivers on branches of trees faiten'd together, initead of Boats. This Country, by reason of its neighbourhood to the Tartars (upon whom it borders toward the East) is much of it Defert and Forrest, for want of culture; but those few inhabitants there are. are very warlike, being kept in continual exercise by the Tartars.

Thus much for the Western parts of this Empire, let us proceed to those that ly in the in-land Country. South of Vologda, North of Jeroflaw, lies the Town and Castle of Castrom, upon a River of the fame name, which loofes it felf in the Volga. And East of Castrom is the little Town of Galitz, near the Lake Galitz; here the Grand Tzar hath a manufacture of Salt

Jaroflaw, fifty leagues North of Moskow, a Province rich in Corn, Cattel, and Honey. The City lies upon the Volga, containing about forty thoufand inhabitants, itrongly fortified, and of a great trade, as having a very easie passage to Archangel. They make here much Linnen Cloth. This used Valilowich took it from them to himself, 1565. Yet he permitted some of them to keep the Title, being till of late called Knest Jaroslawski.

Of the same condition and propriety is Rostow, the City is twelve leagues South of Feroflaw, upon a Lake of the same name. Ivan Vasilowich put to death the last Heir to this Province, of the family of the Grand Tzar. In this Province is Uglitz, a Town famous for its bread.

Chlopigrod was a great Mart for all the Northern Nations (yet more bartering than buying and felling), because of the River Mologa, by which it communicatesh with Weliki Novogrod. It is now ruined. The name fignifies, the Caitle of Slaves, for they fay, that when their Masters had subdued their Slaves with their Whips, the Slaves retired hither.

Muscovy.

Suldal is between Rollow and Wolodomir. The City Suldal. is famous for a stately Monastery of Nuns, whither Ivan Vafilowitz confined his Wife : and it was formerly the Metropolis of Russia. This Province also belonged to the younger Sons of the Emperor; and fince ruin'd by the Tartars ann. it hath never recover'd it felf. Castrom and Galitz belonged formerly to this Government.

Pereaslaw belonged formerly to Rostow, famous Pereaslaw now for its falt Lake and fruitful Soil. At the end of harvest the Grand Tzar commonly retires thither to hunt. In the Town are reckon'd near thirty thoufand inhabitants.

East of this is the City and Principality of Wo- Wolodolodomir; which was anciently the Metropolis of mir. all the Ruffes, till Ivan or Daniflow built Moskow, afterwards it acknowledg'd the superiority of the and translated the seat of the Empire thither. more out of danger of the invalion of the Tar-tars. The foil fo fruitful, that it renders frequently thirty for one. The City is the fecond in the Empire for greatness, and was built by Wolodomir, one of the chief Founders of the Empire, in 928. Some fay, that he married Helena the daughter of Niceph. Phocas; but the Chronology will hardly

East of Wolodomir is the City and Province of Nisi-Novogrod (in Dutch Nisen Nieugarten) or little Novo-Novogrod; fome call it Novogrod the lower, or in grod. the low Countries; a Country very fruitful and pleafant. This Province also is the utmost limits of Christianity; for tho the Grand Tzar have some dominions East of it, even as far as the River and Castle Sura; yet are most of the inhabitants there Czremiss and Mordwitz Tartars, and follow Mahomet. The City is in 56 deg. 28 min. it is situated at the confluence of the Rivers Occa and Volga; which being join'd, make a River of four hundred Geometrical feet broad. It is inhabited by Russes and Germans, who had here the exercise of the Reformed Religion. There is also a famous Church, built above six hundred years ago, in imitation of that of St. Sophia in Conflantinopie. All provisions are exceedingly cheap. Here is a very strong Castle cut out of the main Rock, with very great charge and trouble by the Grand Tzar Vafilie Ivanowich.

Near to this is Vasiligrod, at 55 deg. 51 min. Vasiliwhere the Sura falls into the Volga, between No-grod rogrod and Cazan. Bezvodna, Kadniza, Rubotka, Tzetschina, Targinits, Jurkin, Masa, Kremonki, Parmino, besides others, are large Villages in this Province. Speffabelka, Stoba, Welikopat, Tsimonskoy, and Dioploy, are confiderable Islands in the Ri-

The Principality of Casinow is also near to this. Casinow. The inhabitants speak the *Tartar* language. All their women go with their heads uncover'd, and dy the nails of their fingers black.

formerly to be the Title and subsistence of the vounger Sons of the Emperors family, till Ivan ver of the fame name, lies North of Nifi-Novogrod; it is a barren, marish Country. Valilie took it from the Tartars, and annexed it to his Crown and Titles; yet the Tartars still lurk and steal what they can about and amongst the Russes. In this Province are the Towns of Chilinova, Orlo, Cotenicz, and Sloboda.

Amongst those Countries live the Czremisses Czremisand Mordwa-Tartars. Their Customs are not much ses and different, fave that the Mordwitz have some few Mordwamore houses. Those on the right hand of the Tartars. Wolga, they call Nagorni, Mountainiers; those on the other Lugowi, or inhabitants of the plain and graffy Countries. There are amongst them some Mahumetans, but the greatest part are Heathen; who believe that there is one eternal God, and evil Angels also, which they endeavour to pacifie, left they should do them harm; and this is a

Resan.

is a River called Nemda, to which they go in pilgrimage, where (as also in a Brook hard by the Nemda, called Schokshem) they think the Devil dwells. This Brook hath not above four foot water, but never freezeth; whence they conceive Volga, and the Tartars; their Countries and affairs fuch fancies, that they dare not approach at too near a distance, and then also with presents, lest the Devil should be angry with, and kill them; tho they fee the Rulles have not the least apprehensions of any such danger. When they facrifice, they kill an Horfe, Cow, or Sheep, and hang the skin upon a pole between two trees; they rost, other, and throw it into the fire before the skin, praying the skin to take care of presenting their conveniencies of this life. They worship also the night; but have neither Temple, Priest, nor Service. Their language is peculiar to themselves, tho (being under the Grand Tzar) many of them now speak the Russ. If a rich man dy, they kill his best Horse to serve him in the next world; but his nearest friends eat him. Polygamy is frequent amongst them; but if a wife be without children three years, they difinifs her and take another, and often the fifter of a former wife. Their women are wrapp'd rather then habited in white Cloth, which leaves nothing of them feen but their faces; those who are betrothed, have on their heads a Coif with a point half an ell long, whereat hangs a bell. The men shave their heads. All of them, men and women, are very fwift, and excellent Archers. The Mordwitz have a kind of a Governor or Captain of their own; but they are all subject to the Grand Tzar, whom they are obliged to affift in all his wars; but pay him no tribute, except what prefents they voluntarily

fend him. Refan is fituated betwixt Occa and Don, or Tanais, which rifeth in this Country; near to it is the City of Columna, Columna, or Colon; but the chiefest City of Refan is also called Refan, upon the most fruitful in all Russia, if not in the world; if grain produceth many stalks, each stalk many commodities in the whole Nation. ears; that it grows so thick and strong, that an Horse can very difficultly pass thro it, or a Quail fly out of it; they till every year, but never manure their land. The fruits also here are very good; the people also very couragious, civil, and liberal towards strangers. The Province is able to fend fifteen thousand Cavaliers to the wars, and forty thousand foot. In this Province are great Towns, Corsira or Cassier, formerly head of a Province of its own name. Tulla, on the edge of the the Grand Tzar Basilius, who took it by force but now ruined. Thereabouts live a few poor the great Marshes (which take up all that Country) upon the invasion of the Tartars. Colluga, famous for its wooden Ware. Czirpac, near to which are Iron-Mines, the only fort of Mines in all Muscowy. And Worotin, a fmall Province, all upon the Occa; as also the Towns of Cazigorod and Murina. This River breeds the best fish, and watereth the richest meadows in all Russia.

We have not yet spoken of Leucomoria, Loppia, and some other Countries upon the Ob and fortified with three strong walls, and a good Muscovy.

great part of their Religion. Not far from Cafan the North Sea, because part of what is faid of certain; we shall however respit them till we come to Asia: Nor of Casan and Astracan; but we shall defer them also till we come to speak of being mingled together.

There remains therefore only Moscua, the Me- Me tropolis of this great Empire, which we purpofely referved to this place, that what we have to fav concerning the Empire it felf, and the whole Nation, might be more easily apprehended. The Province and City of Mosko are almost in the skin upon a pole between two which they take in one or boil the flesh, part of which they take in one hand, and Mead (or some other beverage) in the hand, and the hand of the ha as also because the soil is none of the fruitfullest it was very prudently chose for the Seat of the praying the same to God; which are only for Empire. For toward the West and South is the greatest danger of invasion, and the fiercest ene-Sun and Moon, and what they dream of in the mies; and the barrenness of the foil makes the air fo very good and healthful, that it is accounted a wonderful thing to hear of a plague. or any epidemical difease in that Province; tho they are fometimes afflicted with a violent burning Feaver, which they call Ognyo, whereof few recover, yet I do not hear that it is malignant, Nor is the sterility any inconvenience in any part of Muscowy, because the Country is generally very fruitful, and carriage from place to place very easie and cheap, in Summer time, because of the great number of navigable Rivers; and in Winter by reason of the convenience of their Sleds, whether drawn by Deer (whose nourishment costs nothing, a little moss, which useth not to be very scarce in bogs and woods, sufficing them), or Horses, which are very hardy. and used to travel forty or fifty of our miles without baiting; fo that a Country-man will for four Crowns conduct you eleven or twelve hundred miles. Befides, the inland trade amongst themselves is very great; for having very many fasting days, they must be supplied with fish from the Sea. The North fends them Furs and Skins for their clothing; the South fends Corn, Cloth, Linnen and Woollen, and almost all manufa-Occa, near the Isle of Strub, which heretofore was ctures. Besides, the frequent passings and rea Government of it felf. This Province is the passings of fo many Governors, both renders travelling very commodious, and frequently cheap they romance not too much, who fay, that one also, and makes a great circulation of trade and

The City of Moskow is in 55 deg. 36 min. Latitude, and about 66 deg. Longitude. Of the vastness of it, before its great desolation by fire 1571, strange things are related; as that it was more than double as large as it was afterwards; that there was in it many hundred thousand inhabitants; and that there were flain, burnt, drowned, and troden to death, above eighty thousand persons. Possevinus, who was there Ambassador 1582, saith, that in his time it was not great Defart, it hath a strong stone Castle, built by above five Italian miles in compass, and not more then thirty thousand inhabitants. But I am afraid from the Prince that had the right and dominion that Author doth much depress the power and of it. Odoion, where Tulla and Uppa flow into the number of inhabitants everywhere in Russia. In Occa. Near to this was Msczeneck, a strong Fort, 1611, forty-one thousand and five hundred houses were again reduced to ashes by the Poles, and two people in their Huts, who refuge themselves in hundred thousand persons slain. Oleanius faith, that in his time its circumference was about three leagues. Our relators in 1662, allow it four leagues (fixteen miles) in compass, and the sigure round; and is faid to contain above forty thousand houses. It consisteth of four parts, or quarters. The first is Cataigorod, or mid-City, divided from the rest by a brick-wall; the River Moskwa runs on the South-fide, as the Neglina doth on the North of it. In this part is the Castle

dirch; wherein are two Palaces of the Grand Dukes, one of stone, another of timber. In this Castle are two Steeples, in one of which is a bell weighing 33600 pound. The Exchequer and Magazine of powder are also in the Castle. Two fair Monasteries, five Churches and Chappels, all of itone, and in St. Michaels Church the Sepulchers of the Grand Tzars. At the Castle-gate is the Church called Jerusalem, which Ivan Vasilo-Architects eyes, that he might never make the like. And before the Castle, is the great Market

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with stone, wherein is the Arsenal, and the workmen in mettal, as Bell-founders, Casters of Cannon, &c.

of the other; the River Jagufa passes thro it, and here is the market for houses, timber. &c.

The fourth is Strelitza Slavoda, being the quarters of the Strelitz, or Guard of the Grand Duke. fortified with wooden Ramparts, and built for strangers and mercenary Soldiers.

There are in this City above two thousand Churches and Chappels, built (faith Possevin) more for ornament to the City, then use; but this Author (as I observed before) seems to be

partial against the Muscovites. The Houses in Moskow, and generally in all Mulcovia, are after the fame fathion; made of Firtimber fquared, and dove-tail'd one into another (not with mortife and tenant) at the end; two, or at the most three stories high; their windows calk'd as I may fay, or ftop'd up with moss; stairs on the outfide; instead of chimnies, stoves; the covering, or tiling, of bark, and upon that fometimes turfs of earth. Nor is their houshold-stuff much richer; no beds, chairs, wainfcot, hangings, or the like unnecessary implements. The walls cover'd with mats, benches to fleep and fit upon; a pot or two, as many wooden dishes; a spoon to hang at the girdle. If a fire happen in the City, as it doth very frequently, they go not about to quench it with water, but only to stop the course of the flame by pulling down the neighbouringhouses; to which purpose, the Soldiers that keep their night-guards, carry each of them an hatchet, to cut down an house presently. Nor are the people very much concern'd for their small and cheap furniture. But the Merchants, and

with the Rulles in their Religion. The Lutherans also and Reform'd, are well received, and have they of the Roman Communion cannot. No Jews are admitted amongst them.

Moskow being near the center of the whole Empire, it is very convenient to take our measures by it of the rest of the Country, allowing proportionably for the nearness to, or remoteness from it. As first, for the temper of the air. The cold is here fometimes fo excellive, that water will freeze as it is falling, that the earth will chop, as with us in the violent drought of Summer, even to above twenty fathoms long, and a foot broad; and people are found dead in their Sleds. The

Muscovy

rily begins with November, but breaks not up till April, i.e. till the Sun hath been fome confiderable time above their Horizon; whence it comes to pass, that all their plants, and whatsoever is under-ground in winter, is ready to thrust it self into the air as foon as it hath liberty; their Rye (for this reason) they sow in the beginning of winter, that as foon as the fnow and ice is melted, it may fpring, and have time to ripen; but all witz thought fo magnificent that he put out the their other corn, which requires not fo much maturation, they fow not till May. And it is by strangers much taken notice of, that even alplace; where every trade hath a station by it most as soon as the snow is gone, the fields are all green; and plants fpring much faster then in The fecond quarter is Tzar-gorod, encompaf- another place, where their natural force and vifing the other, like a femicircle; walled about gor hath not been fo much restrained and kept back by the cold and the fnow; fo that what they fow in May and June they reap in July and August; and indeed the shortness of their sum-The third is Skoradom on the North-West side mer allows them not much time for tillage. It is also observed, that their Rye is in its kind their best grain. And for their fruits, tho they have of most forts, as Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, &c. yet they are not so good, nor do not ripen so kindly, nor can be fo long preferved, as in those places where they grow and ripen flower. But those things which are of hasty and speedy growth, are very good; as all forts of Berries, Herbs, Gourds, and Melons, which are here both exceedingly great (fome weighing forty pound) and very well tasted; but they breed them in hot beds, as we do here, and never remove them. All Authors almost speak of a certain Melon, or Gourd, called *Boranetz*, or a Lamb that grows upon a ftalk, and when it hath eaten all the grafs within its reach, it dies. It is possible, that there fhort and narrow; the chinks between the timber may be a fruit, which with the help of imagination may somewhat resemble a Lamb, and it may also be downy and woolly; also it may be either of fo hot a temper, or fo great a depredator of moisture, that it may cause the neighbouring-plants to wither and dy; but that there is any animal growing upon a root, and eating. Oc. they that have seen it, must believe it, but other persons may have their liberty. It is not long ago fince they began to cultivate garden-herbs, but they prosper very well, as Asparagus for the purpose, grows as thick as a mans thumb. And edible roots must needs become both large and pleafant. From this multitude of melted fnow it comes to pass, that the ground is very foft and mellow; which tho it be an inconveni-ence in their high ways, (infomuch that even the streets of Moskow would be unpassable, were it persons of quality, have for their magazines not that they pave them with round Fir-trees, laid Vaults of stone, with little windows, and those close to one another), yet in their tilling their also have shutters, as well as their doors, of white ground it is very useful; for neither do they use any manuring, even in the barrenest places, nor There dwell in the City a great number of is their ground difficult to be laboured (no small Greeks, Persuans, but especially Tartars; yet the Greeks are most welcom, as most sympathizing it with a stick is in some places sufficient for their Corn. Nor is their Corn (being fo fhort a time betwixt the fowing and harvest) subject to so liberty publickly to exercise their Religion, which many accidents (droughts, rains, blattings, &c.) as ours is; whence it is noted, that it is exceeding rare to hear of a dearth in Mulcouy (except by the wickedness of them that buy up the Corn to fell it dearer), tho they fow little more than for their own spending. But sowing for plenty, they have much to spare; as the Dutch know very well, who bring thence great quantities to supply their own necessities.

It is also observed in their weather, that the Summers are violently hot, both because their days are follong, and the foil (for the most part) fandy, which eafily receives, and retains throngly cold also endures a long time; the frost ordina- the heat of the Sun so long upon it. This heat

G 2

coming

coming upon proportionable moisture, produces Birds, that they will not take the pains to catch the smaller forts, as Thrushes, Fieldfares, and the prodigious quantities of Gnats, and other Infects; like. Birds of prey here are very excellent of diwhich, tho not fo dangerous as Toads and Vi-pers, yet are much more troublefom, and a much vers forts, Gerfalcons are accounted the best; and divers of them white, which are (for their ra-

rity) of great price, and presents for Princes. Of their Fish we shall speak when we come to and of these we have but a very slender account.

It is reported, that not long ago there hath been

discover'd near Tula, upon the frontiers of Tar-

my at the entreaty of the Grand Tzar. A league

and a half from this Mine, (in a delightful Valley

between two high Mountains) is an Iron-work

and I believe still is govern'd by a Commissary

fiderable quantity of bars of Iron, of Canons,

and fifty thousand poods (or twenty thousand

quintals) of ball, by a contract made with the

Emperor. Peter Marcelis, the first that set up this

Work, grew to be very confiderable at the Court.

Corn, and Fish-oyl; as also to make Gold and

Silver-wire; which is a very great profit, consi-

but not fo good as this last mentioned. How-

ever, in all of them the Iron is observed to be

brittle; yet is it very ferviceable for many uses,

to which they understand very well how to ap-

Merchants thither, are 1. Their Furs. 2. Wax,

whereof they have shipped in one year hereto-

fore fifty thousand pood, every pood being forty

pound; but now not above ten thousand pood.

3. Honey, whereof they spend great quantities

in their own country, in their drinks, yet is much

fent out of the Country; the reason of the plenty

of it is, because the great men generally burn

chants about thirty thousand per ann. besides

Goats and other skins. 6. Train-oyl of Seals.

fishes they take great quantities for the roes, which

they falt and press, and put up into casks. That

which is made of the Sturgeon, is black, fmall

gray, and the grain as large as a Pepper-corn. In one fish they find fometimes an hundred and

fifty or two hundred weight of spawn. This fish

is faid to ly in the bottom of the River, and to fwallow many large pebbles of an incredible weight, to ballaft him against the violence of the

This fpawn they cleanse from its strings, falt it,

drain away the oyly part, by laying it on shelving

boards, then put it into casks, and press it till it become hard. Ifinglas (ichthyocolla) is made of

the founds of this fish. This trade is reserved to

the Emperor himself. 8. Hemp and Flax; which

is a great trade with the French, who carry thither

The commodities of the Country, which draw

dering the great use of Embroideries in Muscowy.

their Lakes The other products of the earth are Mines.

greater annoyance. Indeed an extraordinary heat is requisite to force up such a quantity of materials as must serve to make so much snow, that it covers the ground some yards thick. But it is hard to believe what some Authors say, that it sometimes sets on fire their Corn-fields and their woods. But this heat is augmented or conferved (as was faid before) by the nature of the foil; for in Livonia, in the fame degrees of Latitude, year divided only from Russia by the River Narman work-men, sent thither by the Duke of Saxova, their Corn feldom comes to be so ripe and hard that they can thresh or grind it; but they are forced to help themselves with stoves, built in their Barns for drying their Corn; which tho upon a fmall, but convenient River. This was it be easier to thresh, yet it neither yeilds so much flower, nor is fo good to fow, as that which ripens by the heat of the Sun, as it always doth in

The Country is generally overgrown with Woods (and their Forrests consist most of Firsand Birch, which loveth a light fandy foil) and Lakes; both I believe from the same cause, want of tillage. For the Natives husband not much and obtained the priviledge to trade alone in Iron, more then they are fure will ferve themselves; for should they have greater plenty, they could not find markets for it; and they are not careful of encreasing their stock of men. Albertus There are in several other places, especially Campensis tells very great stories (whom in some toward the North-West parts, Iron-mines also, things we have followed) of the great abundance of people in Russia; Possevine again as much difparages them. But our own Authors affirm, that it is not fo well peopled as it might be; partly because of their wars, which devour always great ply it. quantities of them; and partly because they are lazy, and take more care themselves to live in ease and plenty, then to multiply their Nation.

or employ more hands then of needs they must. These Forrests must needs be very well stored with Beafts and Fowls. Their Beafts are Elks, which the Germans call Elans and Olans, and the Russes Lozzi, not much unlike to the Rain-Deer. also transported. 4. Tallow, heretofore much Wild Bulls (which seem to be the Bisontes of the more, now about thirty thousand pood yearly Ancients), Boars, Bears of a prodigious magnitude, strength, and cruelty, both white and black. Wolves also too many; for in an hard winter, both the Bears (who sleep not when hunger pinches them) and Wolves are very pernicious was better the ordinary people silvers of Fir or Birch, dip'd in Fish-oyl. 5. Hides of Losh (Lozzi) and Buff, of which are bought by forreign Merto their cattle, and their persons also, when they meet them unarmed. There are also Horses plenry; finall, but strong, couragious, and very serviceable. Cows, Goats, and Sheep; Fallow Deer also, and Roe-Bucks in great plenty. Besides these, are many others who are hunted only for their our scales, else not unlike a Sturgeon. Of these Furs, as the Wolverine or Wood-Dog, Beavor, Once, Lyfern, Sable, Martron, black, dun, red, and white Foxes, the Gurnstal, the Laset or Minever, Hares, which in winter change their co- grain'd, and waxy; that of the Belluga, is darkish lour into white, as the Squirrel doth into gray, whereof comes the Fur they call Calaber. There is one fort of Squirrel, that hath upon the point of its shoulder a tuft of hair, much like unto feathers, with a broad tail, with which they aid themselves so much in their leaping, that they feem to fly. The Furs of these are the great riches River, encreased by the melted snow; and when of this Country, and the greatest traffick, since the waters are asswaged, he disgorgeth himself they fell to strangers (besides what is paid to the Grand Tzar for tribute) for a million of Rubbles per ann. the chief are black Foxes, Sables, Beavors, white Bears, Ermins or Gurnstals, and Squirrels; Wolverin also, and white Fox are much efteemed, as also that of a Water-Rat, which fmelleth like Musk

There is fo great abundance of Fowls and Brandy, and bring back Hemp and Flax, which

they work up in Normandy. 9. Salt likewife is a great profit to them. 10. So is Tar also. Many other commodities of leffer value and quantity, are hence carried away, as Morffes-teeth into Turky and Persia. Slude, it is a soft rock in Corellia, which they cut out into lumps, and afterwards tear it into small pieces; we call it Muscowy-glass, it is the lapis specularis, and is used for Lanthorns, Windows, &c. Salt-peter, Pot-ashes, Corn, Isinglass. and Iron are likewife hence transported. They have also divers manufactures, as Utenfils of wood, Clothes, Saddles, and Harness for Horses, Arms, and the like; which they vend to feveral neighbouring countries, which want fuch conveniencies. To which the ignorance and unskilfulfulness of the Tartars, and lazy slothfulness of the Gentleman-like Polanders, give them no fmall opportunity. Of the Government and Manners of the Russes.

Hus much of the Soil, their Forrests, and their Commodities; concerning their Lakes we shall discourse when we come to their Rivers. It follows we should next treat of their Govern-

pend upon it.

The chief axiom in their politicks is, That above all things they should agree one with another, and join together against all the world. For the Empire being very large, and exposed on three fides to very dangerous enemies, Tartars, Turks, Polonians, and Swedes; their country also not being well peopled, the fortified places at great distances, they have no fecurity but a strict union amongst themselves. Which causeth them all to concenter in absolute Monarchy, as the greatest conjunction of interests, or rather but one interest in the whole. The Prince therefore, for his part. complies with them as much as he can, marries rarely with any stranger, suffers not strangers to advance to any confiderable honours, fills all the places of truft, profit, and honour, with his Ruffes; the greatest preferment a foreigner can expect, is to be Colonel of a Regiment, or to command a Fort or Army, and this but feldom, and for one expedition only. He labours to breed in his people an admiration of themselves, and that their own customs, laws, and manners are better and more rational then in any other country whatfoever; wherefore he hinders his people from travelling abroad (tho for merchandife), from converfing with strangers, even Ambassadors, and from entertaining any forreigner, except for trade. Neither will he suffer them to build any large Ships to transport merchandife in quantities to other countries: But they want not fmall veffels for fishing, or carrying goods from one of their own ports to another. Nor is he willing that any forreigner, who hath lived long in Russia, should leave them, and return to his own Nation. Nor that his Rulles should be interpreters to other Nations. It is very rare if any of them understand Greek, tho they have most affection unto, and receiv'd their Religion from, that Church. There was at Slaboda a school set up for the Latin tongue (which now few or none understand), but it was quickly pull'd down again: A Printing-press also for their own books, but if not forbidden, 'tis used only for their Offices, and fuch books as the Grand Tzar commands. Nor are there many (tho there want not men of parts) that defire any further knowledg then to read and write in their own tongue, to understand their Service, and such homelies of the fathers (especially St. Chrysostom) as are translated into the Russ language. Now tho this feems Muscovy.

to be good policy, yet is it indeed but forcing of nature; for the conversing with civiler and more knowing people cannot but work in them a despifing of their own manners and ignorance, and a great defire of reforming that inconvenience; which how far it may be heightned, I know not. Besides, wanting learning they are very easily led by a good tongue and fair pretences. And therefore we have feen, that not with standing their education in the veneration, I had almost faid adoration, to their Prince; yet are they subject to follow any pretences, if they think to amend their condition by it; and the oppressions of the Mousfacks, or common people, and of their great men by the Tzar and his favourites, doth much incline them to affect alterations. How greedily did they embrace the (Wor) impostor Demetrius, tho their Grand Tzar Boris Godonove was a worthy, and not cruel Prince? how easily did they deliver up to his enemies Vafili Zuiski, a prudent and valiant (but only as they conceived unfortunate) Emperor? what a number of impudent cheats found followers? nay I know not whether ever any pretender, except cropt in the bud, that was not able to raife an army against the government. In the time of the reign of the Princes of this prefent family, who have behaved themselves with great prudence, courage, and moderation, being far from the tyranny of others; yet did one Timoska Anchedina feign himself heir of the Zuiskies: and had he not been diligently purfued in his very beginning, might have raifed very great troubles; as did Stepan Radzin, who only pretended reformation; and that infurrection against corrupt Judges in 1636, which was difficultly quieted, even by the Grand Tzar himself with his cap in his hand, and tears running down his cheeks. Both the stories of Timoska, and of this fedition are at large fet down by Olearius.

The Grand Tzar labours to nourish in the peoplean opinion of his own wifdom, good government, and care of all his dominions; fo that they in common discourse attribute all their propriety, all their happiness and prosperity to God and the Grand Duke. And it is very remarkable, that they had this very opinion of Ivan Valilowich, then whom a greater tyrant was never represented in any Rory; yet hear what a writer of our own faith (Purch. I. 4. c. 9.) If I found not an universal conspiracy against him, I should speak in his defence. I bonour his good parts, his wit, his learning (perhaps more then any Russ in his time ), his exemplary severity upon unjust Magistrates, his martial skill, induftry, &c. Tea, his memory is fill Javoury to the Russes, who hold him in little less reputation then a Saint. And to the same purpose also Herberstein, Whether he was incited to those murders and cruelties by his own natural disposition, or the malice and treachery of his subjects, (as himself said) I dare not de-termine; especially since he had not any truculent aspect, or sign of sierceness in his countenance. And tho these policies help very well, yet are they not fufficient to conferve the power of the Prince, nor peace of the Nation. He knows that he cannot trust to the affections or the judgment of the common people (who the more learned they are, are the more intractable and dangerous); but useth other more effectual and certain means of well governing: As that he bestows all places of honour and gain, even of the very Diacks or Clerks, immediately by himfelf. Whereby he is able to reward all that ferve him; and all is acknowledged to be his bounty. Which is so much the more acceptable, because it carries the teltimony of his good opinion of the person; and this breeds a great dependance upon him, and emulation amongst the Nobility; who inceffantly by

ment, and the manners of the people, which de-

for his favour. But left all these should fail, he hath force to coerce them, who will not be obedient either for duties fake or reward. And be-fides the garrifons which are differfed in the Castles up and down the country, wherein are great numbers of foldiers, he hath the guards of his titles. person, which ordinarily amount to 16000 soot, befides horse; many of which also are foreigners, who have no dependance upon any person but himself. That he may engage more of his Nobility and Gentry, he never continues a Governor longer then three years; nor is there any hereditary; nor doth he frequently chuse the same person again into the same employment, but advanceth him according to his merit. He disposeth of all the lands in his Empire, whereof fome belong to respective governments and employments: the rest tho he seldom takes from the children of the last possessor, especially of the common people, except for crime. The Commons pals over their lands by descent of inheritance to which of their fons they pleafe; which commonly they do after our Gavel-kind; and difpose of their goods by eift or testament, without any controud, faith Dr. Flercher. Yet they pay an acknowledgment after the na-

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Their

ture of an Heriot, or Relief. They have few laws, but many customs in their government, according to which they judg; yet no case special, extraordinary, or of consequence, is determined without the knowledg and approbation of the Grand Tzar. There being a Chief Justice, who is also a chief Councellor, that receives all appeals and informations from all places, 1647, the Grand Tzar by a memorable example and caused to be set down and published a Code, containing the laws and ordinances whereby the Judges were to regulate their judgments. Which are printed in fol. under the title of Solorna Vlo-fienia, or Universal Right. The Grand Tzar also makes peace and war, fends all Ambaffadors, whom he commonly chufeth out of the richest of the Nobility, who may bear the expences at his own charge; the Emperor taking to himself what he pleafeth of the prefents made to his Ambassador, and rewarding him according to his merit, with a government, or other beneficial employment. The more folemn laws are thus made: The Emperor calleth to him fuch of the Boiars, or Nobility, as he thinks most fit for wisdom and authority, and orders also the Patriarch to send for such of the Clergy as he thinks most prudent, to be present at a day appointed, (which commonly is a Friday, being their strict fasting-day), where the Clergy sitting in an honourable place by themselves, one of the Secretaries proposeth the points to be deliberated up-on, asking first of all the advice of the Clergy; his Majesty requires their godly opinions and advice, and if they approve of what is proposed, the proposals pass to a full conclusion, and are made into an Act; else they are relinquished. After all the consents given, the Diacks or Secretaries, draw them up into the form of a Proclamation, and fend them to the great Cities, with charge to the Governors to fee them observed. This care is taken for the Laws of greater consequence: there are besides them very many, which tho made upon particular occasions, yet for want of better, they are in force as precedents. The great prime Minister Afanase Nashockin was endeavouring a reformation and methodizing of these, which without some such diligence must of necessity grow to be too nume-

rous, and not very confiftent one with another. Next to the Prince, are the Nobility; which

their observance strive to out-merit one another ger branches of the Royal Family, who had the government and revenues of feveral Cities and Provinces in the middle of the Kingdom, as is before mentioned; but these were extinguished by Ivan Valilowich, and the succeeding Princes have not had occasion to renew those powers and

There were also Udelney Knazey, exempt or 711. priviledged Dukes; who enjoyed a very great her jurifdiction, and absolute authority in their own precincts. When the house of Beala grew too powerful for the rest, they submitted upon certain terms, the chief whereof was to affift in the wars with fuch a number of men. But Ivan Vafilowich by degrees fo clipped and restrained their authority, that at length he reduced them into the fame condition with the rest of his subjects And to effect this, he first set one against another; but afterwards divided the whole Nobility into two factions: the one was of confiding men. fuch as he conceived to be firm to his interest: the other were malignants, or ill affected. If any one of these were oppressed, spoil'd, or kill'd by one of the other party, there was no remedy nor justice to be expected. All men knew also, who was of which party, and a register was kept of them. By which barbarous and tyrannical means, in feven years (for fo long that continued) he took out of the way all fuch as himfelf fuspected. encouraged his own party, and enriched his treafures exceedingly by the confifcations. If any remained, he took away their estates, and gave them in exchange others of leffer value in some remote Province; or by fome other means wafted and acquaints his Majesty with them. But in and consumed them. And whom Ivan left, Baris Federowich made a shift to dispatch, that himself, called together the wifest men in his dominion, a stranger to the Throne, might the more securely

> Now therefore the chiefest degree of Nobility is Bois. that of the Boiars or Boiarens. These are such as the Emperor, befides their Nobility, honours with being of his Council. These are the great body of Nobles, out of whom he raifeth his fervants, governors, foldiers, &c. Many of them are rich, both in lands (which they receive from, and continue by, the favour of the Emperor), falaries for their fervices, especially the Court-offices and governments, and their own acquisition. Many also have annual pensions from the Emperor, especially if they have either merited well, or by abilities give hopes that they will be able to do him fervice.

They also who have born any great office in war, as a General, Governor, &c. do leave fomething of title to their posterity; so as they take place of all under the Boiars. They also, as well as the Boiars, may add wich to the name of their ancestors, Federowich, Ivanowich, &c. i.e. the fon of Theodore, of John, &c. which is accounted a great honour amongst them, and they may have reparations upon those who do not give it them. Yet themselves do not use that priviledg when they write to their Lord; but on the contrary, diminish their own true name, calling themselves, v.g. Timoska for Timothy, Ivoska for Ivan, and the like diminutives for humilities fake. They also carry a little Kettle-drum at the pummel of their faddles, upon which they beat with the end of their whip, to make way for them in crouds in the streets; and in wars, to give notice of marching, staying, or the like. The first that receives the command beating, all the rest answer him

Next to these are the Knazey, which our people Knazy call Dukes. This title anciently was of great honour, infomuch that the Grand Tzar call'd himself Weliki Knez, or Great Duke. But the Knazey are of divers degrees. Formerly there were youn-

have so multiplied, that now there are Knazey, who are glad to ferve perfons of mean quality for a finall falary. Tho at the fame time they will not fail to boast of their nobility, and trouble any one that shall affront them.

The Sin-boiars, or Sina-boiarskey, are the fons of fuch as enjoy lands and revenues for ferving the Emperor in his wars; and are the fame with those that with us hold in Knights-service, and the lands holden in this tenure are commonly fo numerous that there is not a competency for each of them; in which case they petition the Emperor for maintenance, and he commonly gives them inferior offices in the Court, or makes them spies and informers, allowing them a small annual pension; till a war come, which enter-

tains them all. The Grand Tzar hath also his Council. He gives indeed the honorary title of Counfellors to very many who never come to confult; but those who are actually employed, and called to advife, are called *Dumnoy Boiaren*; and their number is as the Prince pleafes. This Council confifteth of all the great Officers of State, and fuch others as himself pleaseth to call to this honour. Yet neither are all these continually present; but he (as most other Princes) for more secrecy in fome, and more easie dispatch in other businesses, hath a few select persons (a Cabinet Council ) with whom he advifeth first, and prepareth matters for the great Council; who for the moit part meet together rather to confent, and to give weight and reputation to the refolves, then to argue, or give their opinion, and determine affairs. The Patriarch is not named amongst them, as being supposed to be continually employed in the duties of Religion; but in matters of consequence, his advice is commonly asked and followed. This Council receiveth appeals; and all other great matters are remitted to them.

Besides this, there are many other Chambers, Courts, or Councils, (as they are called in some Kingdoms); but the principal are fix, which have every one their feveral businesses. The first is for Ambailadors, and foreign affairs. The fecond for businesses of war. The third for the demeasne and revenue of the Prince. The fourth for trade and merchandise. The fifth for determination of civil causes amongst themselves. The sixth for criminal matters. Every Council hath its Prefident, Counfellors, Secretaries, &c. who write all things at large in rolls, after the ancient manner, fometimes thirty or forty ells long; whereof they have vast quantities orderly laid up in their respective offices. To these also are referred all the affairs of the whole Nation; every Province being affign'd to one of these; to send their appeals, make their relations, receive orders, and the like. Every Council knowing the Provinces that belong to it, and the Province knowing its own Council and office where to make their applications. In their judgments they give fentence according to witneiles, if there be any; if none, they give liberty for trial by combat, wherein it is lawful for the Appellant or the Apellee to substitute another in his stead. Sometimes they put them to the question or torment, wherein they are very ingeniously cruel; fornetimes also to their oath; tho no man be compelled to fwear; but if any voluntarily offers it, it is commonly accepted, and foleranly performed in the Church, by kiffing a crofs. But he that fwears in this manner twice or thrice, becomes infamous, he is prohibited entrance into the Church, nor will perfons of condition willingly converse with him. For there be-Muscovy.

ing amongst them no more abhorr'd crime them false-swearing, they startle at every solemn oath; tho in their conversation they are not scrupulous of fwearing. They refer also some doubtful matters to lots, of which fee a story in Hackluit,

Their usual punishments are severe. A robber Their is broke upon the wheel. A facrilegious person Punishimpaled. A traitor, and a fervant that murthers ments. his mafter, beheaded. An Adulterer compounddivided amongst the sons; except the sons are eth with the abused husband; and besides, is whipped from the Court to the house of the Adulteres; and she (if her husband pleases) is repudiated, and put into a Monastery; and himself after fix weeks, hath liberty to marry another. But none fuffer more feverity, then those that are in debt; who are kept prisoners till a day appointed, when they engage to pay; if they keep not their day, and be able to pay, they are every day brought into the Court, and there beaten for an hour together upon their shins and the calves of their legs, and back to prison at night, and so till the debt be paid. But if they be unable to pay it, they are made flaves to the creditor.

The chief Officers of State and the Court for Officers of fecular businesses under the Emperor are much- State. what the fame as in all other Monarchies. The Chancellor, who is also the chief Secretary, and to him belongs, and he prefides in the office of Ambassadors; his charge also is to present petitions to the Tzar, and to return his answer, which he doth in the Princes own words. The Treafurer, that looks to, and takes account of all the revenue. The Constable, who looks after the foldiery. The Master of the Horse, who besides the Prince's horses, minds also the Guards, their discipline and quartering. The Occlnick, or Chief Justice, whom they call the Great Counsellor, always prefent with the Princes person: under whom is the Neddefnick, who commands all the Serjeants, Prisons, &c. And divers of these are fometimes bestowed upon the same person. Ilias Danielowitz Miloslawsky was Generalissimo, an employment very befitting him, for he was a man of great courage, and strength both of body and mind; he had fuch a vast memory, that he knew all the Commission-officers of an Army of eighty thousand, what their abilities, and where their quarters. He was also Treasurer, and had divers offices besides. Afanase Nashockin succeeded him in his Princes favour, and was Chancellor, Treafurer, Lord of Russia minor, and had several other employments; a man not corrupted by bribes, very fober and abitemious, indetatigable in business, and who feriously fee about a reformation of the evil customs of his country.

But fuch a vast dominion as Russia cannot be Inferior governed without very many Magistrates; and Magifuch indeed there are. There is a Court, or Coun- ftrates. cil for the government of Moskow, who have many officers under them. In all the great frontier Cities are Weywods, or Governors of great quality and experience; and in every City two, if not three, belides the officers of Justice, &c. In lesser Cities are also Governors, but of lesser quality; whom the Grand Tzar appoints by delivering them a staff, which at their return they restore him again, and this is the ensign of their power. Besides these, there are divers other Magistrates, as the Gubnoy-starust, which is like an Alderman or Mayor of a Town. Sotskoy-flaruft, like a Baily of an Hundred. And divers others, who can judg in fmall cases, and from whom there ly appeals; a great catalogue of them is in Olearius, an. 1626. But Afanale Nalbockin had a defign, that to fave the subjects trouble, and the Princes charge, the Governors should in many

The Nobi-

in their government, that having fo many Ma-markable, for (1) he hath the liberty of pregistrates falaried by the Prince, their stipends emption of whatever merchandise comes into must necessarily be very small and inconsiderable, yet are they by these to make their fortunes, and many of them to receive rewards of former modity, and raifes its price as he pleafeth: (2) The fervices and expences. Confequently they must oppress the people, and so much the more, as will not only fatisfie themselves, but also buy their peace and impunity at their return from their employment.

nues of the what means there is to maintain it, the Empe-Emperor. rors revenues I mean, which are very great, and

> 1. There is the office of the Steward, which receives all the Emperors revenue of his inheritance, or Crown-lands; which contain thirty-fix Towns with their territories; whereof fome pay their rents in money, others in corn, or other provifion. This provision for the Emperors houshold is more then is fpent, and the furplus is fold by the Steward, and the money brought into the Treasury, which according to the bounty and hospitality of the Emperor is more or less. In Ivan Vafilowich's time, it was accounted 60000 Rubbles per ann. but in his fons time 230000. And this commonly is employed in paying the wages of his houshold-fervants.

> 2. The office that receiveth the Tagla and Podat, (Tagla is an imposition upon every measure of grain that groweth in the Kingdom; the Podat is a tax of money upon every Town and Precinct ), bringeth in communibus annis about 400000 Rubbles.

> 3. The Court of the great income (bullha precod) receiveth all the customs upon commodities in all the principal Towns, and this is farmed out to the respective places; and is therefore (as trading rifeth and falleth) fometimes more, fometimes less; communibus annis it may be reckon'd 340000 Rubbles. The customs of the Town of Archangel, have (as some say) amounted to 600000 Rubbles per ann. This office also gives account of all the Bath-stoves, and Cabacks, or drinking-houses; the greatness of which revenue may be conjectur'd by those of *Novogorod*, where are three houses that pay each 4000 Rubbles per ann. As also of the mulcts of sentences that pass for every name contained in the Writs that pass out of the Courts. This amounteth commonly to 3000 Rubbles. He hath also the half of Felons goods (a fourth going to the Judg and Officers, the other fourth to the informer). There being moreover divers rents of lands allowed for the maintaining fo many horse; others for fo many foot; others for the mercenary or foreign foldiers. There is fomewhat spared out of these rents, and in times of peace above the one half, which is also brought into this office. What it amounts unto, is uncertain. But in the year 1590, these three offices were reckon'd to bring in yearly 1400000 Rubbles.

4. But befides thefe, he hath other very great revenues by merchandizing, as 1. By Caviare and Isinglass, which all belongs to him; he either hiring men to fifth for him, or lending them money to fet up fishing, and the account being made of what they have caught, he allows them for their pains, and takes all the rest. He hireth out also the greatest part of the fishery of the Lakes and Rivers. 2. By Furs, for Siberia, and those nor-fwinging, or that which the Romans called perauthern countries, do all pay their tribute in Furs. Muscovy.

cases, and even in some capital matters, have which he selleth by his Merchants, or else saveth power of judging without appeal, and executing also their judgments. One thing feems very faulty his country; which he buys also at low prizes. fo that many times he engroffeth a whole comprice of what he buys is paid in commodities of his own; for he never, or very rarely fuffers any goldor filver to be carried out of his dominions. (3) He hath also the prevendition; none must fell his commodities, v.g. Furs, till the Iza hath fold all that eight error much for their government, let us fee ne intends; whereby he tets what price upon commodities he pleafeth. (4) He frequently monopolizeth one, or more of the commodities of his own country. And all Sables (the best trade of the Nation ) are his own as tribute, or at a small fet-rate. All this is managed either by the Governors of his Towns, many of whom are no other then his Factors, or stewards for his interest; or by Goses or Merchants of his own, who have falaries to look after these matters. Besides, the prefents brought him by foreign Ambassadors, and what his own bring him (for he takes what pleafeth him of what is given them), are very confiderable.

But neither are his expences small. His family # confifts of at least a thousand persons, nourished to and falaried by him, befides his Guards at Moskow. 16000 musqueteers and about 5000 horse. His garrisons upon the frontiers (the greatest towards Tartaria) a hundred thousand men. Compounding for peace with the Tartar is very chargeable. His own table confifts ordinarily of fifty diffies of meat, which are all brought up; he chufeth what he liketh, and fends the rest to whom he pleases, The falaries of his officers and magistrates, tho to each of them but a small matter, yet being many, arifeth to a very vast sum. The receiving of Amb fadors is chargeable; for he defrayeth all their expence from their entrance into his Country till their going out. His posts, messengers, horses, carriages have a large account; so have his works, buildings, making arms, canons,

and the like. Concerning their dispositions, manners, and The customs, we have very many (and most of them impertinent) discourses. They are generally men in of strong, vigorous, healthful bodies. 'Tis but of a late that they have entertained Physitians: but in any Court, which is ten per cent, paid by him that is convict by Law. He hath also an impost water were their only remedies; tho they had fome few that pretended to understand the virtues of plants, vet they were not much believed. This healthfulness may perhaps be attributed to their frequent fastings, and generally slender diet; the themselves rather conceive it to be from their much use of sweating in stoves, which repairs the damages that the colds bring upon them; confirming those parts which the cold weakeneth. All strangers admire their sudden changing from heat to cold, that from sweating in an hot stove, they will naked leap and wallow in fnow, and immediately return to the heat again. So much has cuftom harden'd and famiiariz'd their bodies to these extreams, if yet cufrom can do it, and that they have not a peculiar contexture and temperature of their parts from their nativity. But it feems out of doubt, that the exercises of their young men, which are boxing, cudgels, and wraftling, do much contribute to their patient enduring of beatings, whipings, and the like. Nor is the familiar recreation rus. They feem to affect corpulency, especially

their Nobility; who perhaps imagine, that a pronéss and fleep), and also regulating the number that lives at case and plenty, and a man of labour.

MUSCOVY

Authors are very liberal in the censure of their manners, not excusing them from any vice; and interpreting all their customs and actions (I am afraid) too finisterly. Few, that have written, conversed with persons of better quality (their Boiars being prohibited all company with strangers, and even Ambassadors) then such as serve rhem for gain, or trades-men, who feldom in any wherein are not many good: we ought to be country are commended for their justice and good dealing by strangers. But Dr. Fletcher, and those few of our own country that have written, confess that there are amongst the Nobility very many, and amongst the populace some, of very excellent parts, courage, and discretion. But it is not rational, to pass censure upon any Nation or Country, from the customs of the meanest people, whose manners are everywhere licentious, turbulent, and bestial enough. It seems indeed, that the education and oppressions amongst them, suggest such customs as render them fufficiently infamous. But good indoles, experience of good and bad, examples, and instruction of vertuous persons, and especially our holy Religion, in many conquers those evil motions and temptations, which others, to them for pay, are not considerable as to a great not looking into themselves, do swallow and embrace. Being therefore educated only to write, read, and cast accounts (which yet they do not so artificially and conveniently as the rest of the world, for they count by forties and nineties, not hundreds, or fixties, which is the ufual; nor by eighties, which perhaps is the beit) and those who are ordained for the Clergy, to fing; they must misspend a great part of their youth. Nor do they attain to the mortifying their passions, and the exercise of virtues practis'd even in trivial schools. Nor do they by books learn the examples and prudence of other nations and times. Nor are they able to serve themselves of other useful arts and sciences, as not that of well-speaking, not mathematicks, and what depends upon them, as architecture, measuring, fortification, &c. wherein they are forced to make use of foreigners when they have necessity. Besides, that all learning hath this use, that it replenishes the memory with good notions, and elevates the mind to some degree of contemplation. Yet in this also they have he thinks fitting, shall serve him with horse and fome that feeing their defect, labour to amend it; as Ivan Boriffouits Cirkassi got divers histories, and foreign books of arts and sciences, translated into the Russ tongue; he was esteemed the wisest and justest person of their nation, by them who yet did not imitate him. But in fum, they have just so much learning as to account whatever they know not to be vanity, and them fools that ftudy it; and yet to make them jealous and afraid to be over-reach'd and couzen'd by strangers, whom they always suspect to know more than themselves. Their oppression by their superiors drives them to fortifie themselves by cunning and deceit, ready also and willing to help themselves by any fafe, tho unlawful, means. They are also hereby render'd very timorous and cowardly, and as far from valour as generofity. From hence proceeds also, that they are haughty and insolent towards their inferiors, mistaking that for grandeur and greatness of spirit; cruel also when they have advantage. The coldness of their country invites them to ftrong drinks; and the pleasure of these provokes to excess and drunkenness; and this to all bestiality and quarressomness. Michael Federowitz, a very wife, moderate, and fober Prince, did what he could to hinder this vice; punishing with flitting the nofe, the use of Tobacco (which

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minent belly is an evident difference betwixt one of drinking-houses. He also made severe laws against injuring superiors. And his diligence and feverity had fome, but not the defired, effect; for he reformed in a great part those excesses in the Nobility, but the lowest fort were not much amended

But there being no Nation fo good, wherein Their Miare not many (should I say the major part, I litia and should not be disbeliev'd) bad; and none so bad, Wars. wary how we censure them. Let us therefore proceed rather, to shew their publick actions, and by them take a truer or better estimate. As, that we may judg of their valour, let us consider their foldiery, and manner of warring; that we may know their piety, let us look upon the exercise of their Religion, and the like. To begin with the foldiery. They have four very potent and warlike neighbours; fome whereof are always enemies (the Tartars and Turks), and the rest no very good friends (the Polanders and Suedes). And fuch is the fituation of the country, that they cannot have neer hand any friends or affiftants. So that their defence must rest upon themselves; for the foreign foldiers and officers that straggle war. His standing Militia then consists partly in his Garrisons, which in the frontier Towns, especially toward the Tartars and Turks, (for the Polonians and Suedes being Christians, when he hath made an accord with them, he hath peace), who keep no articles longer then it is for their advantage, are very strong, numerous, and well furnish'd with good officers. In the inland places the guards are few and weak, fufficient only to countenance the government, and to be nurferies for a ferious war. His garrifons, besides his ordinary guards (which are above twenty thousand) amount to an hundred thousand men, in actual fervice, and upon continual duty; and therefore in time of war must be augmented. Besides therefore he hath a Militia to be ready upon furnmons to rendezvous and march as he shall please; which is thus. He letteth out a great part of the land of the whole Nation, to those called Sinaboiarskey, upon condition that themselves, their sons, and retainers, or farmers, to fuch a number as arms, and at their own charge, in the wars. Such are the present Spahi amongst the Turks, and Knights-fervice amongst us. Now every fon of any of these is a Sin-boiar, or Gentleman; and as foon as he is able to bear arms, enters himfelf in the Roserade (or Office of Great Constable), and petitions for means to maintain him. If his fathers Farm be not fufficient, nor any other void, they are either put into fome low and mean employment, or elfe deferred till there happen fomething fit for him; till when he must shift as well as he can. When the Emperor goes in person to the wars, he hath a felect guard of fifteen thoufand horse, who are all paid; the best fort have not under seventy Rubbles, the second not under forty, and the third not under twelve Rubbles per ann. besides their lands, which are also allow'd them. Besides these, the chiefest Nobles, and men of employment, are also obliged to maintain confiderable numbers of horse, amounting to fixty thousand, at their own charges; yet receiving a fufficient allowance also for them from the Grand Tzar. And these are muster'd and employed every year, at least to shew themselves upon the borders of Tartary. The foreign foldiers are mostly mingled amongst his guards, and are fometimes more, fometimes fewer; the greatest the Russes took brutishly, only to cause drunken- part are Polonians, Circassians, or Cossacks (who

dispers'd in garrisons furthest from their own country), Dutch, and fome few Scots, Suedes, and Danes; many of which are for their skill taken to be officers. All these (besides the hundred thoufand before mention'd) are esteemed to make up three hundred thousand horse, which are ready to march upon all occasions.

Their arms for their foot, are a gun, a fword, discipline and an axe behind them; of their horse, are bows, arrows,iron maffes, fcimiters, targets, lances; fome few have helmets, corflets of iron, or quilted cloth. But now they have great quantity of firearms, and abundance of canon. And in all their arming and discipline, they conform to the European manner, which was introduced amongst them by the great number of officers, Poles, Swedes, Scots, &c. that have been thither invited by the goodness of the pay. Every one of the Sinboiars carries his own provisions for so long time, which are bifcuir, oats, pulfe, pepper and falt to-gether, vinegar, and brandy. Their Comman-ders are the fame that we have; a General, Lieutenant-General, four field-Marshals, each of whom takes care of the fourth part of the army; and each hath two under-Marshals, who twice every week (whilst in the field) muster and exercise their men. They have also a General of the Ordnance, and other officers under him. They made use of (in their wars with the Tartars) a General they call'd the Walking Captain, or the Commander of the walking Castle, which is nothing else but a double wall of thick pales, so contrived that it might be in ashort time set up in length, and then it would reach feven miles; and the two walls about ten foot distance. The pales were higher then a man, and in them loop-holes, to lay out the noses of their musquets. And this is sufficient for the defence of their shot, where the enemy hath no canon, as the Tartars have not; else it is of little use or esteem. They had also one great Drum carried upon four horses fastened together. and eight men to beat it; but these customs are laid afide, and they follow the modes of the Ger-

mans, and other Europeans. They are acknowledg'd to be better at keeping Forts and Cities then in a field battel; to which alfo their frequent faitings, slender diet, education to hardship, do much dispose them. Their women have many times supplied the defect of soldiers, kept guards, fought stoutly upon the works, and even defended breaches. In some of the Castles of Livonia, when the Poles took them, they found almost all the men confumed; in one but two were left, and yet those two refused to yeild up the Fort, lest they should seem not to have performed their trust to their Prince. When the Polonians upbraid them with their lofs of fo many battels when they had fufficient advantages, they answer, But who hath Smolensko, Novogorod, &c. Their Forts are very well victual'd and man'd; fortified commonly with turf, kept up with bavins, hurdles, or timber, which refult battery the better, tho the frost have too much power upon them. They now also face them with brick and stone. Their Sinboiars are educated and inur'd to war in those Forts; but they stay not above a year or two in one garrison, as neither do the Governours. There are generally two, and fometimes three Governors in one garrison; the chiefest hath care of the munition, and never ftirs forth; the other upon occasion go abroad, fally, fetch in contribution, &c. many of them are very valiant, expert, and careful foldiers. Of all their borderers, they most apprehend the Swedes. The Polonians are more valiant, and will not fear with twenty thousand to fight fixty thousand Russes; but they are not

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amount sometimes to four thousand, and are so expert in taking Towns, nor are they so easily kept together, their obedience being too voluntary. The Tartars do the Russes most mischief for in fudden and violent inrodes, they fweep a whole country, carrying away all that are able to march, and children that can endure to be carried in baskets, which they bring with them for that purpose. If the Russes meet with them, they never refuse to fight with them; but the Tartars seldom come to a battel, but if they apprehend themselves weaker, they will all disperse and rendezvous again at night, or after one day or two. In their last invasion he is faid to have carried away four hundred thousand captives: which is enough to depopulate a country. The best defence against them is a great barren desart of twenty days march, being the confines between them and the Russes. But in general all wars are prejudicial to the Russ; for they raise great armies for the most part of married men, and are not very careful of preferving their men; all the time therefore that war lasts, the women are unfruitful, and by that means the old flock decays, and the new doth not advance. The remedy they have is by working the *Czremis* and other moderater *Tartars* mingled amongst them, to a coalition with them into the fame Religion and Government; which the Ruffes fedulously endeavour. and have in good part effected.

Next for their Religion, and religious ceremo- Religions. Themselves say, that St. Andrew planted of their Christianity amongst them, which was by inva- see. fion of the Tartars afterwards either abolished or very much defaced, till after the year 900 (fome fay 960, other 989) it was again restored by Volodomir. I find in Can. 28. Conc. Chalced. that it is order'd, That the Churches of the Barbarians should receive their Ordinations from Constantinople. Both Balfamon and Zonaras interpret this of the Russes. So that these two learned persons were of this opinion, that the Russes were Christians before that Council, which began 451. And their Metropolitan being confecrated by the Conflantinopolitan Patriarch, may feem to argue fo much. But neither of these arguments are convincing; let us therefore follow the common opinion. It is acknowledged by all, that they were Christians in Volodomir's time, and that they follow'd, or confented with the Greek Church, as they do ftill in most of their opinions and practices. The greatest difference seems to be their rebaptization, whereof more by and by. Their Ecclefiaftical Government was the fame with that of all the Churches, till now of late, i.e. by Bishops, Priests, and Deacons; whether they retain the leffer Orders (as they are called) I cannot find. Till of late the supreme Officer in their Church was the Metropolitan of Moskow; who being elected by his Clergy, was ordained or confecrated by a commission from the Patriarch of Constantinople. But about the year 1588, there came to Moskow one Hieronymus, who pretended to be Patriarch of Constantinople, and to have been banished for I know not what reason by the Turk. Others faid, that he was deposed by his own Clergy, for complying too much with the Western Church. And de facto he did endeavour to reconcile the Russes to the Church of Rome; to which purpose Ant. Possevine was at that time also sent by the Pope, the King of Poland, and other Christian Princes, who interessed themselves seriously in this affair; which not succeeding, Hieronymus began to treat about refigning his Patriarchship, and translating of the See from Constantinople to Moskow; which motion was greedily embraced by the Russes. And Jan. 25, 1588, in a very great folemnity, (the Prince, and all the Nobility and

Clergy going in procession throagreat part of the are. The Patriarch hath about three thousand City) at length in our Lady's Church, he made anoration to the foresaid purpose, deliver'd up his Refignation authenticated, and his Patriarchal Staff, into the hands of the Metropolitan of Moskow; who prefently with divers ceremonies was inaugurated Patriarch. And his fuccessors do all use that title, and are confectated by their own Bishops. Whether this action was valid I dispute not; 'tis sufficient that the Patriarch of Constantinople, who is most concern'd. doth not question it; and to stop his mouth, as I suppose, there is every year, besides upon divers other occasions, a very considerable present of five hundred crowns fent to him. Befides, the Greeks want not other artifices, as fending things hallow'd, reliques, &c. for which they receive very great presents. Yet Filaretes Nikitys, the late Patriarch and Father to the Emperor Michael Federowitz, was confecrated by the Patriarch of Con-

flantinople, but fince him none.

Till this time there was no other Metropolitan in all Russia but this of Moskow; but that Church being become autoxépan@, they immediately made two new Metropolitans, the one of Novogrod velica, the other of Rostove, these were the only Archbishopricks before. But fince that they have added two more, one of Casanskoi and Swiatskoi, who resideth at Casan; the other of Sarskoi and Pondoskoi, who lives commonly in the Castle of Moskow, and is the Patriarch's Subflitute or Coadjutor, when upon any good caufe, as age, fickness, or the like, he is hindred from officiating. They had also (as *Possevine* complains) but eleven Bishops for all that large Empire; but fince that time they have added two (I suppose because of their conquests), and advanced all except one, that is the Bishop of Comenskoi and Cassieskoi, who lives at Columna, into Archbishopricks. The Patriarch hath absolute power in what concerns Religion, with fuch authority, that even in things relating to the Civil government, he reforms what he thinks prejudicial to Religion, without giving the Grand Tzar any account of it; who, without any contestation, commands the orders made by the Patriarch to be executed. As the late Patriarch Nicon being an enemy to musick, forbad all musick in their merry meetings, and fearch'd the houses in Moskow for fuch instruments, and burnt five wagon-load of

Leo, their first Metropolitan, had his See at tion. Chiom, afterwards when Wolodomiria was the Metropolis of the Empire, the Metropolitan also removed thither, accompanying still the Prince; and now is at Moskow. The jurisdiction of the Bishops is the same as in other Churches; for befides their authority over the Clergy, and ordering Ecclesiastical matters, they take cognisance also of causes Testamentary, Matrimonial, some pleas of injury, &c. They never visit their Diocefes, but have certain Lay-men, in whose judgments they can confide, to give them account of the lives and demeanors of the Clergy. They have also Officials or Commissaries, (called Boiaren Uladitskey) Lay-men (they have both Archdeaconsand Protodeacons, but not employed in those offices) that keep their Courts, and exercise their jurisdiction. And these are not appointed by the Bishop, but by the Emperor, tho he seldom denies the Bishop to nominate, if he request it. But every Bishop hath for Ecclesiastical matters, and for the more folemn fervice of God, a Council of twentyfour Priests of his Diocess, who are as it were Prebends or Canons of his Cathedral Church, where they continually refide. The revenues of the Bishops have been (as they fay) greater then now they

Rubbles per an. The Metropolitans and Archbishops about two thousand five hundred. But all this revenue is not for their own use, but they are obliged to furnish at their own charges, such a number of foldiers.

The nomination of Bishops belongs to the Flestion Emperor, who always takes them from amongst of their the Monks, which obligeth them all to live un- Bisbops. married, not to eat flesh, wear no rings, or linen fhirts or drawers; besides other the like Monaflick observances. The Patriarch is chosen by all the Bishops, Clergy, and Abbots, who give notice of their election to the Prince; if he disapprove it, they chuse another. Lately, at the election of Nicon, the Clergy named two, and could not agree, the Emperor caused them to cast lots. and the lot fell three times upon the person of

Of inferior Clergy they have a very great Inferior number; there being many Parishes in their Cities, the unequally divided (fome much bigger Clergy. then others), and every Church many Pricits belonging to it. They have no particular care of educating persons for this office; but any one that thinks himself fitly qualified, presents himfelf to the Patriarch, or the next Metropolitan, who examining his ability (which confifts chiefly in reading, writing, and finging well) ordains him, which is chiefly by cutting of the hair on the top of his head, covering it with a Callot, and putting on a Surpless, a little cross of white filk upon his breast, and then gives him his benediction, and authority to officiate in the Church, and to administer the Sacraments. He must be the husband of one wife, and if his wife dy, he can neither officiate as a Prieft, nor marry another; fo that they do not conceive the character to be indelible. Yet a widower may fing, read, &c. and may ferve as a Deacon, but he must not officiate at the Altar. And some of them get leave to keep their Benefices, and yet enter into a Monastery; fuch they call Churnapapaes.

Their revenues are not from tythes, tho it be Their Refaid, that Volodomir at his introducing of Christi- venues. anity, fetled tythes also upon the Clergy; nor have they any fetled falary, but they are content with what they receive from the people for baptizing, marrying, burying, offerings, prayers for the dead, &c. besides, every private person upon any occasion of business, defires the Pricit to sav a prayer for him, for which he gives him fomething. They also solemnize the Saints-day of the Parish, when all the neighbourhood come in to be praved for, and make an offering. Once a quarter also he bleffeth his Parishioners houses and families. By these and many other such like ways, they make up a competent livelihood for themfelves, and to give the tenth also of it to the Bishop. Protopapaes, or Archpriests and Archdea-

cons are only in Cathedral Churches.

They have fervice thrice a day; about break Their Serof day Mattens, at noon Mass, Vespers in the vice. evening. And it confifts of Pfalms, certain portions of Scripture, the Creeds, prayers, and fometimes an homily of fome of the Fathers, or the life of the Saint of the day in their own language. Never other preaching, except once in a year, when the Patriarch with very great folemnity, makes a fhort exhortation to the people, to ferve God, obey their Prince, and live in unity and charity with their neighbours. They never kneel at their devotions, but stand up, and sometimes bow, knocking their forehead to the ground. Ivan Vafilowich was frequent in the Church, fung the prayers with the Clergy, and fometimes had his forehead fwell'd with knocking the floor. They

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Commu-

communicate children at feven years old, and before in case of sickness; when they communicate, they have an hoste in the middle of a barley cake; the communicants partake of the hofte, the rest of the people have the barley-cake broke amongst them, as a pain-benist. They communicate ordinarily but once a year, which is about Easter, and then only three at a time, and always after some extraordinary fasting, mortification, or confession, which they make standing in the middle of the Church, and before fome picture of a Saint. The Priest appoints him pennance, gives him abfolution, and admits him to the Sacrament. They are very fevere in their fastings, having more of those then of slesh-days: tho every day be the memorial of one Saint at leaft, yet are there but thirteen great and folemn holidays, besides the Sundays; nor do the ordinary people observe many of these, and those they do observe, they do it more with debauchery and drinking then devotion. But in their fasts they are so severe, that they will not taste any thing that comes of flesh, not so much as a medicine, if it have cornu cervi, or ungula Alcis in it. All authors take notice of the veneration they have to their images. Possevine faith, they do only not adore them. Others fay, that they look upon the Saints as causes and coworkers of their falvation. Yet divers amongst them are of another opinion. A Protopope of Calansky speaking too liberally against this worship, was degraded, and thrust into a Monastery. And their late Patriarch *Nicon* seeing he could not remedy it, re-.tir'd from his charge to a private life. Others excuse this worship, attributing it to the great ceremoniousness the Russes use both in their devotions and ordinary conversation.

Their marri-

mages.

All men take notice and make long discourses of their marriages and burials. But there is fearce any Nation that hath not some particularities about these; many men also take delight in their own fancies. That which is most peculiar to the Russes is, that they keeping up their women, especially their virgins, very close and private, rarely fuffering them to come abroad, so much as to Church, or to make visits, but never to Balls or merry meetings; it happens frequently that a man comes to marry one whom he never faw before, or is not acquainted with her conditions. Parents commonly make up the matches, only the young man may employ his mother, or of her; as the maid doth of the bridegroom. But in recompence of the inconveniencies which may follow, they dissolve marriages upon very flight occasions; and the man, after a short for-bearance, hath liberty to marry again. They go to Church, and receive the Priests benediction; prayers, gives them his bleffing, and drinks to them, and they also drink to one another. All competent time; those which are unuseful or superfluous, they return again, nor is it ill taken. A woman is not worse esteemed for marrying a fecond husband, but a third is fcandalous.

What is particular in their burials is, that they carry out their dead (even the Emperor himfelf) the fame day he dyes, and accompany him with great howlings and lamentations of wo-men. They leave the body unburied for eight days, praying for him every day; then they return, kils him, the Priest puts a billet into his mouth, to testifie of his godly life, and that he

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prayers and devotions. They bury none in their Churches.

They think their baptism to be most solemn, Theil and most effectual of any other celebrated a tifm, Then mongst Christians. Children they baptize in the Church, adult persons in Rivers; the Font stands in the midst of the Church, and they confecrate new water for every one that is baptized, imagining that the impurity of the childs original fin (cleanfed by baptifin) remains still in the water. They have a folemn procession about the Font, the Clerk (who is always their Deacon) carrying before the image of St. John Baptist. As foon as the child is baptized, he puts a grain of falt into his mouth, anoints him, making the fign of the crofs upon the forehead, hands, breaft and back, with confecrated oyl, puts him on a and back, with contented of a part in on a white flirt, and hangs about his neck a little cross; which he is obliged to wear as long as he lives; which if it flould not be found upon him at his death, he would not receive Christian burial. He affigns him also a particular Saint to be his Patron, ordering the godfathers to put him in mind (when he comes of age) to have a particular devotion towards him. Conceiving bap-tism to be the entrance into the Church, they baptize all (except the Greeks) that come into their Church, tho they have been before baptized in the name of the Father, Son, and Holv Ghost. Those also who are excommunicated, or are conceived to be out of the Church by any prophane or wicked action (as those they call Chaldaans ) they receive into the Church again by baptifm. So that there are those amongst them who have been baptized ten or twelve

In the rest of their ceremonies and doctrines, Other they differ little from the Greek Church; only remains they superadd divers things, as the hallowing of of the their Rivers, which they do twice every year; fes. the greatest pomp is on Palm-sunday, when the Emperor leads the Patriarchs horse. They account many things and persons unclean, as Christians of another profession; infomuch that the Emperor washeth his hands after any Christian Ambassador hath kissed them. They will not permit fuch to enter into their Churches, and if they do enter, they fweep after them. Divers forts of meats also are accounted unclean, nor do they willingly eat of any fowl, or fuch thing killed by a woman. After they have accompafome other friend, to fee and give information nied their wives, they enter not the Church till they have washed; and many other such observances they have. After any one hath received Extreme Unction, they will hardly give him meat, but no medicine upon any terms, fo that he must dy in his own defence. They begin the year on the first of September, that day being, as who having ask'd their confents, and read fome they suppose, the first day, and they keep their account from the creation. They account our Lord to have been incarnate in 5509 of the their friends present them, and the gifts that please world (reckoning according to the Septuagint), are prized, that the value may be returned in a to which adding the year of our Lord (as 5509 1679) gives their account of this prefent year 7188: and subtracting from the present year of the epocha at our Lords birth (as 7188+5509) gives the present year of our Lord 1679. Their Offices are all in their own language, which is the Sclavonian; and hath fo great affinity with the Polonian, Lithvanian, Cassubian, Vandalian, those also of Bohemia, Dalmatia, Bulgaria, and Croatia, that they can make ashift to converse one with another.

It remains that we fpeak fomething of their Their Religious. They have many Monasteries, and ligits fome very rich; but all of one order, which is received absolution; and then after fome prayers of Basil. Few of their Governors are Archimathey inter him, and keep his answerfary with drive or Abbots, but most Priors or Igumeni. Tho

many of them have great revenues, yet do they difficultly admit any one, except he bring a ftock with him, which is feldom under three hundred Rubbles; the rest of his estate he must dispose of at his admission. The ceremonies of their reception are changing his cloths, which are to be all of woollen, clipping his crown very bare, unction, and the like. They vow perpetual chaftity, and enter'd, ever any hopes to get out again. The Monastery of Troitza is faid to have had near an hundred thousand Rubbles per ann. in revenue. It is built like a Castle, having walls of itone regularly fortified, and stored with Cannon, wars subdued his brethren, and obtained the and the ordinary number of Religious (besides government. their officers and fervants ) were about feven hun-

They have also Nunneries of several orders. Some admit only noble widows and maids, others promifcuoufly; but this is univerfally observed. that none that are once enter'd do ever return to their fecular condition. The Emperor having continued with his wife twenty years without having iffue by her, thrust her into a Nunnery, where after two months she was brought-a-bed, but could not for all that go out of the Nunnery.

### The History of the Princes of Russia.

THE Russes have the same vanity that the Romans (and most other Nations) have had to deduce their original either from Gods, or the most famous of men. Whereby how much honour foever themselves think to have obtained, so much do other Nations think they have lost of truth. Some Authors derive them from Augustus Cesar. Ivan Vasilowich, the learnedst of all the Ruffes, and who had reason to be best informed, told an English Goldsmith smiling, (because the Emperor had said, that all Russes were theeves), that he was not a Russ, but a German, and that their family came from Beala, a famous King of Hungary. More particulars of this we know not; as neither who, when, or upon what occasion they came: nor who were their successors. But it is certain the Imperial Family was commonly called the House of Beala. Others say, that the first Governors were three brethren (Rurich, Sinaux, and Truvor ) of the Varegi. But who those Varegi were, or what Country they inhabited, 'tis uncertain, as is also the time of their coming, which some say was ann. 752, others 861. And of these Rurich settled at Novogrod, Truvor at Plescow, and Sinaux at Bieliofer; these two last dying without iffue, Rurich succeeded, and left the whole dominion to his fon Igor. Igor married Olga, and fighting with the Drewlians, was taken by them and beheaded. Olga afterwards defeated and destroyed these Drewlians, went to Constantinople, was baptized, and took the name of Helena about the year 876, brought Christianity into Russia, and died with the opinion of fanctity, and her anniversary day is July 11. Suetoslaw when he came to age succeeded his father, and Jeropolick him.

Next after him was Wolodomir, concerning whom we have fomething of certainty. Zona-ras faith, that in the time of Basilius the Emperor, there was a Bishop sent from Constantinople to convert the Russes, (I think his name was Leo). The Ruffes would not believe except they faw a miracle; whereupon the Bishop threw the book took it out unblemish'd; and this was the begin-

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ning of the conversion of the Russes, but their solemn receiving it was not till 983, when their Prince Wolodomir marrying Anna Sifter of Basil us and Constantine, was converted, baptized, and changed his name into Bafilius. He is by them look'd upon as their Apostle, and they celebrate his Festival July 15. he died in 1015. This man removed the Metropolis of the Nation from King and the man about the hat is once to Wolodomir. He had many children, who fought and flew one another; two (Boriffus and Chlebus) are for their holy lives and unjust deaths accounted holy Martyrs, and their day is July 24. Sewoldus Coras, fome call him Jeroslaws, after ma-

Monomachus, but others fay he was called Feroflaw

He was follow'd by his fon Wolodomir, furnamed

(or fair bank) because he built that City, Saxo Grammaticus faith, that he married the daughter of Harold King of England. He was a potent Prince, and kept very good correspondence with the Emperors of Constantinople. But it is to be noted, that the actions of this, are confounded with those of the other Wolodomir. They fay he died ann. 1146, which is not probable, if he was the husband of that Lady who followed, and is not fet down till 1237, when reigned George, by some called Gregory, call'd by some Szevelodiz; others make Wszevolod to be the father, and George his son. George was ann. 1237 flain by Batus a Tartarian Prince, who subjected the whole country to the Tartars: ordering that the Tartars should from time to time chuse the Princes of Moskow; that when they fent their Ambassador, the Prince should go to meet and wait upon him on foot, offering a platter of Mares-milk; that if the Tartar let any of it fall upon the main of his horse, the Prince should lick it up; and that he should bare-headed and on foot give the Tartars horse his provender out of his cap; but the most grievous was, that the Tartar had a house and a guard in the Castle of Moskow. Michael succeeded his brother, and was also slain by the same Tartar. Next was Alexander his fon; and then his fon Danielcu or Daniel, furnamed Caleta. He transferred the Imperial Seat to Moskow, and called himself Great Duke of Muscovia, &c. some say by the authority of Inocent IV, about ann. 1246. Some place after him George Danielowitz Caleta, who (they fay) was slain by Demetri Michaelowitz, who was kill'd by the Tartars. Other place next to Daniel his fon Ivan, chosen by Zanabeck the Crim-Tartar; who favoured him fo much, that he abated fome part of the flavery imposed upon the Tzars. His fon Ivan Ivanowitz fucceeded, and was wholly fubject to the Tartars. Demetri Ivanowitz was his fon, who refused to pay tribute to the Tartars, making a fierce war upon Mamai Kan, and gained a very bloody victory, the earth for thirteen miles together being cover'd with carcafes. But Tachtanisk Kan in another battel slew Demetri, and renewed the power of the Tartars over the Ruffes. Vafili Demetriwitz follow'd ann. 1357, who chased the Tartars out of Russia, and conquer'd Bulgaria beyond the Wolga. Being jealous of his wife Anastasia, he disinherited his son Vasili, and gave the Empire to his brother George, who at his death restor'd it from his own fons to the right heir. But those sons making war upon Vasili, took him prisoner, and put out his eyes, therefore was he call'd Vasili Ciemnox, or dark. But the Boiars being faithful to him, he reigned peaceably till his death; and left the Empire to his fon Ivan Vafilowich furnamed Grotzdyn, who was the first that gave luftre and fame to the obscure name of the of the Gospels into the fire, and after a long time Rulles. For taking away the Dukedoms and Governments from his Uncles, who accounted them-K

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felves absolute in their dominions; he united the Selimus the Turkish Emperor, who ann. 1569, fent whole Nation in his own person, and call'd himfelf Tzaar, or as they pronounce it Tzar, that is King. He married Mary daughter to Michael Duke of Tweria, some fay Severia, or Severski, and presently after chaced him out of his Dukedom, and united it to his Crown. He conquer'd also the Duke of Novogrod about ann. 1488, and united that City, with all its dominions, to his own estate, and carried from thence three hundred Carts laden with gold, filver, jewels, and other rich commodities, to his Treasury at Moskow. He warred also with *Poland* and *Livonia*, with various fuccefs. By his first wife he had *Ivan*, who died before him, and left one fon called Demetri. Afterwards Ivan married Sophia daughter to Thomas Paleologus, who reigned in Morea, by whom he had divers children. This being a woman of great spirit and understanding, so continually upbraided her husband with his flavery to the Tartars, that at length the forced him to free himfelf, her felf contributing a beginning unto it. For whereas the Tartars had an house within the Castle, where lived a Governor, and others that were as continual spies upon the Emperor and his Russes; she pretended a vow, when with-child, to build a Church there when she was fafely deliver'd. Having therefore brought forth a fon, she invited the Tartar Governor to the Christning, and cajoling him with great kindness and magnificence, begged that house of him for fulfilling her vow which he granted. Afterwards her husband and the Muscovites took courage, and never ceased till they had shaken off the Tartar slavery. Tho the Tartar continues to this day to call them his Golops, or flaves. She wrought also much upon her husband (now very ancient, for he was fixty-fix years of age when he died, which was in 1492, after he had reigned forty-two years and feven months), that passing by Demetri theson of John, whom he had by a former wife, he declared her fon Gabriel (whose name he changed to Vasilie) his fuccessor.

Valilie proved a very great Tyrant over the people, and his own brothers and family; but he recover'd a great part of the country which had been conquer'd by Vitoldus Great Duke of Litvania. In 1514, he took Plescow and Smolensko; but was unfortunate in his deligns against the Tartars. He married Helena daughter of Glinski, by whom he had Ivan called Vafilowich, who was born Aug. 26, 1528. Vafilie died 1532, and made Michael Glinski Tutor to his fon.

IvanVafilowich began his reign ann. 1540, whose very great victories over his enemies, his most barbarous cruelties and tyrannies towards his fubjects, and pretended fanctity, have given large fubjects to all historians of those times, and amongst others to Paulus Oderborn who hath writ a peculiar book of him. However he behaved himself in other respects, he raised the Empire of Muscowy to its height. He subdued the Kingdoms of Casan and Astracan; which are fignified by the two Crowns over the Eagles heads in his Arms. And Astracan being the capital City of the Circals-Tartars, having conquer'd that, he reduc'd them also to terms, i.e. to accept of his government, pay him fome finall tribute, and to affift him with fo many horse and arms in his wars. This Nation reacheth as far as Persia, and being set upon by the Turk, when he went to invade Perfia, they fent to the Tzar for Engineers to fortifie their Towns, &c. which he presently sent, and with them also Governors and soldiers for their defence, and his fecuring their obedience to him-Muscovy.

an Army of three hundred thousand, besides forty thousand Crim-Tartars, to recover Aftracan and other places from the Muscovite. Serebrine a very faithful and valiant General, commanded in Astracan; who at first much wonder'd from whence fuch an Army should come, having fearce ever heard of the Turks, but notwithfland ing was not wanting to his duty, but haften'd to strengthen his garrison with men and provisions; and gave order to all the country, especially those upon the Caspian Sea, to hinder the Turks as much as they could from provision. The Turks, whether by mistake or malice of the Tartars, got into great woods, where their flow marches made them confume much of their ftore, and the contrary winds hinder'd their ships upon the Caspian Sea, from coming up the river, and cast some upon the shore, which were all pillaged by the inhabitants, who were very active in obedience to the Governor of Astracan, However to the banks of Volga they came, whither Serebrine went, and made many fuccessful skirmishes with them. In one he slew divers of their best Officers, and divers thousands of their men. Mean-while victuals grew scarce in the Turkish Army; and those sew Ships that escaped the winds and the Russes, brought refreshment, but no fuch quantity as could ferve them any confiderable time. So that they began to retreat. But their ill diet, and the bad air of these marishes, especially in the end of Autumn, brought the plague amongst them. Their magazine of powder also at Azoph was by lightning blown up. And to compleat their mifery, the remainder of the Army being shipt upon the black Sea, were cast away. So that very few of that vast Army returned to Constantinople. And the Russ had by that means established himself more firmly in the conquest of all those countries. Ivan Valilowich conquer'd also a great part of Livonia, and many other places. By his first wife he had two fons, Ivan (whom himfelf killed with his staff) and Pheodor, who fucceeded him. He had many wives, and one he put into a Monastery for her sterility, who there within two months brought forth a fon, called Demetri; but notwithstanding that, she was forc'd into the Nunnery, and had a fon there, yet could she never get out. Some fay, that this was the act of his father; it may be that both concurred in this, as in many other acts of injustice and tyranny. He dyed March 28. 1584, leaving two fons, Pheodor and Demetri.

Pheodor was a very weak Prince, and having married the fifter of Boris Feodorowich Godanove. left the managing of all affairs to him; who having caused Demetrius to be murther'd ( as was faid), and made his party amongst the Nobility and people, (Pheodor also after awhile (ann. 1597, having reigned twelve years) dying, the last of the house of Beala) after much diffembled tergiversation was chosen Grand Tzar; and reigned seven years peaceably, till an Impostor (Griski, or Gregory Otrapeion ) flying into Poland, and there declaring himself to be Demetri, the son of Ivan Vafilowich, who (as he faid) was not murther'd, but another in his stead, was furnished by divers Noblemen of Poland, with an Army to recover his right. Boris in the time of Pheodor, tho he had obliged fome of the Boiars, yet had he made away divers even of the best Nobility, who were most likely to contest his power, following herein the steps of Ivan Vafilowich. He also incurr'd their hatred the more, by his engroffing to himself and family all the gainful employments, before he felf for the future. The fubduing of the Tar-was chofen Emperor; for he had then no less tars alarm'd his neighbours, but none more then then ninety-three thousand and seven hundred Rubbles

Rubbles per ann. And for these and the like reafons many of them at first secretly favoured, afterwards openly join'd themselves and their power to Demetri. Particularly Peter Basmaneuf, entrusted with an Army by Boris to fight against him, went and carryed with him all his Army to Demetri, and brought him to Moskow in a manner without any bloodshed. At which time Boris first on April 13, 1605, and shortly after his wife and fon died, either by poison, as most fay, or murther'd by some sent from Demetri to that purpose, and left the Throne void to that Impostor. which he enjoyed not nine months before he was suspected, as not sleeping after dinner, nor using stoves, and in divers other matters not conforming to the custom of the Muscovites. And when the Rulles faw moreover, that he had engaged to marry the daughter of the Palatine of Sandomiria, and to bring in the Roman Religion, they formed a conspiracy against him; chiefly by the practice of Valilie Zuisky. They chose for the execution of their design the seventeenth day of May 1606, nine days after his marriage; when Zuisky, with other Boiars and the people, after dinner finding the Guards afleep, forc'd their way into his chamber; he affrighted with the noife, leapt out of a window and broke his leg; the Boiars follow'd and there flew him, and hurried his carcass into the market-place, where they also laid by him his great fautor Basmaneuf, exposing them three days. Afterwards they chose Vasilie Ivanowich Zuisky Grand Tzar in his stead, who was crown'd Fune 1, 1606. He had not reigned long before another Demetri appear'd in Poland, and being by them affifted, raifed very great troubles in Muscowy. After him also started up another *Demetri* in *Moskow* it felf; who also found followers and abettors, people who in the times of trouble and licentiousness, take even a forry pretence to rob and plunder. Mean-while divers of the Nobility bandied together against their Lord Zuisky, pretending that he was unfortunate; that victory feem'd to shun, and troubles to follow him; that as long as he govern'd there could be no hopes of peace, &c. Which filly ftories prevail'd fo much upon an amazed people, that they feized upon Zuisky, and shaving him, put him into a Monastery. Mean-while the Poles were not idle in defending and afferting their Demetri, but came with their army before Moskow. The Russes to heal all their wounds, and foder up their differences, chose Uladislaus, son to the King of Poland, to be their Grand Duke, upon certain conditions; whereof one was, that Zuisky and his family should be put into the hands of the King of Poland, which was accordingly done, and he imprisoned till death, and buried in the high-way. The Polish army before Moskow, understanding the election of their Prince, behaved themselves very peaceably for a while; and the General with part of his army was admitted into the Castle, the rest of the army was quarter'd in the Villages without; but they by little and little got into the City, where they had not long continued e're there happen'd a quarrel (which amongst men used to drunkenness is not hard to find) of the Poles against the Russes; whereupon they fell upon the City, and in despight of their General plunder'd and burnt it. They fay, that at that time perished two hundred thousand persons. The treasury also was pillaged, and all the wealth of the Emperor scatter'd amongst the Polish soldiers; some of whom are said to have charg'd their piftols with pearl.

The Ruffes being in this almost desperate condition, and upon the very brink of ruine, at Muscovy.

length a Butcher ( whose name seems to have been Zachary Listpenow) began not to despair, and to give out amongst the people, that if there could be found an honest Treasurer, there would not want good officers and foldiers of the Ruls Nation to deliver them from their miseries, and fettle peace and glory again in their country. The people destitute of other hopes, catch'd hold upon this straw, and bid him name whom he thought fit to be General; which he did, and proposed to them a very worthy, but poor and neglected Gentleman, called *Pozarskey*. The people approved his choice, took him for Commander, and the Butcher they made Treasurer: bringing readily unto him all the money they ow'd unto the Emperor, and what they could fpare of their own. Wherewith he presently raised an army, and joining it with a body of Collacks then in fervice of the Muscovites. They marched to Moskow, befieged the Poles in the Castle, and forc'd them to furrender, and to march out of the Empire, which they immediately performed. Hereupon the Russ Nobility convened at Moskow, and feeing their country free from strangers, and an obedient army of their own, they refolved upon electing of a new Emperor; which they put in execution ann. 1613, and made choice of a young man, called Michael Federowitz, and fware allegiance unto him. His father had forfaken his wife for Gods fake (as they fay) i.e. quitted her, and betaken himself to his devotions in a Monastery; he was of the house of Romanove, and when his son was chosen Tzar, he also was elected Patriarch; and being a very wife and moderate person, he put his son (who was always obedient unto him) upon fecure and prudent counfels. His name was changed to Philaretes Nikiditz, and he died ann. 1633. The first thing he did, was to recover Smolensko; and by the mediation of Christian Princes (especially King James) he made peace with the Poles. He also made a peace with the Swedes, who had been the forest and heaviest enemy to the Russes. And by the affiftance also of King Tames an accord was made, and all differences reconciled. The Swede was to render Novogrod, Stara Russa, Porkow, Lagda, Aydow, with all their Territories to the Muscovites. And the Muscovites furrendred Ivanogrod, Jama, Coporia, Noteburg, with their precincts, to the Swede, and renounced all title to Livonia; which was no fmall prejudice to the Russ, who thereby lost the falt trade, which had brought in no small revenue. He died July 12, 1645, in the forty-feventh year of his age, and thirty-third of his reign. He was a prudent, pious, and valiant person, endeavouring by all means to banish the memory of former tyrannies, and to make up the breaches of his own people, which he did very fuccefsfully.

To him fucceeded his fon Alexes Michaelowitz, a more martial, but yet as mild a Governor; whose actions are so fresh in all mens memories, that I think it superfluous to write them; but fuch have been these of the house Romanove, that if their fuccessors continue to tread in the steps of these their ancestors, they need not doubt of both a lafting reign, and glory to all posterity. He died about the year 1676, and left his fon, a young Prince of about fixteen years of age, to

fucceed him.

#### The Lakes and Rivers of Muscovy.

Oncerning the Lakes and Rivers of Muscouy, 'its to be observed, (1.) That almost all their Rivers take their original from Lakes; or K 2

MUSCOVY, else they could hardly be perpetual. (2.) That the Rivers of Muscovy are (except where they be straitned by mountains, which are not very frequent) for the most part broad and shallow; full of islands, flats, and deep holes; because all their Rivers in a manner chiefly confift of melted fnow, and when the fnow diffolves, it causeth great floods and violent deluges, but withall carry fo much fludge that it fills up freams; which remains fo till a new deluge cleanfeth that place and fills up another, fo that the channel is very uncertain, and now are depths which were shallows before. (3.) That they are not very full of fish; and were it not for the Lakes and deep holes (which are not frozen to the bottom) there would be no fresh-water fish at all; for fish cannot live in ice. Therefore they observe, that there are no Carps at all, nor much other fish, except what comes from the Sea to spawn as foon as the Rivers are thawed, fuch are Salmons, Belluga, Cods, Haddocks, Omelies, and the like. And of these there are great store, because store of feeding. Some Lakes also are well stored, because not frozen to the bottom. (4) That there are no Maps extant, except of Wolga, Dwina, and Dnieper, because the course of the others are not fo well discover'd.

One of the greatest Lakes of this country is Ivanofera, i. e. Johns-Lake (Ofera fignifying a Lake), in the great Forcht of Epiphanow, called also Jepiphanoulies, and Okonitzkilies, in the Province of Refan, eight leagues from Iula. This Lake is near five hundred Versts or Italian miles long. And in the faid Forest arise also the Rivers Schaet and Don, or Tanais. The Schaet running Eastward receives the River Uppa or Oppa, and emptieth it self into the Occa. But Tanais (Tana and Don) cometh out of the Lake at the Town Donco, and entreth into the marshes of Meotis, or Sea of Zabaque. From the spring to its ending is directly about eighty leagues, but by water its twenty days journey. Donets Sewersky falls into Tanais three days journey above Azoph.

Bieleifora, fixteen leagues long, twelve broad, fearce of fish, receiveth thirty-fix finaller Rivers, and fendeth out only the Schotfma, which falls into the Volga four leagues below Mologa.

Ilmin, Ilmen, Ilmer, Limido, is twelve leagues long, and as many broad; and ends about two miles above Welkik Novogrod. It receives the Rivers of Lowat, ariling in the Forest of Wolkowsky from a Lake called Fornow, and Scholona, and passet havy by the Wolkowa, which after running thirty-six leagues, dischargeth it self into the Lake Ladoga or Laduga.

Ladoga, about an hundred leagues long, and

Ladoga, about an nunced leagues long, and fixty broad, is full of Ifles, and is the mother of the Neva, which enters into the German Ocean. It is stored with fifth, and hath many Towns and Villages upon its banks.

From the same Lake of Fornow ariseth also the Wolga, of which by and by. In the same Forest also, about ten leagues from Fornow, ariseth Borishenes, near the Town of Dnieperche, and therefore called Dnieper. And ten leagues from the Dnieper also the Dwina or Duna, by some imagined to be Rubus, by others Turuntus of Ptolomy, taketh its original from a Lake of the same name. It passes the Vitepsko, Polotsko, Dunenburg, &c. to Riga in Livonia, and ends in that part of the Baltick called the East-Sea, and by the Ruses Waretzoich-morie.

Befides this, there is another *Dwina* whereof we have spoken in the Province of that name.

Weza beginneth in a marsh between Bieleiofora and the Volga, passeth by Suetzogorod, and so into the Dwina.

Mosqui, or Mosqua, springeth near to Twere, thence six leagues below Moscow it enters into Occa, after it hath received the Jagusa or Jaula.

Weglin hath its spring a little above Moskow, and joins with Occa.

and Joins with otta.

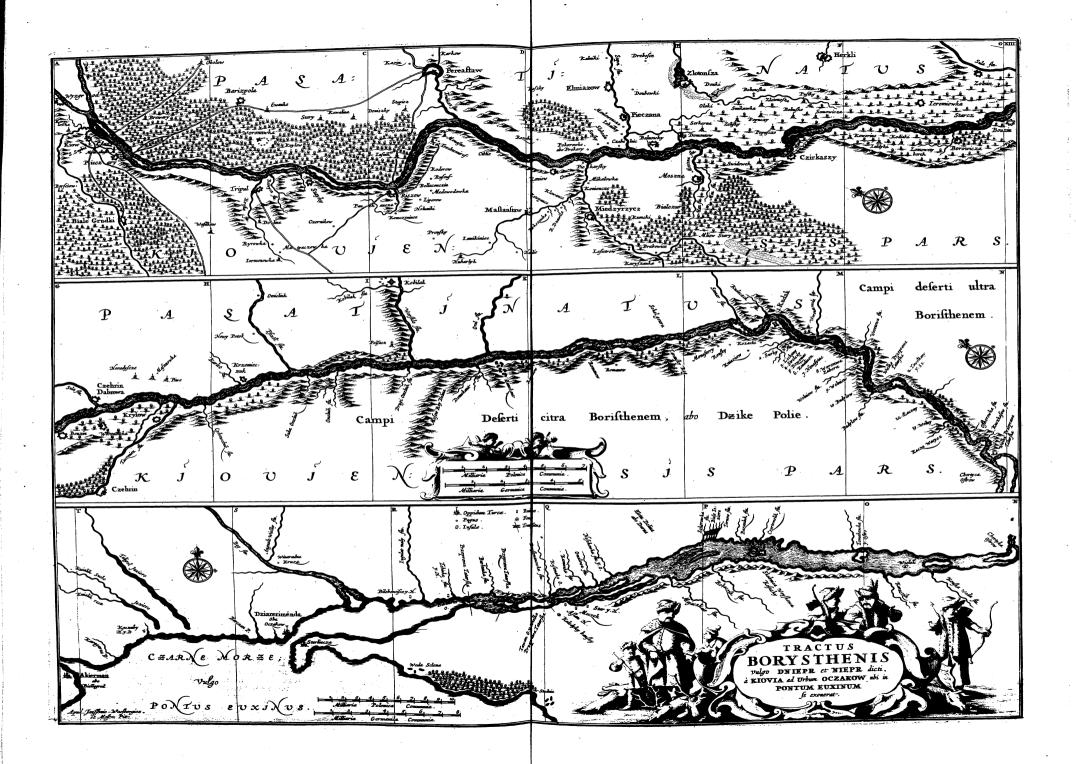
\*\*Ugra\* arifeth near \*Drohobus\*, passeth thro a great desert between \*Wrotin\* and \*Coluga\*, thence falls into Occa. This was sometimes the boundary betwixt \*Russa\* and \*Lithvania\*.

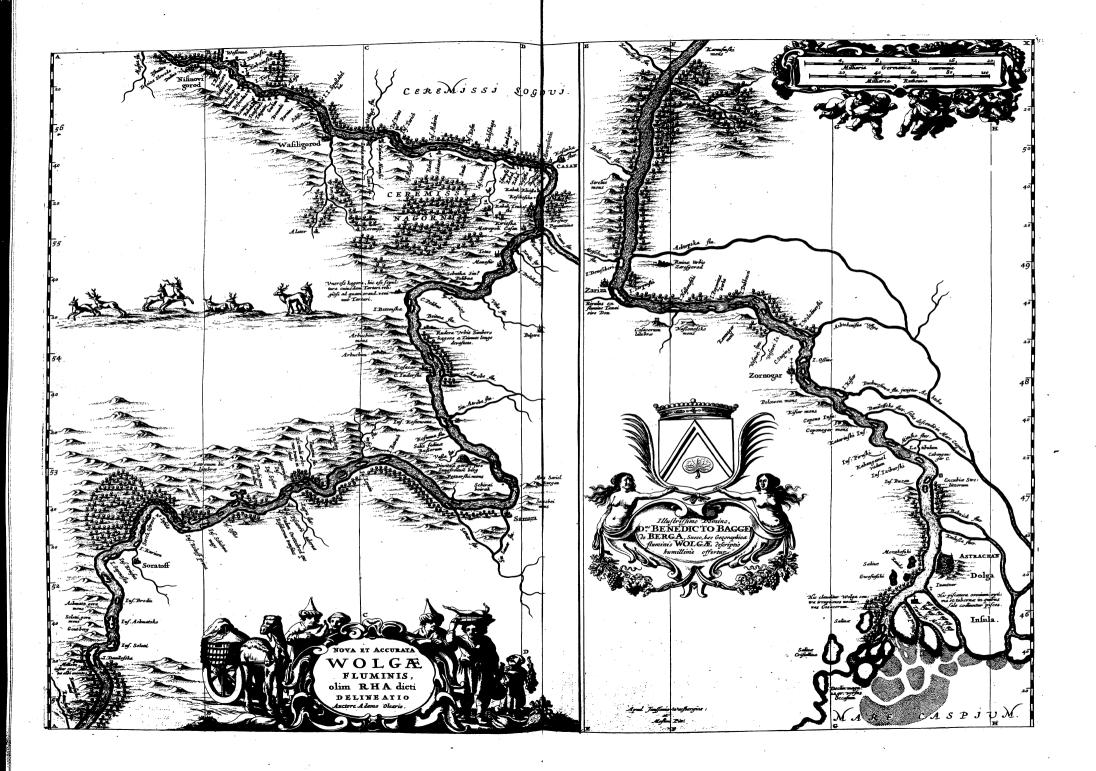
Occa comes out of a great Lake in the Province of Rezan, passeth by many great Towns near Nisi-Novogrod.

From the fame Lake flows Sem, and Schofna, both fall into the Dnieper.

Narva is navigable from the Lake Czutzho, or Czudin, called in Latin Picis or Polas, and by the Dutch Peifves.

The Volga ariseth out of the foresaid Lake of Forenow, in the Forest of Volkonski; two miles after it hath left this mother-Lake, it falls into another called Volga, whence it taketh that name; it being anciently called Rha, and by the Tartars Edel. This River till it come to Nifi-Novogrod, is not visited by strangers, or Merchants, who passing from Moskow down the River Moscua, and then at Kolutin Serge Monastir down to Occa, upon which stands the City of Rezan, heretofore a noble City, but being destroyed by the Tartars ann. 1568, it was by the Grand Duke transferr'd to another place eight leagues distant, and is called Peresla Resanski, southward from Moskow. And thence near an hundred and twenty Versts Cassinogorod, the chief Town of the Tartarian Province called Cassinow, subject to the Russ. About an hundred leagues from thence is Moruma, the chief feat of the Mordwiz Tartars, and is inhabited by them and *Muscovites*, but is under the Grand Duke. Below which falls into the *Occa*, the Rivers of Morfna-reca and Clefna, which comes from Wolodomir. And all these fall into the Volga at Nisi-Novogrod, in 56 deg. 28 min. and the needle declines more then nine degrees westward; an hundred leagues by land (by water many more) from Moskow, and 550 to Astracan. The inhabitants are Tartars, Muscovites, and Hollanders, who have there a Church, and a congregation of above an hundred persons, the most part soldiers and surfers, and some Merchants. The Volga is here about a mile broad, and in May and June, when the fnow-waters come down, is very passable, else by reason of the frequent fand-banks and shallows, the passage is very troublesome. The next Town of note is Vafiligrod, in 55 deg. 51 min. built by the Emperor Valilie, to hinder the incursions of the Tartars of Casan, which are those called the Czremisses, of whom we have spoken before. Thence to Cafan, in 55 deg. 28 min. upon the Cafanka, a little above where it falls into the Volga, reacheth East and Southward to the great defarts; their next neighbours are the Tartars, Schibansky, Nagas, and Cafatks. The Town it self is large, and fortified after their manner, but the Cattle hath very strong and well contrived works faced with stone, much canon, and a strong garrison of Muscovites; tho in the Town the Tartars live mingled amongst them. This Province was formerly under the Cham of Tartary, and was able to bring fixty thousand men into the field, till conquer'd by Ivan Vafilowich. The whole story whereof was thus; Vafilie Ivanowich having given the Tartars a great overthrow, forced them to fubmit, and receive a Governor from him, who was one Scheale, a Tartar indeed, but otherwise so contemptible for his perfon, that his subjects joining with the Crim Tartar, furprized and ejected him. Which fuccess gave the Tartars so much courage, that under





the command of two brothers Mendligeri and Sapgeri, they invaded Russia, and stopped not till they had taken and pillaged Moskow, burnt all, except the Castle, the guards whereof were forced to buy their fafety with confiderable prefents; and the Muscovites also to sue for a peace, which was granted upon very bad terms; as that the Grand Duke, and all his fubjects, should for ever be tributary to the Tartars; and the Duke. when he came to pay his tribute, should smite the ground with his forehead (a great expression of fubmission) before the statue of Mendligeri. which he caused to be erected in the middle of the City of Moskow. After this victory Mendligeri returned to Chrim, and Sapgeri fetled himself King of Cazan. But Mendligeri having a great mind also to Rezan, besieged that, and summoning the Castle, sent word, that it was in vain to resist, fince that now they had taken Moskow, and the Duke and all his subjects were become tributaries to them. The Governor (Ivan Kower) replied, that he knew no fuch thing, neither could he believe it, except he faw some authentick testimony: whereupon the Tartar fent him (by certain Officers) the very original instrument of submission; which as soon as the Governor saw, he fent away the Officers with this message, that he would keep that writing as faithfully as the Castle of Rezan, nor would he part with either of them fo long as he had a drop of blood in his body. He had in the Castle an Italian, an excellent Canonier (Giovanni Giordano) who did great fervice, and flew great numbers of the Tartars, and with a shot took away part of Mendligeri's garment; who being thereby affrighted, offered to raife the fiege, if the Governor would return him his writing; which he refusing to do, Mendligeri was forced immediately to rife and be gone. The Governor (as foon as the Tartar was departed) fent the Instrument to Moskow; where it was received with an extraordinary joy of the Prince and people, who prefently brake to pieces the statue of Mendligeri, raifed an army of twenty-five thoufand men, and proclaimed open war against Sapgeri, and fent a defiance unto him; withall fet down before Calan, but was forced to retire, after having loft many men before it.

Ivan Vafilowitz succeeded his father, and began his reign with the siege of Cafan; which having batter'd in vain for two months together, at last he began to mine the walls; the mines took their effect, blew up the works, slew great numbers of Tartars, and gave the opportunity of an assault, which (July 9, 1552.) was carried on with that vigor, that the Castle was taken; and being well repaired by the Muscovire, is still kept by them.

Sixty verits below Casan, falls the great river Cama into the Volga, on the left hand, by several mouths, some thirty versts distant from others. The water of it is blackish, and rifeth out of Permia. Upon this river should seem to be (if it be at all) the great forrest Step, which is fix or seven hundred versts long; wherein you may ride a days journey amongst cherry-trees, yet not above two foot high; being so frequently burn'd down by travellers, who careless of their fires at night, set fire on the dry grass and burn down three or four hundred furlongs at a time. They fav also, that here grows fpontaneously Tulips, Roses, Asparagus, Onions, Marjoram, and what not? which I impose not upon any mans faith, because I find somewhat like this, but more probably mentioned in the Ukrain. Thirty versts lower Zerdick (another branch of Cama) enters the Volga, over against which, on the right-hand bank, is the City of Tetus, an hundred and twenty verits Muscovy.

from Calan. Twenty-five verits below Tetus, but on the left bank of the river, is the river Utka, which rifes near the City Bulgara. Below that is the Island Staritza, in 54 deg. 31 min. where they find Pyrites of several colours, so round and oval that they very well ferve for shot. Sixty-five versts below Tetus is Uneroskora, a ruined City of the Tartars. Hereabouts is very good fishing, by a particular invention of the Russes; they bait an hook, and fasten it to a strong line, which they tve about a little board of four or five inches cover'd over with tin, and drag it after the boat; the motion of the water, continually turning up the bright tin towards the Sun, intices the greater fort of fishes, who are thereby easily caught. Upon and near the banks of the river, are the ruines of divers Cities, which the people fay were destroyed by Tamerlain; the names of some of them are Simbeyska-gora, Arbuchim, but of the greatest part the names are unknown. The river Adrobe enters Volga in 53 deg. 48 min. as doth the river Usa not much lower. A little beyond in a great plain is a fandy hill, call'd Sariol-Kurgan, which they fay, was the burial of a Tartar Emperor and feven Kings there flain, and made by the Soldiers carrying fand and earth in their helmets. Three hundred and fifty verits below Casan is Samara, a large City upon a river fo called, three versts from the banks of Volga; the it do not wholly join with the great stream till fifteen verits lower; and over against it on the right hand fall in also the rivers Ascula and Lifran. Below Samara an hundred and fifteen leagues is the mountain of the Donski Cofacks, who from hence usually robbed the boats that came down the Volga. below this the river Zagra joins the Volga; and not far thence the river is to shallow that the Colacks ford it, and lurking in the fledgy and bushy Islands of the river, rob and spoil securely. These people do very much mischief to the Rulles, and the Emperor to repress the inrodes of them and the Tartars, hath built divers Cities and Forts, giving them to be inhabited only by foldiers; one is Soratof in 52 deg. 12 min, chiefly against the Kolmuck-Tartars, whose country begins here, and reaches to the Caspian Sea; a very deformed, barbarous, and cruel fort of people, great man-stealers, and enemies both to Ruffes, Cofacks, and chiefly the Nagai-Tartars. Czaritza, Tsornojar, and divers others, were built for the same reason. An hundred and fifty versts below Saratof on the left hand of Volga, is the river Ruslana, and over against that the mountain of Vrakufs-Karul, where they fay a Tartarian Prince called Vrak was killed by the Cofacks: near to which is the river and mountain called Camaschinka, near whereto Stenko Radzin was born; the river rifes out of the torrent of Iloba, and falls into the Don. The Colacks bring over land their boats upon four wheels thence into the Volga, where they exercise their piracies and plunderings. The river Bolloclea is ninety versts below Camuschinka; and near that (about 48 deg. 51 min.) is the shortest distance betwixt the Volga and Don, which is about feven leagues. In 49 deg. 42 min. is Tzaritza, three hundred and fifty verits from Soratof. From thence to Astracan is only heaths and barren grounds; below lies the life of Zer-pinske, over against which a little river rises out of the Don, but so little that it will hardly bear a small boat (Massa in his Map (for in others it is not to be found) calls it Kamous) falls into the Volga. Near to this place also was begun a trench large enough to convey Veilels from Don to the Volga, and it is expressd in divers Maps; but it was given over; for the Nagai, and the other Tartars, fearing (not without reason) that it would be a means to bring the Turk upon them, as the



not only diffurbed the work, but also beat the army of the Crim-Tartar confisting of 80000, together with 20000 Turks, and 3000 Janifaries. Below that on the fame fide, the river Wesowi, and thirty versts from that Wolodinerski Utsga empty themselves into the Volga. The country all hereabouts, and down as far as Afracan, is very plentiful in Liquorice. Thence the river descends to Tzormegar, a little City inhabited only by a garrison against the Cosacks, who there used to rob; and particularly defeated a great convoy of fifteen hundred Muscovites; for the river being there very swift, they suffer'd the soldiers to go first, and then setting upon the Merchants killed feven or eight hundred of them, and carried away all the goods before the convoy could come up to help them. The next confiderable place is Afracan, a great City in an Island made by two branches of the Volga, and called Dolgoi. It was anciently the Metropolis of the Nagai-Tartars, and built by one of their Kings called Aftra-chan; it lies in 46 deg. 22 min. and the needle varies westward 13 deg. 40 min. others fay that it lies in 47 deg. 9 min. yet is the winter (which lafts but two months) fo cold, that the river is frozen hard enough to bear fleds. The Island is fandy and barren, except fome gardens cultivated by the richer Citizens. The country also thereabout is marshy and desart; yet do the inhabitants make a great profit by their salt, which the Sun bakes upon the top of the water about a finger thick; the inhabitants cast it up into great heaps, and transport it to other countries. The river also is mightily stored with fish; and there is great plenty of fowls of all forts. They have great flore of most excellent fruits, and particularly grapes. This City was ann. 1554 taken from the Tartars by Ivan Vafilowich, who fending his army in small parties, and several ways, arrived at the Town before he was expected, or the enemies provided to receive him; prefently encouraging his men, by promifing them the plunder of the Town, Aug. 1. he took it by storm, where he spared none that would not be baptized. Having re-peopled it with Muscovites, he encompassed it with a stone-wall, and other fortifications. Michael Federowitz afterwards added another part to it; fo that the circuit of it at present is 8000 Geometrical feet, defended by 500 pieces of Ordnance, nine Regiments, each containing 500 Mufqueteers, two Weywods, &c. The situation of it invites Merchants thither from all parts, even from the Indies; fo that the customs (tho very low) amount to 25000 crowns per ann. The inhabitants of the country (Tartars of Crim and Nagaia) are not permitted to live in the City, as neither to build Cities, or fortifie Towns. But for the most part they live in huts of reed or cane, like to our hen-coops, which in cold weather they cover with a courfe cloth; the fummer they fpend in rambling up and down to find pasture for their cattel; in winter time retireing under Astracan, for their security against the Calmuk and Jaick Tartars. The Grand Tzar lends them arms, which they restore at such a time; they pay no tribute, but are obliged to ferve him in his wars, which they do very willingly, in hope of prey. They have their own Princes, Commanders, and Judges; but some of their chief Murza's are always kept as hostages at Moskow.

If any one defire to know what these Cosacks Of the Co- be, that have caused all this noise and trouble in the world; tho we shall treat more largely of them when we come to the Ukrain, yet it will not be amiss to give here some general account of them. Authors differ much concerning the

Muscovite also did, they joined all together, and fo called from Cost, which in the Polish language fo called from Cost, which in the Polish language fignifies a Goat. But I find that in the Circaffian. and other Tartar languages, Cofac fignifies a Soldier; perhaps as Cimber in old time amongst the Germans; which name most properly agrees to them, for they are no other then a collection of theeves and robbers, out of all nations and countries, living chiefly upon fpoil, pillaging and piracy. They are of two forts, according to the places of their habitations; which they chuse in fastnesses, defart and unknown places, more for their fecurity then other conveniences. Those that live upon the Boristhenes in the Ukrain, are called Zaporousky; but besides them there are another sort like these, who (because they live upon and about the Don or Tanais) are called Donsky, and these are they of whom we speak at this time. They are in some degree subjects to the Grand Tzar (as the other were to the Polanders), but they obey not much more then themselves please; tribute or acknowledgment they pay none; laws and government, fuch as it is, they have of their own; only when the Grand Tzar commands, they affift him with what number of foldiers he pleafeth, but he pays and protects them against their enemies, i.e. all the world. but chiefly the Crim-Tartars their neighbours. One of these was Stenko (or Stepan) Radzin, who, to revenge his brothers death, that was hanged for heading a fedition of the Cofacks in the army of the Grand Tzar against the Poles ann. 1665, by Jurie Alexowitz Dolgarowsky the Russ General, ann. 1667, after he had got so much into the favour of the Cofacks as to be acknowledged their General, he began to pillage upon the Volga and the Calpian Sea, as far as Jaick, which he plunder'd and burnt; he destroyed all their fisheries, their villages, and whatever he could light upon, bringing a very great calamity upon all those nations. Thence he went to the other fide of the Caspian Sea to Terki, &c. and fo into Persia; where in a certain City finding great quantity of excellent wine, himself and soldiers (of whom he had five or fix thousand) were so drunk, that the Persians fell upon them and flew them; Stenko (with about five hundred of his Cofacks) with great difficulty escaped to their boats, which they call Stroogs. Thence he came again to Volga, to recruit his loffes both of men and fpoils, which he did in short time; and one day entertaining his Officers upon the river with his Miftress (a very beautiful Persian Lady, whom he had taken prifoner) he drowned her with his own hands; and presently upon that set up Reformer against drinking, whoring, &c. and got fo much into the fayour of the people, that Aftracan was by the Citizens and Soldiers furrendred unto him: where his cruelties upon the Governor and the Officers, are not eafily express'd, besides other great mischiefs he did to the Grand Tzar. But amongst his own Colacks he was very humble, and of easie address. Nor could any one know him from an ordinary Cosack by his garb, or outward appearance, but only by the very great observance they gave him, bowing to the ground when they came to him, and by the compellation they used towards him, which was Batskie, Father. Which partly also shews the manner of the Colacks government; which is, that their General hath no more power then the Soldiers give him voluntarily, which is commonly according to the advantage and fuccess they get by him. But (as I said) more of these when we come to the Ukrain.



## CRIM-TARTARS.

The Country of the Crim-Tartars, containing Precop, and the Taurica-Cherfonefus.

Before we treat particularly of this country, it is necessary that we speak of the Tartars in general; and shew the reason of their name. and how they came into these places. And because this discourse doth more naturally belong to Asia, we shall here only give a brief account of them, referving a larger treatife to its proper from the Eastern, in their relations concerning these people, the Reader must not here expect either the reconciling, or fetting down, all their differences, much less the confutation of any; but we shall briefly, and with the best judgment we have, deliver that which feems to us most probable; and that also chiefly out of the Eastern writers, who feem to have more exact knowledg

of these matters then our own people. Martinius saith, that in the Chinese Histories mention is made of the Tartars four thousand years ago; but I cannot find them nam'd in our Historians till about twelve hundred years after Christ. That the Scythians anciently inhabited all the northern Regions, I think is out of doubt: as also, that these Tartars were a tribe of them, which fubduing all the rest, abolished the former, and introduced their own name. They are by all the ancientest Historians called Tatars; and this feems to have been the general name of those Nations that inhabit beyond Imaus, the north-east parts of Scythia, and north of the wall of China; built (as fome fav) a few years before our Saviours time, the our Historians make no mention of it till the greatness of these Tatars suggested to the Chinois to fecure themselves by this defence from their fury. There are divers conjectures concerning the reason of the name; some derive it from a Syriack word, that fignifies abundance, because of the populousness of that Nation; some from a word fignifying remainder, i.e. of the twelve Tribes, others fay, that it is the name of the Province they inhabit, or of the river upon which they are scated, and is the greatest river in all that tract. They are divided into many Tribes, and that which dwels upon this river, is particularly called Mogul, i.e. watery or fenny Tatars. Others fay, that Mogul or Mongul is the name of the Nation, and Tatar of the Tribe; and that Tribe which lives on that river are called Su-Mogul, or Mohall; which is the Arabians opinion, Su-Mogul in their language fignifying watry Mogul.

The great fame, and the first knowledg that we have of the Tartars, was from the victories of Gingis- (Jinjis-) Chan, whom our Historians call Chinchis, Changius, Cinguys, &c. Gingis, they fav, fignifies the found of iron, and they gave him this name because he was a Blacksmith. Can is a title of the greatest honour in their Language, as Emperor in ours.

In the year of the Hegira 559, which is of our service was entertain'd (or as some say brought up with him) a young man call'd *Tamugin*, who became a person of very great prudence, valour, and good fortune, and arrived at so great esteem for his military fervices, that by the malicious

CRIM-TARTARS.

fuggestions of those who envied him. Ung-Chan conceived a very great jealousie against him, and refolved to apprehend, imprison, and proceed a-gainst him as there should be reason. The night appointed for this exploit was discover'd to Tamugin, by two of Ung-Chans servants. Who prowiding against it, left his Tents standing as they were before, wherein were their wives, children, &c. but all the men of war he took with him, and placed himself and them in ambush a of them, receiving a larger decaute of the property of the place. We must also premise, that fince Histoplace. We must also premise, that fince Histoplace who rising up at the approach of *Omg-Chan*, slew rising up at the approach of *Omg-Chan*, slew him and all his followers; and presently seizing upon the Kingdom, caufed himfelf to be called Gingis-Chan. and from the very beginning of his reign, either incited or encouraged (as all Authors agree, and himfelf always pretended) by fome divine, or at least supernatural apparition, he designed wars upon all his neighbours, and the enlargement of the dominion and name of Tatars. He also set up a new Religion (if it was not the same which was begun by Sagomorbar-Chan, who was taken for a great Prophet, of whom we know very little), but wherein it confifted I find not any fatisfactory account. He believed a Providence: and fet up Melquitas to comply with Mahometanism; but, as an Arabick Author saith, it was like a branch broken off the great tree of the Mulfelmans law, and is extremely detefted by them. He compelled none to his Law, and gave greater indulgence, then they, to the Christians; and fome of his fuccessors (either Manga or Kublai) were actually baptized, with his whole family, and many of his chief Officers, who obtained great victories against the Saracens; but afterwards they returned to their former impiety, which is continued by them to this day.

The first thing Gingis-Chan did, was subjecting His Vistoto himself all the neighbouring Scythians, which ries. he eafily did, partly by force, partly promife; and fubdued to the Tatar Government, all Cathay eastward to the great Ocean, and as far as the Volga or Edil westward. He also extended his dominion very far into India and Persia. Yet lived he not many years; but at his death divided his conquests amongst his sons; and (after he had shewed them by a bundle of arrows, which as long as bound fast together none of them could break. but the youngest broke them all when severed) exhorting them to unity amongst themselves, and obedience to his eldest fon, he gave him the ancient kingdom, and of his conquests as far as Bastria or Chowaresme, and made him supreme over all.

His fuccessor was Ogtai, or as we call him Hoc- His Succota-Chan, whose life also was short; besides him cessors. he had many sons, particularly one called Tuschai, (whom some call Ken, others Cuine) the Father of Battat or Baydo, of whom more by and by. Hoccota had also Cuina-Chan who succeeded him.

The next Emperor to Gina or China-Chan was Mango-Chan, who conquered China.

To him fucceeded Cobila- (or Kublai) Chan, of whom M. Paulus Venetus, Haytho, and others Saviour 1202, reigned over these eastern Tribes of Soytha, call'd Tatars, one Ung-Chan: in whose forming the same of Tatars, one Ung-Chan: in whose forming the same of the sa a King of Armenia.

The eleventh (or as some say the thirteenth) of this race, not in order of fuccession to the Chan, but to one of the brothers, was Timurlangh, whom we commonly call Tamerlan; who attributed L 2



Of Batuu.

OfTamer- attributed all his victories to his observance of the Religion of Gingis-Chan, for which he was by the Mahometan-Doctors declared an Infidel, and by their writers call'd Devil, Plague, Calamity, Traitor, and Aldighall (which we corruptly call Degnal ) i.e. Antichrift to the Turks; and indeed he perfecuted them with very great violence, and mightily encouraged the Sect of Gingis-Chan.

Concerning these, account must be given in due place; it is necessary for our purpose to speak only of Batuu or Baatu, or Bayto, whom our authors call Batus, fon of Hoccota. He enjoyed the country upon the eaftern banks of Volga or Edil; and to give a specimen of his disposition, when Ban (either his brother or brothers fon) complained, that he faw no reason why Baatu should enjoy the fruitful pastures upon Edil, and himfor him, and tho the words were spoken in his drunkenness (which the Tartars are used to pardon), he cut off his head.

This Batu therefore (his fon Sartach also pofsefing northwards all betwixt Don and Volga) fell upon the Nations called Comani, Alani, and Gazani, living between the Euxin and Caspian Sea, and wholly wasted their country; destroying all, except some few who fled into Hungary, and there got for awhile fecure habitations. Afterwards he fell upon the *Polowezi*, feated upon the *Tanais*, and all along upon the north of *Palus Maotis*. They are commonly faid to have been Gothic Nations; but Polotwski are called by the Rulles, such as live without houses, in waggons, wandring from place to place, as they can find pasture for their cattel. Whatever they were, they fent Ambassadors to the Ruffes, their ancient enemies, for affiftance against the Tatars; as did also the Tatars, to advise them to be quiet. But the Russes put to death the Tatar meisengers, and joined with the Polowczi. Some fay, that Cottian their Prince had married his daughter to Miecislaus Duke of Kiow, and that this Miecislaus Romanowitz, Miecislaus Mscislawitz, with the Militia of Halicks, the Dukes of Czirnovia, Smolensko, and most of the Russes, joined all their forces to the Polowczi, and having march'd twelve days together, arrived at the river Kaleza. A. C. 1224, July 17, the Tatars (who were there encamped) perceiving them wearied with fo long a march, immediately gave them battel, and made a very great flaughter; many of the Russians were flain and taken, and the rest flying homewards, were murder'd by the Polowczi, whom they came to affift. The Tatars purfuing their victory, absolutely destroyed the Polowezi, and seized upon their country, which is that which we call Tartaria Precopensis. About thirteen years after, A.C. 1238, they fell upon Russia, part of which they absolutely wasted, as all the country about Kion; part of it being full of woods and lakes, and not fit for the Tatars pasturage, they conquer'd, but gave them conditions, whereof we have given before a short account p. 37. thinking it more advantagious to have tribute and dominion over the country, then to lay it waste. Not long after Batu divided his army; himfelf with one part fell upon Hungary, the other he gave to one Peta to march into Poland, &c. who the first year destroyed all as far as Sendomiria. The next year he entred again, and forced Boleslaus the Chast Duke of *Poland*, out of the country; who retired to the Monastery of *Willehrad* in *Moravia*. Peta then also burn'd Cracovia, all except St. Andrews Church, which was fortified and well defended

Silefia, which they found burnt to their hands by the foldiers and inhabitants, despairing to keep Thence they came to Lignitz, where Henry Duke of Silefia had got together a confiderable army, besides those brought to him from Poland Prussia, and many other places; and gave battel to the Tatars, who there obtained a very great victory. Henry, the Grand Master of the Dutch Knights, and many other persons of quality, were flain; and fo many in all, as the Tatars, to flew the greatness of the flaughter, filled nine great facks with their right ears; and the Arabian authors fay, they amounted to 270000, which is manifestly false, if spoke of this battel; if of all the war, may have fome probability. This battel was fought V. Id. Apr. 1241, at a place thence called Walftad, a mile from Lignitz. The Tatars also were so weakened, that they stirred not out felf as near akin to Gingis-Chan, should be driven into the dry and fandy wildernes; Baru sent men, and to deliberate whither they should march next; and they refolved upon Moravia, to be nearer to their General. The King of Bohemia raising what men he could, sent them under the command of a very valiant and expert foldier Jaroslaus a Sternberg, to defend such places as were most considerable. He with much labour and difficulty got into *Olmutz*, when the focuts of the *Tatars* appear'd before the Town. Trusting to the strength of his works, he forbore to fight the enemies fo long, that they conceiving him a coward, began to despise him, and to keep their own guards more negligently; which Jaroslaus perceiving, after they had recommended their cause to God by fasting and prayer, chusing a dark night, march'd out of a postern, and with great filence fell into the Tatars camp, of whom they slew a great number; Peta was slain by Jaroslaus himself; the rest drew off, and marched

to Batu, into Hungary. Batu had ravaged for two years together, not only Hungary, but Slavonia, Bosnia, Rascia, Bulgaria, and the countries on both fides the Danube. Some fay, that after this, making an attempt upon Austria, and endeavouring to swim a great river, he was drowned; others, that going against the Greek Emperor he was overthrown; however it was, it is agreed, that his army returned back, and feizing upon all the country between the Borifthenes and Volga, and the Taurica Chersonesus, which before they very much wasted, there setled unto this day, being called Crim-Tartars, from the chief City of the Chersonesus, called Crim; and Precopenses from Precop, which in their language fignifies a ditch; fuch a one being drawn cross the Isthmus, to cut of that Peninsula from the continent. The Tartars at first were Lords, yet not abfolute, for they acknowledged the fuperiority of the Great Cham, the chief heir of Gingis-Chan, till Lochtan-Chan, one of the descendants from Batu, refused obedience to him, and took upon himself the absolute dominion over all those places, except some few cities in Taurica: which notwithstanding their conquests, remained in the hands of the Genoueses, their inhabitants: till about the year 1574, when Mahomet II. Emperor of the Turks, took them. A little before that, they had forfaken their old religion of Gingis-Chan, by the practices of Hedegh, and Sida-hameth-Chan their Emperors, and embraced the Mahometan; yet the common people are not very zealous in it to this day; but make use of their little pupper-idols of felt, &c. and continue many other pagan customs of their former religion. Mahomet the Great fearing they should grow too powerful for him, under colour of taking in the City of Caffa, possessed by the Genoueses, made himself Matter against them. Thence they came to Breslaw in of the best part of the Chersonesus, and of the

City of Azoph or Azek, a strong place at the having near two thousand houses, and is in the mouth of Tanais. Afterwards the Crim-Tartar aided Selimus I. (who married his daughter) with an army of 150000 men against his father; by the ruines, amongst which are many caves and then the two Nations made a league, that the Tartars should assist the Turk when required with 50000 horse; that they should not make war, except against the Muscovite, without leave of the Turk; that they should yearly pay to the Turk a tribute of three hundred Christians, some furs, butter, and fuch other things: And the Turk should pay them 5500 ducats; and the Cham should succeed to the Turkish Empire, if the males of the Ottoman line should fail. But this lasted not long, for Amurath III. in the year 1584, quarelling Mahomet the Crim-Tartar, as if he deligned to intercept Ofman Basha in his return from Perha to Constantinople, authorized Ofman to invade him; who taking him and his two fons, ftrangled them, and fet up Islan the brother of Mahomet. under fuch conditions as the Grand Signior pleafed. The Tartars did enjoy also all the counrry of Budziak, which lies between the Niester and Boristhenes, as we shall shew hereafter, but the Turk hath seized upon that; so that now their dominion reacheth only between Dnieper or Boristhenes and the Don or Tanais; and of this, that Peninsula called Taurica Chersonesus is the chiefest

That Peninsula, or Chersonesus, was called Taurica, becaused inhabited by a fort of Scythians called Tauri and Tauro-Scythae. Afterwards the Greeks mingled amongst them, and brought the country into great beauty and fame. But their names and actions belongs to the ancient Geography. The Genoueses taking advantage of the great feuds of the Greeks amongst themselves, in the year 1266 ( or about the time of the Holywar) took Caffa, and planted a confiderable interest in the country, the Tartars either permiting them because of the gain they made by their traffick, principally of flaves (which they furnished to a great part of the world, but especially to Egypt, who generally had all their Mamalukes, as long as that government lasted, from this place): or not being skilled in befieging of Towns, especially such as could be perpetually relieved. And indeed it was very convenient for the Genoueses, for having besides this a great plantation at Pera near Constantinople, they thereby enjoyed the whole trade of the Black-Sea, till (as we faid) they were ruin'd by the Turks; fince which time I cannot find that it hath fuffer'd any confiderable alterations. We shall therefore describe it (being by Christians an unfrequented country ) out of Mart. Broniovius, who was fent Ambassador twice thither, from Stephanes Battori King of Poland; from which fuch little informations as we

meet with fince do not confiderably differ. This Chersonesus then is about fifty leagues long, and thirty where broadest. The first Town at the entrance upon the east is Przecop, called by the Tartars Or, situate upon the Dyke, in the narrowest part of the Isthmus, where it is not above a mile wide, anciently called Eupatoria, Pompeiopolis, besides other names. 'Tis now a small Town of about four hundred fires; it hath a stone Caftle, but not strong, wherein the Cham hath continually his Beg or Palatine, who commands the guard upon the rivers of Boristhenes and Tanais, as also the Tartars in the plains betwixt; he also examines all strangers, suffering none to pass without the Chams letters. Sachingeri the Great Cham here overthrew the Nagay-Tartars, and raised seventeen forts upon the Dyke, some of them of the skuls and bones of the flain. Coflow, fituate near unto the Black Sea, is a Town of traffick,

power of the Cham. Ingermen is now only a Castle, but hath been a great Town, as appears cut out of the rock, wells, and old buildings of the Greeks, witnessed by their inscriptions, there very frequent; it is now an inconsiderable place. inhabited by a few Turks. Sari-germen by the Turks, by the Tartars Topetarkan (anciently Cherfonefus and Corfuna, the noblest and most ancient City of all the Peninsula) is still compassed with a ftrong ftone-wall, and divers aquæducts, and other noble buildings entire, but without inhabitants; the Turks every day fetch away the marble and stones for other buildings. Volodomir, the Grand Tzar took this Town from Joannes Zimisces, and amongst other rich plunder, carried away two large royal brazen gates to Kiow; from whence Boleslaus II. King of Poland transferred them to Gnefna, where they still remain. They say also, that Volodomir was here baptized. Balachey, or Balaclawa (by the Genoueses called Jamboli) or the tower of fishes, the Sea there being very well stored, situate under the mountain Baba. The Genoueses took it without any loss from the Greeks, and made it a very commodious, beautiful, and strong haven. The Turks at this day build here their gallyes and ships; tho it be but a poor Town, at most but of an hundred and twenty fires, the inhabitants Turks, Jews, and Greeks. Mangut, or Mancus, was a very magnificent City, tho not by the Sea-shore; but first by the Turks, and afterwards by a great fire, it was fo wasted that nothing now remains of it except one high tower, and a strong stone-house, whereinto the Cham thrusts the Russ-Ambassador as often as he hath a mind to quarrel his mafter. There are some few Turks, Fews, and Greeks that inhabit there, in all about fixty fires. There remains still upon the ruines of the walls of some of the Churches, the pictures of divers of the Greek Emperors, and other famous men. Cer-

cessigermen is a small Turkish Fort, not far from Mancop. The Palaces of the Cham are situated in the middle of the country. Baciasaray (Baccasaray) is a Town of about two thousand houses. wherein is a Meschite, and divers sepulchers of the Chams, very magnificent, as is their Palace, built with great charges by their former Princes; besides that it is seated in a country very proper for hunting and fowling, and is nobly adorned with gardens, orchards, bathes, &c. Alma[aray is another house whither he sometimes retires, in a Town of about seventy fires. There are also divers little Castles, where his own brethren, children, and their wives are kept. Sortasse is a Town where the Ambassadors of foreign Princes have many times liberty to divert themselves. At Creme, or Crim, anciently Taphros and Taphrae (from whence they are called Crim-Tartars) is his Mint, and a very strong Castle in possession of the Tartars, but the Town is most inhabited by Turks, in all about an hundred houses. Sidagios or Sudacum, was a very noble and strong City,

ther, that they would not come to the fame Church; the Turks by a long and difficult fiege took it from the Genoueses; its famous for the wine growing thereabouts. Caffa, or Theodofia, ftill the chief City of the Peninsula, hath betwixt five and fix thousand houses, inhabited most part by Christians, who have about forty-five Churches, Greeks, Armenians, and remainders of

fituated in the mountains, taken by the Genoueses

from the Greeks, fo fet one family against ano-

the Italians, some Turks, and few Tartars, all under a Turkish Sangiac. Slaves they reckon there about thirty thousand, a Town of great traffick,

CRIM-TARTARS.

is it nothing to what it was under the Genoueles. Kerky is a little Town of the Tartars, of about an hundred families, upon the Strait called anciently Bosphoras Cimmerius, which is here about three leagues broad. This Town is open, for the Grand Signior will not allow the Tartars to have any fortified Town beiides Przecop. Over against this is Taman, a Town and Castle upon the continent, in the country called anciently Colchis, now the Circassians, or Petigor-Tartars. Karasu belongs to the Cham, and hath above a thousand houses. Tufla is amongst the Salt-works, and hath about eighty houses. Arabet, or Orbotec, is a double Caftle near to which the Cham keeps his Stud or breed of horses, which are reckon'd to be about seventy thousand. The country towards the fouth is mountainous, and confequently well water'd; the rest plain, and good pastures, but wants water; for that near at hand is brackish, and their good water is drawn out of very deep wells, of which there is no want, dug by the former inha-

Thus much of the Chersonesus, without this the Crim-Tartars enjoy all betwixt Borifthenes (Nieper) and Tanais (Don); which from Offove upon the Don to the Nieper, in a strait line is accounted about four hundred English miles; but the Nieper fetching a great compass eastward, in some is only current in his dominions, and once in sour places it is not fo much. This is for the most part plain and even ground, and rich pasturage, without any Town, or constant habitation, or propriety. Only it feems that the Cham by his officers appoints what parts shall be tilled; and in February proclamation is made amongst all the Tartars, that if any have a mind to till any ground, they should get all their matters ready by such a goes to war. day, when they will go to fuch a place, commodious for that purpose; and accordingly some do go, and the rest attend upon them, that they be not disturbed. Betwixt this plain and Russia lies waste a great country, (as they fay) requiring twenty days to cross it; full of woods and lakes, and fometimes under-water, which is the greatest security of the rest of that Empire.

The government is wholly in the hands of the vernment Cham. The Cadi's determine lesser causes, but capital and matters of greater importance are judged by the Cham himself, with his Council. He is of easie access, and reasonably just. He always chuseth a Galga, who is next to him alive, and fucceeds after death; this is commonly his fon or brother, according to merit. If any one have better pretentions, he flies to the Grand Signior, who judges the caufe. His younger fons educated, till of sufficient strength; and according to their fitness, they are furnished with commands. either in his own country, or are recommended to the neighbouring *Tartars*, who willingly receive them. Part also are hostages with the *Tarks*. When the family of Gingis-Chan was numerous and potent, they chused always the Chan, but Sachibgerei and Deuletigerei Chans made away with most of them, and settled the dominion in their own posterity.

The Chan hath many Officers and Counfellors. Hamiat are those who take care of the affairs of foreign Princes. Captains also, Coracei, Vlans, and the best of the Murses are called to Council. The Ulans are those of an ancient family of Chans, but were deprived of it by the Giereys, the name of the present Royal family; but if this be extinct, the Ulans have a right to return again to that honour. The most promising of the Tartar youth

about two days failing from Constantinople; yet Courtiers and great persons are very rich, with the booties got chiefly from the Christians; are splendidly clothed, keep good houses, and live as well as the nobleft Turks. They wear no for of arms in the Court. They live in houses also, and upon their lands, which they husband by their flaves, and their herds in the country, which are govern'd by other Tartars their reteiners. The Tartars rarely merchandise, or exercise any manual art; rather chusing to live miserably and poorly, then not idly.

The revenues of the Cham, are 1. The Donatives and Prefents fent him yearly from all the neighbour-Princes by their own Ambassadors 2. Tribute of Christians, Jews, Tartars, and in fum, all except the Turks under his dominion, 3. The Turk pays every day to the Cham twentyfive dollars, to the Galga twelve and a half, to the Sultan-hostage two and a half, besides lands. All the great persons also have falaries, but uncertain. 4. He hath the tenth of all the flaves taken, and for every one besides of better quality three crowns, and for others each one dollar 5. Every well pays him an horfe. 6. The richer and better fort of Tartars furnish him with provision, and in case of necessity all the Nation contribute. 7. He hath vast herds and flocks, kept by his factors. 8. He coins copper-money, which or five years he calls it all in, and coins a new

The forces of the Chan are esteemed in all (fuch as they be) to amount to three hundred thoufand horse; foot he hath none, but what he borrows from the Turk, as he doth commonly a few Janizaries for the guard of his person when he

The ordinary Tartars live miferably. It is by most authors reported, that it is some days after their birth that they first open their eyes. Their mothers or nurses wash them every day in faltwater, to harden and thicken their skins against cold (which fome in Poland use also), and 'tis no more then necessary, for from seven years old, that they leave their Cantares (their walking habitations) they never fleep in an house, but in the open air, tho frost and snow; nor eat they any thing but what they shoot down with their arrows; and at twelve or fifteen years old they go to wars with their fathers. Their clothing at best is a short shirt, with a pair of course drawers, and a sheeps-skin with the wool upon it over their shoulders; garments very insufficient against cold. Their walking Cabans or houses, are made of reeds, ofiers, or the like, woven like baskets, are Soldans, and are brought up by fuch as have the custody of their wives, with whom they are a course hairy felt, or cloth, incommodious enough in every respect. Their ordinary diet is flesh almost raw (tho dead of sickness, or putrified), without bread or falt, and fauc'd with the fweat and fome of their horses; only garlick they eat in abundance, which they think helps to digest their undress'd meat. A life certainly not defirable, nor to be embraced by any, but fuch as know no better. Which is the reason that many of them amongst the Muscovites, leave their barbarism, and apply themselves to the civility and religion of the Ruffes. All of them intermarrying into their own Nation, renders them all like to one another; that is, they are of mean stature, yet square and big-limm'd, thick shoulders, short neck, great head, broad face, large forehead, large and black eyes, which they open but half, short nose (which some of them break when they are children), narrow mouth, tann'd colour, black and stiff hair. Each one when he attend upon the Chams person. Most of the goes to the wars, carries with him two or three

horses at least, a sword, a bow and quiver with yound and upon the river, that they may have and a string to bind his prisoners.

Their horses also, which they call Baquemates. are long, raw-bon'd, low, and very ugly, their mains and tails long and tufty; yet incomparable for fervice, usually marching twenty or thirty leagues without drawing bit. But the Cham, Myza's, and great persons among them, have Turkilb, Persian, and Arabian horses (which they buy at very great rates), as also good armour, coats of mail, excellent fire-arms, &c.

The chiefest thing for which they are remarkable, and what is least understood concerning them, is their manner of warring; which is not, as most suppose, by violence and open force, but by cunning and artifice, in this manner:

Suppose they would invade Poland; if the Cham go in person, he marcheth seldom sewer then eighty-thousand strong; if a Mirza com-mand, seldom more than fifty thousand. And they always chuse the winter, when the rivers are frozen; and the rather in a fnow, the hard flippery ways beating their horses feet, which are not flod, except some few, which have pieces of oxes hoofs fowed to them. They make very short marches (ten or twelve miles a day), and they contrive that their return may be before the rivers be thawed, which they feldom are till March. They march as much as is poffible thro valleys, low and unfrequented places, to conceal themselves from the scouts of the Collacks; nor do they at nights make any fires; they continually fend out fcouts to catch fome of the inhabitants, and get notice of the enemy. They march commonly an hundred (i.e. three hundred horses, each man having three horses) in front, which takes up near a thoufand paces, and in file, when most close, they reach three large leagues; but when they march loofely, ten leagues; an army of eighty thoufand having above two hundred thousand horses. They make an halt every hour at a whiftle, and alight, that themselves and horses may urine. They divide their army into three tierces; two whereof march in a body, the other third is again divided into two, which make the two wings. The body marcheth flowly, but without giving any more rest then an hour at a time, till they arrive at the utmost whither they design to go; nor do they much harm till they come thither. But when they return, which is by another way, the wings divide themselves into fmall troops, and ravage every way ten or twelve leagues, and then pillage, burn and kill all that relift; those that yeild they bind and carry away prisoners; all their cattel also they carry away, only the hogs they gather into an house, and set fire into the four corners, and fo burn them as unclean creatures. As foon as these wings have ravaged so far, they return to the body, which is eafily found by their track, and as many more are fent out in like manner; and after their return as many more. So that they all plunder, and the body never diminisheth; nor ever marcheth more then a foot-pace, in very good order, to be always ready to defind themselves, (for they fight not willingly if the enemy should charge them). To prevent their mischief, the inhabitants have always either their own dwellings fortified, or have a Town, or the Landlords Mannor-house, or a thick wood, to which they retire in fuch hazards. The Cof-Jacks, where they live, fill their grounds full of trenches and hedges, to hinder their march. They also keep very diligent watches, both be-CRIM-TARTARS.

hout twenty arrows, a knife, tinder-box, an timely notice of their invalion. Then, if they awl to mend his bridle, &c. a dial with a needle, cannot overtake them, they repair to the known passages (of which there are not many) thro the Nieper, and there (as well as they can) ambush themselves, to surprize them at their return; as they do many times, and recover much of the prey. After they are return'd into a fafe place of their own deferts; they put themselves in order, and divide the prey. And first, confideration is had of them who have lost their horses in the service, as also of the kinred of them who are flain; next the Cham, after him the Officers take their share; the rest is divided amongst the foldiers. The richest of their prey, are the persons they take; and of all them the most esteem'd are the Polish women, especially virgins, who are fold at very great rates, even into Persia and India, to be put into their Seraglio's.

But the Tartars of Budziack have another man- The Tareer of stealing. They are less civil, but more vaters of liant then other Tartars. The country betwixt Budziack. Danubius and Boristhenes, was sometimes under the Crim-Tartar; till the Turk planted Towns upon the convenient places of the Sea-coaft, and along the rivers. Yet is the country ftill possessed by Tartars, yet not subjects either to the Turk or Crim; but (as the Coffacks amongst the Christians) a Nation of theeves, and banditi, libertines; that in their lives acknowledg no superior, either God or man. These many times invade their neighbours in fummer, but with leffer numbers (twenty thousand at most), lest they should be difcovered; because the Cosacks are continually upon the guard, even in these places; they march to their rendezvous (which they appoint in some valley, or obscure places upon the confines) in very small parties, lest they should be descried by treading down the grafs. They observe the the fame manner in the enemies country, appointing certain places for their meetings, and feparating again prefently. So that it is very difficult to meet with a track, but if the Cofacks do happen upon fuch a one as will lead them to the place of rendezvous, yet except they surprize them eating, or fleeping (which is very difficult, because they keep such diligent sentinels), they know not afterwards which track to follow to overtake them again. The Tartars first divide into four bodies, which march east, west, north, and fouth. After they have gone a little way, each troop fubdivides again into three, and after that each troop into three again; so that at length they have not above ten or twelve together; and tho some take further compass then others, yet all know the time and place of meeting, which according to the occasion is after three, four, or more days. If they chance to be rencountred with the enemy, except they have very great advantage, they fight him not, but divide after their manner, and run away fullspeed, yet shooting still if pursued; nor are the horses of Poland, or any other, able to overtake them. After they have thus dispersed for fome leagues, they join again, and follow their design. All Authors take notice also of a great advantage they have over other Nations, that they can fee better and farther, infomuch that a Tartar will difcern a fingle Russ further then a Russ can a troop of Tartars; which they attri-bute partly to their natural constitutions, that they have little hollow eyes; partly to their cufrom, that they use continually to half-close their eye-lids. When they would fwim a river, each gets him a bundle of reeds, fedges, bulrushes, or the like, about three foot long, upon which M 2

of the Tartars.

### C R I M-T A R T A R S.

they tye three or four sticks across, and two or three long-ways; upon these they make fast their saddle, clothes, arms, and such baggage as they have; the bundle they make fast to their horses tail; so that from a convenient low bank they go into the river; holding in one hand the bridle of their horse, with the other swimming themselves. Sometimes the Cosacks such a which though the Tattars first see their Tabor, but at a distance with their them in their Tabor, but at a distance with their arrows, which tho they reach further then the Cosacks suns, yet is their Tabor so good a defence, that fifty Cosacks will not sly from sive them are the treatment of the suns of th





# RISTHENES,

тне

#### Cofacks of Ukrain.



E have spoken before in general of the Borifthenes, as far as it continues in the Grand Tzars dominions; wherein is nothing observable, but what Cities and Towns are upon it; which appear fuffi-

ciently by the Map. But now we come to fpeak of the remainder, which is betwixt the dominions of *Poland* and the *Tartars*; which affordeth us greater variety of matter. We have also treated in general of the Cofacks, and of those who live upon the Tanais, and are under the Muscovite; but we now come to the great body of them, who first assumed that name, and inhabit upon or near the Borithenes, and are or were lately under the Polanders. We begin with Kiow, the place of the original of these valiant people the

Colacks. Kiow, Kisovia, or Kijovia, was an ancient, beautiful, and strong City, even before it was the Metropolis of the Rulles. Mieceslaus their Duke having married the daughter of the Prince of the Polowizi, and affifting them, was himfelf flain in the battel, and the Town afterwards quite ruin'd, which was the reason why Volodomir (deeply engaged in that war, but escaping ) made Volodomir the feat of the Rus-Empire. Kion was fituated upon an hill, near the Nieper, where still remain the ruines of many Arcades, high walls, Churches, and Sepultures of divers Kings (ancienter then those of the Russ-Princes ) with Greek inscriptions. There remain in reasonable good condition two Churches, S. Sophia, (whose walls are lined with excellent Molaick work, and the vault is earthen pots cemented, and filled with good plaifter): And S.Michael, most conspicuous for its guilded roof. Betwixt this and the Nieper, is New Kiow, along the bank of the river about three English miles, containing not above fix thousand inhabitants, and encompassed with a filly trench of twenty-five foot broad. The Roman Communion hath four Churches, the Greek ten, which they call Cerkuils, and a kind of University, called Bracha Cerkuils. It hath a reasonable trading for corn, furs, wax, honey, tallow, and falt-fish. They have four jurisdictions, that of the Bishop, of the Palatine or Starost, of the Wovit, and of the Consuls of the

Half a league below Kiow, is a large Village called Piecharre, where is a noble Monastery, the habitation of the Metropolitan or Patriarch. And under the mountain, close by it, are divers grots, dug like mines, wherein are conferved many bodies, buried very many years ago; amongst others there are (faith Beauplan) three heads in dishes, which every day diftill an ovl foveraign for feveral difeases; the bodies are neither so black nor hard as Mummies; the place is a fandy-stone, but very dry; it feems to be of the same nature of that called Roma subterranea.

BORISTHENES.

Below Piecharre is Stayky, an ancient Town Stayky, on the top of a mountain, as all those ancient Towns are, even in Italy, built fo for strength and fecurity. There is also a Ferry to pass men over the river. After that is *Richow*, where is an easie passage over the river. Lower is Tretemirof, a Monastery amongst inaccessible rocks. Here the Cofacks conferved the choicest of their wealth. A league below that is Pereaflaw, a strong Town of fix thousand families. Here the Cosacks have a Regiment; as they have another and a Ferry at Kaniow, a little lower, but on the east bank of the Nieper. On the fame fide is Cirkacle, the center of all their retreats, burnt by the Polanders ann. 1637. On the same side is Krilow; and below that Kremierczow, the lowest Town upon the river, all below it being defart. A league from thence the river Pseczoll, and a little lower on Russia side, Omelnik fall into the Nieper; as also on the Poland bank Worsko and Orel, two rivers very full of fish. Here are divers dwarf-Cherry and Almond-trees; which one of our country-men (I doubt mistakeingly ) hath placed far on the north of Volga. Continuing down the river are many Isles, most of them uninhabited, because overflowed in the fpring, but much frequented by fishers. Divers rivers also encrease the Niester at Romanow, but chiefly Samar, which supplies not only much fish, but other commodities, as honey, wax, venifon, and especially timber. The Cosacks call it the holy river, and in the fpring here are faid to be caught sturgeons and herrings. A little below that the Polonians built a fort in the year 1635 at Kudac, which is the first of the Porobi.

Poroui, or Porobi, called anciently Catadupa, Poroubis in the Russ-language signifies a rock of stone; and of these there are thirteen chains, or as it were causeys, that cross the Boristbenes, and render the navigation from the Ukrain to the Black Sea impossible; fo that tho the Ukrain be a very fruitful country in corn, and all other commodity; yet the inhabitants, not being able to vend them, fuffer much of it to lye unhusbanded, or at least not so well as it might be. Of these rocks, some are under, some above water ten foot, as big as houses, and very near to one another, so that stopping the course of the river, they make very great falls, fome to fifteen foot, when the water is low; for in the fpring, when the river is fwelled with the melted fnow, they are all (except the feventh, called Nienalhtes, which only there hindreth navigation ) covered with water. Betwixt Budelou and Tawolzany ( which are the tenth and eleventh ) the Tartars do often fwim the river, the banks being shallow. A little below the lowest Porouhi, is an Island they call Kaczawanicze (or boil-millet) because here they make good cheer, when they have passed the *Porouhi*. Below that is a river, a Promontory, and the best passage for the Tartars ( the river not being above an hundred and fifty paces broad), called Kuczkofow. Below that is the Ifle Tomahowka, whither the Colacks often refort and rendezvous. But their chiefett ret cat is below the river Ezertomelik, upon an Island



where are some old ruines, but which is compassed about with a vast number of small Islands, fome dry, fome overflowed in the fpring, fome marshes, but all cover'd with canes as big as pikes; which hide the passages between the Islands, and render it all a great labyrinth, known only to the Cofacks, who call it Scarbniza Woyskowa. or the treasure of the army. Here they lay up all their ordnance, their money, and whatever will not spoil by the water. The Turks have loft many gallies fo engaged amongst these Isles that they could neither go backward nor forward, and were feized by the Cofacks. Here also they make their Cholna, of which more by and by.

From these Poroubi the Colacks take their name of Zaporouski; which are the great body, in imitation whereof the Donski are lately fet up. None can be a Zaporouski Cofack, who hath not passed in his little boat all the Poroubi's, i.e. who hath not made a course or voyage upon the Black Sea; no more then he can be a Knight of Malta that hath not made a Caravane. We shall first shew the original and actions of the Cosacks, and afterwards finish what concerns the Boristhe-

nes, and the countries adjacent.

Cofacks.

Their

The Cosacks, so called (saith a late author) from Cofa, which in the Slavonian language fignifies a fythe, their ordinary weapon; began in the time of Sigismund I. King of Poland, and were certain volontiers upon the frontiers of Ruffia, Volhinia, and Podolia, that troop'd togegether, partly to defend themselves from the Tartars, which they did by fighting them at the passages over the *Nieper*, as they returned with their prey; partly to rob upon the Black Sea, where they getting very rich booty, drew more into their affociation. At first they were about fix thousand, under Eustachius Daskovicius their General. But their numbers quickly encreased, their neighbours feeing the rich booties got by their pyracies, part whereof they laid in their Skarbniza Woskowa, the rest they brought home to their own houses; agreeing upon a time of rendezvousing the next fpring upon the Isles and Rocks of Nieper, whence they again return to their pyracy.

Stephen Batory King of Poland confidering the Establish- service which might be made of these thieves in defending the frontiers of his country from the inrodes of the *Tartars*, (to which they were too much exposed), owned them, and formed them into an orderly Militia, giving them the Town and territory of Trethimiron, about eighty miles in length, in the Palatinate of Kiow, upon the Borifthenes; appointing them a General, to whom he gave power to chuse his under-officers, giving them many priviledges, besides some pay; he joined to them also two thousand horse; to the maintainance of whom he affigned the fourth part of his demesine, whence they were called Quartani. These forces had such effect against the Tartars, that the country beyond Breclaw, Bar, and Kion began to be peopled, Towns and Fortresses to be builded, and colonies brought from the neighbouring places. But as their establishment and union was very proper to make head against the Tartars, so in short time it proved of great danger to Poland it felf; for the Colacks knowing their own strength, and of what importance they were, began to fet up for themselves; they would not obey the orders of their fuperiors, nor acknowledg the power of the Polonians over them. Their first rebellion was in the year 1587, under John Podkowa their General, who was foiled, taken, and his head struck off. In the year 1596, Sigismund III. upon the complaints and threats of the Grand Seignior,

Black Sea: from which they indeed for awhile abstained, but it was that they might fall upon Russia and Lithvania, under the conduct of Nalevaiko their General. The Polanders, to fecure their country, were forced to raife an army against them, commanded by Zolkiewski; whom the Cofacks fought at Bialacerkiew and worsted; but he returning, and forcing them into places of disadvantage, compelled them to give up their General, who in like manner lost his head In the year 1637, certain Polish Noblemen having obtained the lands upon these frontiers, in the places appointed for the quarters of the Cofacks, began to force these their new subjects to the fame services as in other parts of the Kingdom; which are, to work three days of the week. man and horse, for their Lord; to pay also, according to their Farms, fo much corn, poultry, fowl, &c. at Easter, Whitsontide, and Christmas: to cart home his Lords wood; besides other duties, as paying fo much money, the tenth of their cattel, honey, fruits, and every third year the third oxe; and these ordinarily, besides what the Lord pleafeth to impose upon them; for indeed the ords are absolute, nor are they punished if they kill their payfants, who are little better then their flaves. These Noblemen also applied themselves to the King and Senators; shewing them, that the Colacks only could frustrate their plantations; (for the payfants, when they found themfelves to be oppress'd, lifted themselves amongst the Cofacks), that they were a thievish, libertine fort of people, and hinder'd both by example and protection the obedience of their Farmers, It was therefore resolved, to build a Fort at Kudac, a place near their Poroubi, and therefore very convenient to bridle the Cofacks; who well understanding to what this tended, first cut in pieces two hundred men that were fet to guard the building of it; afterwards, when it was finished, refolving to take it, they fell into jealousie of their General Sawakonowicz, and having murder'd him, chused one Paulucus, a man of little conduct and experience; and before they were got into their Tabor, being met by the General Potoski, they were routed at Korsun, and forced to deliver up their General and four more of their chief Officers, who were put to death at Warfaw; notwithstanding that the General had promised them their lives. Presently followed the loss of their priviledges, and their Town Trethymirow, and the suppression of their Militia, which was new modelled into a more obedient form. This more irritated the Cosacks, who again tried their fortune with Potoski, but were worsted; and then fortified themselves upon the river Starcza, beyond Borifthenes. After this, the Polonians, having loft fo many in trying to suppress them, were forced to compound, and promife that their Militia (of fix thousand) should be re-established under a General appointed by the King. But these articles were not observed; for the Colacks (as they returned every man to his house) were killed or plunder'd by the Polish foldiers; and another Militia fet up, excluding the ancient and true Cofacks.

But the Tartars a little after ruining a great part of the Ukrain, shewed the necessity of the former establishment. For Vladislaus IV. pretending to make war upon the Tartars, was very careful to fet them up again, giving them for their General Bogdan (or Theodore) Chmielniski, son of a Polish Gentleman, enrolled young into the Militia of the Colacks, and by the degrees of Captain, Commissary, &c. brought to be General. This man was the spark that kindled that terrible war forbad them to pillage any more upon the which endangered all Poland. Chmielniski in the

1647, having received some injuries from a Pclift Officer, whereof he could get no redress, began to complain to his Cofacks, who unanimously resolved to stand by him, as did also a vast number of the Rufticks, oppressed by their Landlords, who had farm'd out much of their lands to the Tems, who had also monopolized all the advanrages of the country, as brewing of Beer, diftilling Aqua-vitæ, nay even the keys of the Churchdoors, infomuch that a native could not be married, or Christen a child, without paying so much to a 7em; which so irritated the Rusticks, that they came in to Chmielniski, and made him an army of two hundred thousand. The King, who pretended to fight the Tartars, and endeavour the conquest of Crim, underhand favoured them; but the Commonwealth growing jealous, as if he intended to make himfelf absolute, because he had got together a confiderable army of foreigners, caused him to disband that army, and disown the Cosacks. And sent against them an army, part of which turned to the Cofacks, the rest was wholly destroyed. Upon which, divers overtures of peace unfuccefsfully proposed, Chmielniski called in the Crim-Tartar with an hundred thousand horse, and march'd into Poland; but were there fo valiantly refifted by the Polanders both at Zbaras and Zborow (where the new King John Casimire was in person with an army) that the Tartar weary of the war, was very willing to hearken to a peace, as Chmielniski also pretended, and accepted of moderate propositions; this was in the year 1649. But Chmielniski fearing that the Poles would not faithfully observe that the Prince of Moldavia to a conjunction and alliance with him. And at a Diet proposing such terms as intimated, that he intended to make himself an absolute Prince under the patronage of the Turks, by the Poles a new war was generally agreed upon; which broke out very fiercely in the year 1651, when was fought a very cruel and decifive battel, wherein the Cofacks and Tartars were overthrown; yet not so but that Chmielniski found means to raife another army, and to make peace upon articles to him not very dif-

What became of him and his Cofacks fince that, we have little account, only that part of them have submitted themselves to the Muscovite; part also, under Dorosensko their General, called in the Turks and Tartars against the Polanders; and that by the agreement in the year 1677 betwixt the Grand Seignior and the King of Poland, Ukrain and the Cosacks were to be under

Thus much of their Militia by Land, 'tis fit to give some small account of their exploits by Sea. Having affembled (commonly about fix thousand) upon the Islands of Skarbniza Waskowa, the first thing they do is to chuse their General for that expedition; and to make their Boats which they call Colna, which are about fixty foot long, twelve deep, and as many wide; built very flight, pinning one plank upon the edge of the lower, and fo widening as it heightens; they have at each end a stern, and about twelve or fifteen oars of a fide; they have no deck, but (that it may not fink, tho full of water) they encompass it round about with a rowl of reeds as big as a barrel, tyed together and to their Boat with ropes. They have a forry mast and fail, but feldom use them, except in fair weather. Their provision is a tun of biscuit, which they take out of the bung as they use it; a barrel of boil'd millet, and another of paste made with

Potent drinkers, yet having by reason of their labour and hardship so great health, that Phyfitians are not efteem'd amongst them. The chiefest thing wherein the inhabitants Marridiffer from the Polonians, is their marriages; That ages, the maids in this country frequently woo the men; for if a virgin have an affection to a young man, she is not asham'd to go to the house where he lives with his parents; declaring her affection

amongst them) imitate the Polanders, and are

most of them Roman-Catholicks.

water, which they eat with their millet, and ferves them instead of beverage. Every Boat carries about fixty persons, every man having two guns, with powder and ball necessary, and in each Boat five or fix falconets. They wait for a dark night (about the beginning of June, fo that they may return about the first of August) that they may pass undiscover'd by the Turks galleys, which ly at Oczacow to intercept them. With these Boats they course over all the Black Sea, and the coasts upon it, even to the very suburbs of Constantinople, pillaging and spoiling where-ever they come. If they spy a galley, they keep at a distance till night, and observing well the course of the vessel, when it is dark they immediately row up to it, and all together board it, and commonly carry it; they take out all the money, cannon, and merchandise that they please, and fink it, not having the skill or opportunity to use it. If a galley spy them in the day-time, they avoid fighting by rowing fwifter then they, or retiring to shallows, or amongst reeds, where the galleys cannot follow them.

As long as they used this trade, they abstained from using violence against their Lords, living upon what they got from the Turks; till the Grand Seignior threatned Sigismund to make war upon him, except he redress'd the robberies and pyracies of the Cofacks; and then, wanting subsistence, they turned their arms against their own country. The permitting them to chuse their General and Officers, was taking the bridle out of their mouths; for he, having no power but precarious, and being many times displaced or murder'd treaty, began more and more to fortifie himself by leaguing with the Grand Seignior, and forcing all their violences. He is chose either by clamor, or throwing their caps at him. He hath four Counfellors (whom they call Affaul), a Lieutenant, General of the Ordonance, and all the same Officers that other Christian armies have. They are arm'd with guns, which they manage very dextroully; befides, they have many fythes fet long-ways upon poles, with which they fight both fiercely and skilfully. Being all of them Farmers, they understand all trades necessary for humane life, and are very capable to learn or perform any employment. But their greatest excellency is in preparing Salt-peter, and making Gun-powder, which they do in great perfecti-

Their Religion is the very fame with the Rufs; Religion.

they also call themselves Russes, their country being nam'd fometimes Black, fometimes Red

Russia), and delight to imitate them in manner of living. They have their Metropolitan of Kiow,

who is confecrated by the Patriarch of Constantinople, and is subject to him immediately. Their chief observances consist in fasts and holidays. But the Nobility (of which there are some few

Their manners are like those of foldiers; not Manners.

careful of what's to come, fpending freely what

they have at present amongst their companions,

and permitting the future to shift for it felf; very inconstant, mutinous, and following their present advantage rather then their faith or promife.

BORISTHENES.

to him, and promiting all love and obedience

she be rejected by the young man, as being too young, not disposed to marry, or the like; she tells them, that she is resolved never to part out of the house till he consent; and there she takes not so well, there are in it about two thousand up her quarters. To force her out of the house would be to provoke all her kinred; nor would the Church fuffer them to use any violence unto her without inflicting heavy penances, and noting the house of infamy; so that after two or three weeks, the parents, or the young man himfelf, moved with the constancy of the woman, accommodate matters as well as they can, and make up a marriage.

Of the

Thus much for the Cofacks; let us now return to the place of their habitation, the Ukrain. The word fignifies a frontier-place; which lying bevond Volbinia and Podolia, containeth part of the as is also Killa, well fortified with a counterscarp. Palatinates of Chiow and Braclaw, between 48 and 51 deg. of Latitude. A country water'd with fo many rivers, that it must needs be fruitful both for corn, pasturage, as also for fish, honey, timber, &c. Being a frontier, all the Towns and habitations are fortified either with a ditch, or have fome thick wood, where they make recesses with their goods in time of an invasion by the Tartars. The inhabitants glory much to be called Colacks; and indeed many of them in these late infurrections, by the tyranny of their Landlords have been compelled to join with, and take arms amongst them. It is terminated on the East with the great river Nieper or Borifthenes, of the greateft part whereof (fo much as concern'd the Co-lacks) we have already given an account.

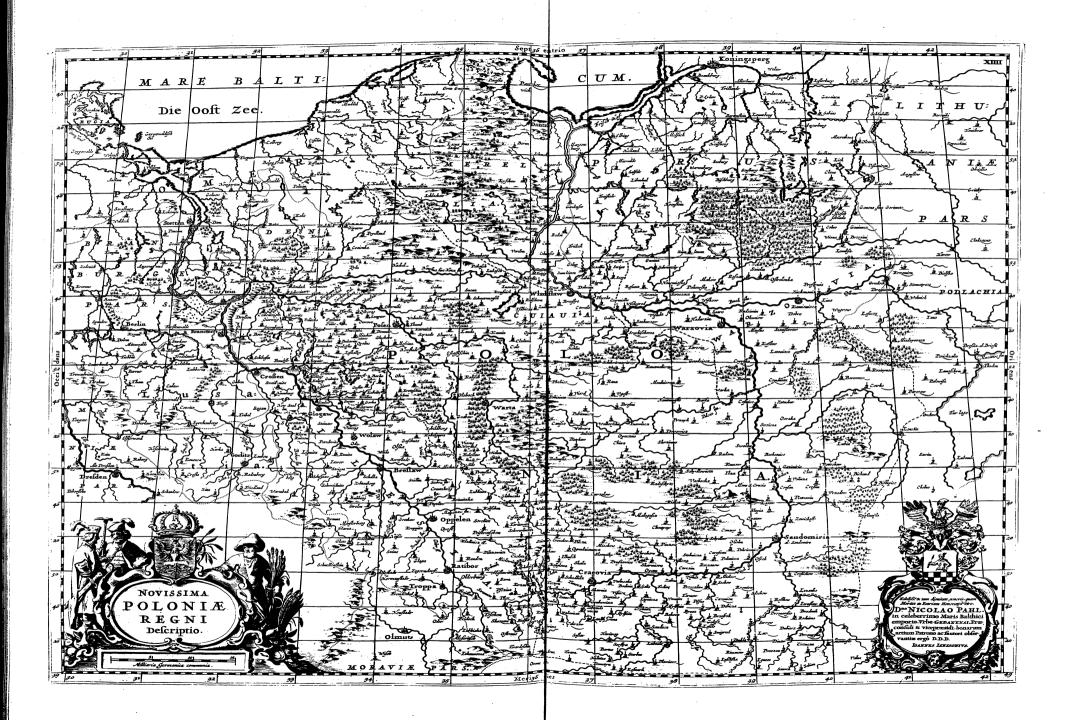
best passage of the Tartars, the river not being and the valour of the Cosacks has render'd it as more then an hundred and fifty paces broad, the banks easie, and the country all about plain, so that they fear not the ambushes of the Colacks. Below that is the cape of Chortizea, an Island very proper to inhabit, and eafily fortified against the Tartars. Next to that is Wielsky Oftro, and below that Tomahowka, an Island easily fortified, which Chmielniski chose for a retreat, and where the Colacks first rendezvous'd when they began their infurrection in the year 1648. Kair and Wieleski-woda, Nofokowka, are three Islands very commodious for the Tartars passage into the Ukrain; the stream next Tartary they call Kosmaka, and there the Cofacks disguise themselves when they go into the Black Sea, for fear of the guard which is always kept by the Turks in the ancient ruines, which they call Aslan-Korodick. Tawan is the greatest and easiest passage of the Tartars, the river not being above five hundred paces broad. being all in one channel. The last pass, and at the mouth of the Nieper is Oczacow, where the river is three miles broad; yet both the Tartars and others pass it frequently in this manner; they furnish themselves with flat-bottom'd boats, at the stern whereof they fasten across poles of a good length, upon which they tye the heads of their horses, as many on the one side as the other, to balance them; they put their baggage in the boat, and row it over, and with it the horses. The Turks pass'd over in this manner forty thousand horse, when the Grand Seignior fent to beliege Azak or Azow, at the mouth of Don in the year 1643, which the Donski Cofacks had taken from him the year before. Oucze Sauram or Nowe Koniecpolsky is the lowest habitation the Polacks have towards Oczacow, which was begun to be built in the year 1634. Oczacow call'd

if he pleafeth to accept of her in marriage. If by the Turks Dzianerimenda, is the place where the Turkilb galleys lye, to keep the entrance into the Black Sea; there is no port, but good anchorage, the Castle is well fortified, the Town inhabitants. Below that is a platform with good ordnance, to guard the mouth of the river. About three miles below Oczacow is an haven called Berezan, upon a river called Anczakrick; it is sufficiently deep for galleys. Southward of that are two Lakes Jesero Teligol and Kuialik, both of them so abundant in sish, that the water (having no exit) stinks of them, yet they come above an hundred and fifty miles to fish there. Bielogrod is about three miles from the Sea, upon the river Niester, anciently called Tyras, by the Turks Kierman. This Town is under the Turk; the Castle is above the Town upon the Danow; opposite to it, on the other bank of the Danon, is Kiba, where are feen divers ancient ruines, Betwixt Bielogrod and Killa are the plains of Budziack, where the rebel or banditi Tartars refuge themselves, who acknowledg no superior, either Turk or Cham; they are always watching upon the confines of Poland, to catch what Christians they can, and fell them to the Turks: of these we have spoken before. There are also many Turkish villages along the south-bank of the Niester; but all the country betwixt that and the Danow, as also betwixt that and the Nieper, are defarts, and are inhabitated by those Tartars who there pasture their flocks, of whom we have spoken already. Such also was the Ukrain till of Below Kaczawanicze is Kuczkosow, where is the late, that the industry of the late Kings of Poland. fruitful as it was before defart. We may judg of it by what Monsieur Beauplan faith, that in feventeen years that he lived in that country, himfelf laid the foundations of above fifty colonies. which in a few years sprouted into above a thoufand villages. But being to lately planted, the Reader cannot expect we should have much to inform him. Yet it is not amifs to give fome account of animals which are almost proper to this country.

They have a beaft which they call Bobac, not Anis much unlike a Guiny-pig; they make holes in the earth, whereinto they enter in October, and come not abroad till April; within they have many little apartments, disposing severally their provi-sion, their dead, their lodging, &c. eight or nine families live together as in a City; each having his particular habitation. They are eafily tamed, and are very gamesome in an house. When they go to make their provision, they fet a fentinel, who as foon as he fpies any one, gives a fignal by making a noife, and they all hafte to their caves; many more things are spoken of these little creatures, as that they have flaves and punishments, &c.

Sounaky, a kind of goat, is defired for his beautiful fattin-like fur, and white, shining, smooth, delicate horns. He hath no bone in his nose, and cannot feed except he go backward.

Thy have many wild horses, but of no value, only for their flesh, which they sell in the markets, and think it better then Beef or Veal. When these horses come to be old, their hoofs so straiten their feet (being never pared) that they can hardly go; as if that beaft was fo made for mans use, that without his care he was unprofitable.





OLONIA, or Poland. call'd by the Natives Polska, takes its name, as some conjecture, from Pole, which in the Slavonian language (here commonly fpoken ) fignifies a plain and champain Country. fuch as this Kingdom

for the most part consists of. Others suppose, that the inhabitants, from their first Captain Lechus or Lachus, being called Po-lachi, that is, the posterity of *Lachus*; and by corruption *Polani* and *Poloni*, imparted their name to their country. And in favour of this opinion it may be urged, that they call themselves Polacci, the Italians Polacchi; the Russians, Greeks, and Tartars call them Lachi, and Lechitæ; the Hungarians Lengel, probably for Lechel, the same with Po-lachi. But Hartknoch finding the Bulanes placed by Ptolomy among the ancient inhabitants of Sarmatia, and observing the Poloni to be call'd Bolani and Bolanii by the German writers, thinks he hath made the fairest discovery of the original of the word. Nevertheless Cromerus affirms, that the prefent name either of the country or people, hath not been in use above nine hundred years. Certainly in the time of Alfred King of England, about the year 880, this Country was called Weonod-land, and before that by the Romans generally Sarmatia, as being the best known part of that great Country. Only that branch of Poland which lies on the west-side of the Weissel, belonged to old Germany, and (as Ptolomy acquaints us) was inhabited by the Alvaones, the Luti, Omanni, Longi, Diduni, and Luti Buri, with other German Colonies. By fome writers the fame is affigned to Vandalia (and the Viftula called Vandalus) having been for a time in the possession of the Van-

The people of Poland are the undoubted offspring of the Slavi, Slavini, or Slavonians, seated in Justinians time, as Jornandes relates, on the north-side of the Carpathian mountains, from the fountain of the Weisel to the Niester, and thence extending themselves westward to the Danube, and callward to the Euxin Sea; from which parts they then made innundations into the Roman Empire. In their first expeditions they were joined with the Anta and Vinida or Venedi; or rather, in the opinion of the forefaid Author, were but the fame Nation differently called. The Venedi we find mentioned by Ptolomy, as a great people long before, feated in Sarmatia, upon the coast of the Sinus Venedicus (now Baltick Sea), which from them probably took its name, as did likewife the Venedic mountains, scituate in their territories. And Hartknoch supposes the Bulanes, Gythones, Phinni, &c. placed also by Ptolomy over a-gainst these Venedi, in the inland countries of Poland, to be of their colonies. Perhaps this people, after they had made themselves considerable by their conquests, took the name of Slavi from Slava, in their language fignifying fame or glory, which their descendents (saith Cromerus) still retain in their compounded names, as Stani-flauus, Wenceflauus, &c. the new writ commonly Staniflaus, Wence flaus. Some writers would have the Ve-

are by Cromerus and others sufficiently proved to be of the old Sarmatæ or Sauromatæ, which were of Scythian extraction, and probably brought forth in the neighbourhood of the Lake Mæotis, the fruitful womb of fo many puissant Nations.

The name of Poland belongs properly to two Situation. Provinces alone, the Greater and the Leffer Poland, from which, as the principal parts, the whole Kingdom hath taken its denomination. It lies, faith Starovolscius, between the 38th and 54th degrees of Longitude, counting from the Marquifate of Brandenburgh to the Nieper or Boristhenes, which amounts to 250 Polish leagues, every league containing about four English miles; but the Podolian and Russian are somewhat longer. The highest elevation of the Pole in the most northern parts of Livonia subject to this Crown, is about 58 deg. The lowest in the Palatinate of *Poccuce* in *Red Russia*, 48 deg. So that the whole Country being fituated between the feventh and thirteenth Climats, hath to its longest day from 16 to near 18 hours.

This Kingdom is bounded on the North by Bounds. the Baltick Sea, and the Swedish Livonia. On the East by the Muscovian Russia, and the Desarts of Tartary. On the South by Moldavia, Transitvania, and Hungary, from which the Niester and the high and woody Carpathian mountains divide it. On the West by Silesia, the Marquisate of Brandenburgh, and the further Pomerane.

Poland is an even champain country. Tho the Lesser Poland, the nearer it approaches to the confines of Hungary, the more hilly and woody it is; but the farther it lies from thence, the more open and level. In the very middle also of the Kingdom, the Palatinate of Sandomir is mountainous and rocky. Formerly the country was all overgrown with woods, but by the care of Sigismund the elder, and Sigismund Augustus his son. and the advantage of the long peace they both enjoyed, husbandry was cherished, and the Provinces improved in tillage and pasturage; so that it is now accounted the Egypt of Europe, as having supplied the wants of most parts thereof with corn; whilft the Viftula (being navigable) ferves to conveigh all the commodities of the country to Dantzick. Yet this good husbandry doth not hinder but that it is well stored with Trees, as Oaks, Beech, Fir, &c. not only profitable for the common advantages of Woods, but also for the vast quantities of Honey and Wax which they yearly afford; the hollow trees fupplying hives, and the leaves and wild flowers nourishment to innumerable swarms of Bees.

The air is cold, even to that extremity, that Air. trees are oftentimes parch'd to the very roots. and water pour'd down freezes ere it fall to the ground. The Lakes and Rivers are often frozen five or fix months together, and are passable by Coaches and Carts laden, at the end of March. This vehement sharpness of the air we may rationally impute to the largeness of the continent, and the opacousness of the over-spreading woods. Yet notwithstanding, Orchards and Gardens are very frequent, and plentifully stored with Fruits and Flowers, as excellent in their kinds, as in any other part of Europe.

This country being for the most part plain, Mines. abounds not in Minerals; yet some Mines there nedi to be originally a German Nation, yet they are, as of Lead and Iron in divers places; of A a

Quickfilver at Tuftan in red Ruffia; of Vitriol near Biecz in Cracovia. But the most considerable of all are the Salt-Mines at Bochnia and Velisca, in the Leffer Poland, which are the great enrichment not only of the country, but of the Kings Exchequer alfo. They descend into the Mine with long Ropes (as we into our Coal-pits), and there dig out great masses of Salt in streets, leaving so much interstitium as is sufficient to sustain the earth. 'Tis generally of a blewish colour, yet fome is white and transparent like crystal, when it is newly got it hath a bitterish taste, but being exposed to the air becomes sweeter, as also more heavy and brittle. In these Mines are small fountains of falt water, which boil'd with pieces of the Rock, yeild great quantities of excellent Salt. They have also some veins of Sal Gemma, and of another mineral refembling hard Pitch, call'd by them Carbunculus, as Cromerus faith, which taken in powder purgeth. In the deep caverns of the Mines, the workmen are faid sometimes to hear voices like those of Cocks, Dogs, and other animals, which they efteem a bad omen.

The chief rivers of Poland are 1. The Weiffel, mentioned in authors under the different names of Viftula, Visula, Visla, Justilla, Istula and Vandalus: it rifes in the Dutchie of Teschen in Silesia out of the mountain Carpathus (now Crapack) in the confines of *Hungary*; whence running to *Cracow*, the chief City of the Lesser *Poland*, and there becoming navigable, by the accession of other streams, it continues its course Eastward to Sandomiria, and thence Northward to Warzaw in Masovia, afterwards winding for some leagues weltward to Thorn in Prussia, it turns again to the North, and at the Island Grosswerder is divided into two streams, emptying it felf by the one into the Bay Frisch-Haff, and by the other into the Baltick Sea. The head of this river lies in 49 deg. 20 min of Latitude, and its mouth in 54, but both in 41 deg. of Longitude: its course is above 100 Polish miles. It divided antiently the European Sarmatia from Germany. 2. The Warta; rifing near Cromolow in the Palatinate of Cracovia, under 40 deg. 50 min. of Longitude, and 50 deg. 30 min. of Latitude: and from thence taking a winding course to the North-west, washes the Towns of Olftin, Warta, Posna, &c. in the Greater Poland; and near Costrin, falls into the Oder. 3. Notez, which flows out of the Lake Goblo in the Greater Poland; and after a long course to the Southwestward, near Dresen discharges it felf into the Warta. 4. The Niefter, or Twas of the ancients: which takes its rife out of the Sarmatian mountains, near the head of San, running at first to the North, then winding Eastward, and enlarged with many lesser Rivers, waters the Province of Pocutia, feparates both the upper and lower Podolia from Moldavia, and in the Province of Beffarabia, empties it felf into the Euxine Sea. 5. Bug or Bugus, rifing in Red Ruffia, near the Town Olesco, at Stroczacz enters the Narva; nor is it long after that, ere the Narva it felf rowls into the Weissel. This Narva is faid to have this peculiar quality, that no venemous creature will live in its streams; infomuch that Serpents sticking to the sides of the Boats that come out of the Bug, as foon as they enter Narva will give a hifs, and foud away with all the speed they can. 6. San, rising out of the Sarmatian mountains and falling into the Weissel near Sandomiria. 7. Niemen, call'd by the Germans Memel, by the ancients Chronos, it rifes in the Dutchy of Sluczko in Black Russia, runs also thro Livania, and Prussia, at length flows into the lake Kurisch-Haff, and so into the Baltick (call'd perhaps from hence the Chronian) Sea.

8. The Dzwina or Dwina, named of old Rubon and fince by the Latins Duna, which fprings in the Mulcovian Russia, and after a course of an hundred and thirty leagues thro Ruffia, Litvania and Livonia, throws it felf into the fame Sea two leagues from Riga, the Metropolis of Livonia Besides these, we may reckon the river Bog, or Bob (the Hypanis of the Greeks), which takes its origine from a Lake in the confines of Podolia and falls into the Nieper.

D.

The bigger Poland, Cujavia, and the territory  $L_{ab}$ of Lublin, have feveral great and remarkable Lakes, abounding with fresh fish of all forts. The chief of them are Goplo, five miles in length, and half a mile in breadth; and Briale, or the white Lake, fo call'd by an Antiphrasis, because that in the months of April and May it dyes the skins of those that wash in it of a swarthy colour.

The Woods in Poland are well stored in most Best places with Hares, Conies, Squirrels, Dear and Foxes: and in many parts with Bears, Wolves. and Bores. Of amphibious beafts they have Castors, Otters, and as some of that countrey affirm, a fort of white Bears, which live very frequently in the water. The Majorian Forests are stored with Elks, Wild Asses, Vri, which Dr. Charleton interprets Owres, and the Bisontes Jubati by some rendred Buss. These Bisontes, according to Aldrovandus, in their shape and horns refemble an Ox, but have mains like a horse beards on their lower jaws, tongues rough like a File, and very hard, a bunch upon their backs, and their hair finells like musk. They are of incredible strength, some affirm that they will toss a man and horse into the air. The Polifb Nobility hunt them, and esteem their slesh powdred a great dainty. The Urus or Owre called by the Polanders Thur, is a kind of wild Ox. much bigger, fwifter and stronger then the tame; hath a short black beard, a bush of hair upon his forehead, and horns excessive large and wide, of which Pliny faith the Romans made Lanthorns. Girdles of his skin are faid to be helpful to women in travail. The Elk, called by the Poles Lofs, by the Germans Ellend, that is, miserable, because of the falling-sickness with which it is troubled; is about the bigness of a large Horse, bodied like a Stag, but broader, its legs longer, feet large and cloven; the hoofs whereof are accounted a great medicine against the falling-fickness. In the deferts near Boristhenes, Sig. Herberstein faith, there is a wild Sheep called by the Polanders Solhac, shaped like a Goat, but with shorter legs, and horns growing streight up. It is exceeding fwift, and leaps very high. They have also a fort of wild Horses in the Ukrain called by them Dzikie-Konie, which the Nobles eat for a great rarity. In Lithvania and Mulcovy is a voracious unserviceable beaft, not seen in any other Countrey, as Mat. a Michovia tells us, called Rofomaka, which hath the body and tail of a Wolf, the face of a Cat, and feeds on dead carcaffes. When it hath found one, it never leaves eating till its belly is fwelled to the utmost stretch; then fecks out some narrow passage between two trees, and by fqueezing its body thro, forces out the load of its flomach; afterwards returns to its prey, devouring and difgorging fucceffively till all is confumed. The Hart-like-Wolf, or European Lynx, call d by the Latins Lupus Cervarius, and by the Natives Ris, with spots on its belly and legs, affords the best Furs in Poland, tho the country be well stock'd with Martrons. They have neither Camels, tame Asses, nor Mules; which beafts thrive not in cold countries: but are compensated with great plenty of excellent Horses; which are very fair and large, pace almost naturally, and surpass the German Horses in Philosophers that have flourished in Poland; witness swiftness, tho they come short of the Turkish. Those of Lithvania are inferior to the Polish in bigness, strength, and beauty.

Fowl, both tame and wild, is no-where more plentiful then in this Kingdom. Twere needless to reckon up their feveral kinds, fince I find none peculiar to this Nation, fave only the Quails of Pololia, which have green legs, whose flesh is very unwholsome, and if immoderately eaten,

breeds the cramp.

The Polanders are generally of a good comhe plexion, flaxen-hair'd, and tall of flature. The men, for the most part, corpulent and personable. The women, flender and beautiful, difdaining the help of art and fucus's to fet them off. apt to be deceived, then to deceive; not so easily provoked as appeas'd; neither arrogant, nor ob-flinate; but very tractable if they be gently and prudently managed. They are chiefly led by example; are dutiful to their Princes and Magifrates; and very much inclined to civility and hospitality, especially to strangers; whose customs and manners they are forward to imitate. The Gentlemen ( who are all noble ) take delight in keeping great store of Horses and Arms. They entertain a multitude of fervants, many of which are only obliged to follow them, but disdain any mean office, and fit with their Masters at Table. The principal Senators march, whether on foot or horseback, in the middle of their retinue, putting the best clad before them. The Daughters always walk before their Mothers, as in Italy: and the unmarried Sifters before the married. The education of their youth is more loofe and negligent then in other their neighbouring countries; but for the most part good nature, and vertuous inclination fupplies that defect. Tho they hate the Greek tongue, and will not fuffer their children to learn it, left they should imbibe also the Religion of the Greeks; yet they covet nothing more then to have them well instructed in the Latine; so that in no part of Italy, not in Rome it felf, shall a man meet with so many that are able to converse in Latin as here. Even the Daughters of the Nobility and wealthy Citizens, at home or in Monasteries, are taught to write and read as well the Latine as their Native Language. When they grow to years of maturity, and not before, they are put to learn good hufwifery, and to look after their dairies; or else imployed in spinning, weaving or fowing: whilst the men, according to their feveral qualities, follow their Husbandry, Merchandifeing, or the more weighty concerns of Church and State. The Pefantry live in great servitude to their Lords, whose dominions they may not quit without their permission, if they were born, or have inhabited three years therein; those that do so, are certainly hanged if taken. The Nobles are very much addicted to travel, as admiring forreign Countries more then their own: which is the reason that they greedily, and eafily, learn the languages of those Nations they affect. And they esteem it no small commendation of their ingenuity to introduce fomething of the new habits and customs of the people with whom they have convers'd. For the they are very decible and eafily attain what they give their minds to; yet they rather fet themselves to learn the inventions of others, then to invent any thing new of their own. Neither indeed are they fo fit for Mechanic as for learned Arts; to which they therefore more apply themselves, as appears by the many eminent Divines, Historians, Mathematicians and POLAND.

Stanislaus Hosius, Cardinal and Legat at the Council of Trent; Matthias a Michovia, Johannes Dglugoffus, and Martinus Cromerus, their excellent Hiltorians. Johannes Zamoscius their great General, and Chancelor of the Kingdom, excelling no less in most parts of learning then he did in military conduct. Nicolaus Copernicus the famous Aftronomer, Martinus Smiglecius the Logician, Abr. Bzovius, who hath continued Baronius's Annals: with many others, whose works are much esteemed in forreign countreys. And doubtless the Learned would have been obliged to more of their nation, had not their writings perisht for want of Printing, but lately received amongst them. Phyfick also begins to come in request; since, even They are naturally open-hearted and candid; more in these parts, the modern luxury in diet is attended with more difeases then the homely fare of former Ages.

Their language is a dialect of the Slavonian, Language. and not so copious as many others. It is difficult to write and read because of the multitude of Confonants joined with one Vowel; yet the harshness is much corrected in speaking, for they pronounce them as if mixt with Vowels. They have borrowed most of their terms of art, for trades and inftruments, from the Germans; of which nation there are many Artifans and Merchant, among them, and fome Towns and Villages chiefly speak the German language.

Hot Baths are very much used in this Coun- Baths. try, especially in Winter; and are frequented by both fexes, though in places apart from one

another.

Their Habit differs according to the condition, Habits. ge, and quality of the person; and of late, they much affect new fashions, which are often brought in by the Soldiery, in imitation of those Nations against whom they have been victorious. The women also have the same variety; only they come nearer the dress of men, then in most other Nations.

The antient diet of the Rusticks, was Milk, Diet. Cheefe, Fish and Herbs; now Beef, Veal and Mutton. The Tables of the Nobility and Citizens are furnished with all forts of dainties, wherein they use great store of Spice and Sugar. And indeed luxury in diet and apparel prevails more and

more amongst them every day.

The common drinks of the country are Beer, Drinks. and Mead boil'd with Hops. Besides which they use great quantities of Aqua-vitæ, made by infuling wheat in water for some days, and then diftilling off the Spirit, and mixing it with Sugar and hot Spices. The Nobility and Merchants here drink wine as plentifully as in other places, imported from Hungary, Moravia, the Rhine, and

The money peculiar to Poland is coined in fuch Money. fmall pieces, that 'tis very troublefome receiving, or paying out any round fum in it. The Gress is a little piece of copper mix'd with filver, valued at three half-pence English. The Artine at four pence half-penny. Their Trigross and Segross, both of pure filver, the one three times, the other fix times the value of a Gross. But the most current money in Poland at this time is forreign coin; brought in chiefly, tho not in great plenty, by the Hungarian, German and Italian Merchants, for the Commodities of the Countrey: which are Rie. Wheat, Barley, Oats and other Pulse, Flax, Hops, Hides, Tallow, tann'd Leather, divers forts of Furrs brought first out of Muscowy, but dress'd and vended here. Honey, Wax, Amber, Pitch, Por-ashes, Masts and Planks. The Horses also of Poland, for their fwiftness, hardiness and easy pace, are much coveted by Foreigners. Befides all thefe, it supplies the neighbouring countreys with vast

The riches of Poland confift in the commodities of the countrey already mention'd; which (though they are of feveral forts and general ufe, yet) bring but little money into the kingdom, being counterpoifed by the incredible quantity, and richer variety of foreign merchandize; fo that they hardly suffice to pay for the Cloth, Silk, Jewels, Tapistry, the Fruit, Spice, Salt-fish, Wine, Tin and Steel brought in from England, Flanders, Portugal and Spain, &c. But to fay the truth the people are neither industrious nor addicted to trade; the Nobility being forbid it by their own constitutions upon the forfeiture of their Honor: and the Commonalty for the most part wanting estates sufficient to promote it. Besides, those of better fortunes spend too much of their revenues in costly apparel and furnishing their tables; by which means, instead of faving and laying up, they become very poor, or at least always in a wanting condition. To which we may add that their Countrey lyes not commodiously for traffick, not having the advantage of any confiderable Port Town, Dantzick only excepted.

Military

The chief strength of Poland consists in their Strength. Cavalry which is very numerous and readily raifed; the Nobility being bound by the Laws of the Land, to attend the King in all expeditions for the fecurity of the Kingdom. In fuch cases the King fends his fummons into all the Palatinates, which are proclamed three times, and at a months distance from one another. Upon the third Proclamation, the Nobility are obliged to repair to the paricular rendezvous of their own Palatine who leads them to the general rendezvous; and, in regard they are exempted from all other burthens, they bear their own charges all the time of the war. If there be any that refuse to appear, their goods are presently confiscated to the use of the Kings table. They all ferve on Horseback, and are enrolled above 200000, yet in as much as they have very few fortified places on any fide, for the fecurity of their frontiers, they can hardly draw together above 100000, without leaving their provinces too naked. But these forces, when assembled, ferve only for the defence of their countrey, and march not beyond its limits above five leagues: wherefore when they have occasion to lead an Army further, it is decreed in the Senate (which is convoked before every war) to levy stipendiary Souldiers: and as they are composed principally of the Nobles, they frequently fignalize themfelves by their valour, and fuccesses against the much greater numbers of their enemies. Thus Zamoschius in the time of Sigismund the third with 3000 men worsted Carigereius the Scythian who with 70000, was making an inroad into Poland, and forced him with the lofs of many thousands of his Tartars to return into his own countrey Taurica Chersonesus. And Zolkievi with 3000 horse, setting upon 80000 Muscovites unawares, put themselves all to flight: and brought away prifoners three German Regiments that ferved a-mongst them. The Polish foot is of little esteem; and therefore although each City is bound to the Deposition or Resignation of the King. Defet forth a certain number, yet the King rather chuses such a sum of money as may be equal to the charges, and so makes provision of Foreigners taken chiefly out of Hungary and Germany. The Zeporensian Cossacks formerly served the Polish Kings in their wars, either as Volontiers or for very finall pay. They came in fome-times 30000 ftrong, arm'd with Lances or Sci-miters and long Current and long from the Poles, after they had often befought his return, finding miters, and long Guns: each had his Horfe, and him not in the least inclin'd to forfake a succes-

numbers of Oxen and Sheep. To which must be as occasion required fought either mounted or on foot. They used their own discipline, and chose all their Officers out of their body: even their cheif Commander, whom they would depose without any fault, if he were not success ful. Now although the strength of the Polanders may be faid to equal, both in number and quality, most of the Kingdoms of Europe; vet it often falls out that they are unfuccesful in their undertakings, partly because of the flowness as well of their councils, ( which consisting of all the principal Officers in the Kingdom, are not readily convened, nor without much ado kept together) as of their Nobles in their rendezvousing, who seldome come in before the last fummons: partly also because the generality of the Souldiers depending more upon their particular Patrons then the King, are apt to follow their inclinations tho to the prejudice of the publick. Besides it being a difficult thing to furnish necessaries for fo many persons any long time having no publick Magazins provided towards the Seat of the war, they are inclined to mutiny and disband before they have done their work Fortified Towns they have but few, as we faid before, believing their own courage fortification enough to defend their countrey; and unwilling by means of Garrisons, to give their Kings opportunity of affurning an absolute power and arbitrary rule over them.

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The government of Poland partakes more of 62 Aristocracy then Monarchy; and is shared amongft the King, the Senate and Nobility, Some would reckon in the Citizens and Knetones (for fo in old Charters are the Husbandmen called who live difperfed in Villages: but they being never admitted to publick offices and employments, ought not to be numbred among the or-

ders and effates of the Kingdom. At first the Kings of Poland were successive, as I appears from the testimony of all their Historians: and it was the custom that the reigning is Prince appointed his fuccessour. So Lescus the Third appointed Popielus: so also Boleslaus the Chaft, did Lescus the Black. Nay oftentimes the Kings of *Poland* divided the Kingdom amongst their fons, which is not usual in elective governments. This is evident from the example of Boleslaus Crivoustus; and is further confirm'd, in the Polonian Histories, by the precedent of Boleslaus the Curld. But in the reign of Sigismund Augustus, a Law was made that no King of Poland thould prefume to nominate, or impose on the Kingdom a fucceffor: which law was not only renew'd in the interregnum after his death, but several times afterwards: the custom of Elections having encroached upon the Scepter for fome while before, for want of iffue of the true Polifb Royal Family. From this Electiveness it now comes to pass, that from the death of one, till the Election of another King, there are frequently too long Interregna; during which the Arch-Bi-floop of Gnefna performs all Kingly offices, acting in all things like their Soveraign; without any distinction, save that he is not crown'd with the Royal Diadem. And fuch an Interregnum may happen (not only by the death, but) by position of Kings was formerly more frequent in Poland, then now. Henry Valois is the last precedent in that kind, who being elected King of Poland, when he heard of the death of his Brother Charles the Ninth, withdrew himself privately out of Poland by night, that he might not

ive for an elective Kingdom, in a general affembly of the Estates discharg'd him from being King of Poland, and renounced their allegiance. The most memorable example of Resignation is that of John Casimir in the year 1669: of which large narrative is given by Nicolas Chwalkowski (in his Treatife de Jure Publico Polonico) who was an eye witness of the whole Ceremony. The Interrex, or person who persorms the Regal offices during the Interregnum as was faid, is the Arch-Bishop of Gnesna, a Legate born, the Primate and first Prince of the Kingdom, not suspected, as being a spiritual person, of affecting the Crown Which dignity is not conferr'd upon him by Election, but is annexed to his Archbishoprick least any delay in his nomination should endammage the publick. This office he takes upon him not only upon the death, but also in the Kings absence, or residence in another Counrev: as when Henry withdrew into France, and Sigismund the Third went into Swedeland. If there be no Archbishop of Gnesna, then this dignity belongs to the Bishop of Cujavia; or in his abfence also or vacancy of the See, to the Bishop of Polnania. At the beginning of the Interregnum the Archbishop betakes himself to Warfam, whither all the neighbouring Nobility repair to him; by whose advice Proclamations are issued forth out of the Archbishops Chancery under his hand. with all his Titles annexed, whereby the Interregnum is proclamed by the publick Ministers in all the Palatinates and Districts of the Kingdom; and in the mean while all necessary orders are taken for the fecurity of the people. The Intenex also receives, opens and answers all the letters from Foreign Princes; gives audience to all foreign Ambassadours; and indeed all the publick affairs of the Kingdom pass through his hands. As for the Candidates, this is certainly agreed, that no Piasti or Native, is excluded from the hopes of Election. The Electors in the first place, are the prime Senators of the Kingdom, as well Ecclesiastick as Secular: next to them the Nobility, who have liberty to act either in their proper persons or by Deputies; and lastly, the Deputies of Cracow, Posnania, Leopolis and Vilna. For the Polonians believe that it very much avails both to the fecurity of the Governour, and to confirm the allegiance of them that obey, that the King should be chosen by the Generality, who can then have no pretence to complain of their own Act. The place of Election s in an open field not far from Warfaw, near the Village Wola, by reason of the multitude of them who have voices in the Election; it is mark'd out by the Marshals of Poland and Lithuania. When the day of Election is come, and the Senators all met, the Interrex asks the Question three times, Whether it be their pleasure to command that fuch a one shall be declared King? If by confent of voices, they return for an answer; It pleales us, Let him live; then the Archbishop declares him King in these words: In the name of God, I delare luch a one King and great Duke of Lithuania, and befeech the King of Heaven to enable him for so great a charge, and through his mercy so to order that the Election may be prosperous for the Nation and happy for the Catholick Religion. After which the Marshals proclaim the Election in the following manner: King N. is unanimously elected, and so declared by the Interrex; him therefore all ye acnowledg your lawfully elected and declared King. If the King, fo elected, be absent, his Ambassadours are obliged to confirm by oath the conditions, and receive the decree of the Election. After which the Marshalls make a second Proclamation in these words; The Polanders have a law-POLAND.

ful King. On the other fide, before the King is admitted, he is obliged by oath to preserve the Laws and priviledges of the Kingdom and the Covenants agreed upon by the Estates, in all their clauses, points and conditions, and to renew the said oath at his Coronation. But though he be now elected, the Interregnum does not cease till after his Coronation: for till then he assumes no other Title then that of King Eled; neither are his Letters to Foreign Princes feal'd with any other feal then that of the Chamber. So that though the present King was permitted to make use of the Seal of great Duke of Lithuania before his Coronation; that was only done upon the necessity of the Muscovitick Expedition. The usual place of Coronation is Cracow: where the Crown is kept in the cheif treasury, under the charge of the high Treasurer: and the person personning the ceremony is always the Archbishop of Gnesna, if not prevented by fickness. The chief Ceremonies at the Coronation are the Questions propounded to the King, Wilt thou profess the Catholick faith delivered by Catholick men? Answ. I will. Wilt thou defend and maintain the Church and its Ministers? Wilt thou uphold, defend and govern the Kingdom by God committed to thy care according to Justice? Ans. I will. All which he confirms by the usual form of words and laying his hand upon the Evangelists. The Ceremony of anointing is perform'd with faying these words: I anoint thee King with the fanctified oil, in the name of the Father, Son and holy Ghost. The words of Confirmation are; Sit and possess the Throne appointed thee hy God. Let thy hand be strengthned and thy right hand exalted. The folemnity being ended, the King repairs to the grand Assembly for the Coronation; where the Interrex refigns his Authority, and the Senatours, together with the Nobility and Deputies of the Cities, take their oaths of allegiance to the new King.

The present power and authority of the Kings of Poland will more plainly appear by a recital of the articles to the observance whereof they bind themselves, as well before as at their Coronation: for they contain all the effential properties of Regal Dominion under the name of Pasta Conventa. As to their power in Ecclesiastical affairs, the Roman-Catholick Kings of Poland have been so kind as to part with their chiefest prerogatives in that particular, referving only to themselves the collation of benefices. The King fwears to maintain peace between the diffenters in Religion, of which there are many in Poland, and to compose the causes and differences among persons professing the Greek religion, as appears by the Pacta Conventa fworn to by John the Third, now reigning. As for foundations of Churches and Monasteries, whatsoever liberty the King may have to creet, they are to be confirm'd by all the orders at the general affembly of Effates: and thus the immunities and priviledges granted by the Kings of Poland to the Academy of Vilna were also confirm'd. The next prerogative is the legislative power: concerning which we find, that in the time of Lechus, the Kings of Poland had an absolute authority of making Laws themselves, as necessity required. But afterwards, when they had received the Christian faith, they began to make Laws with the confent of the Peers. Infomuch that Sigismund the Third, in the year 1570, enacted, That no Law should be of publick force till reviewed and subscribed by such a number of Deputies of the Nobility and Senators, whose consent was to be required before-hand whether the Law should pass: which Law remains to this day. The determination of Controversies was likewise formerly

Vladiflaus Fagello granted this priviledge to the Nobility, That they should not be punished or imprifor'd till convicted by Law. After him Bathor threw off the burthen of hearing causes from his own shoulders, and erected several courts of Judicature in Poland and Lithuania: referving only to himself the judgment of such causes as concerned his Chequer and fuch Cities as were immediately under his jurisdiction. But now the Nohis affiftants in those tribunals; nor does the King fit alone upon causes that come before him determine all Court causes according to the advice and opinion of the Senators and Officers reas they are fet down in the Register, and neither to retard nor further any cause for favour or without doubt absolutely belong to the King.

But Casimir the third (in the year 1454) made will not admit of any other superiority one amongst another, then what comes by birthright. a promise that he would undertake no war without the confent of the Senate. At this day the Kings of Poland, by the Pacta Conventa, promife not to admit or call in any foreign affiftance without the especial consent of the Estates; not to the Estates first obtained, and the particular reencrease the number of the standing Militia, nor commendation of the General of the Army. It raife forces privately; not to fend aid to any other Prince, without confent as aforefaid; nor to commit the trust of Forts or Castles to strangers or own; but he cannot fend them abroad, upon plebeians, but to men of worth and landed Nobility. Befides all these engagements, there is a Council of War, elected out of the Senate and Nobility, to attend and advise him in the field, according to the late Conftitutions in the year 1676, and feveral others before. He is also exprelly forbid to undertake any offensive war; as marriage for himself, without the consent of the an affair wholly belonging to the General Affembly. Again, his power of making peace, and any lands of inheritance in his own Kingdom; entring into new leagues, is fo far limited, that nor is he fuffer'd to ftir beyond its confines, exneither shall be valid, unless approved and confirm'd by the General Estates. Only ancient Alliances may be renewed by the King, with the confent of the Senators relident at Court. What his power is in raifing Tribute and Taxes, may be eafily gather'd from the words of Konarscius in Fredo, p. 98. The Estates of the Kingdom, faith he, have exempted thee, speaking to the King, from all charges and expences. It is their business to pay the Soldiery, and to furnish the Magazines; thine, with their joint and mutual consent, to proclaim war, overcome and triumph. The coinage of money is a Royal prerogative, and as foon as Poland knew money, was in the fole power of the Kings; but Vladiflaus Jagello, in the year 1422, made a promife not to coin any money without the confent of his Counfellors: which law was renewed by Sigismund the third, in the year 1632; and inferted into the Pacta Conventa. fworn to by the present King. Nor was it without the confent of the Senate, that Casimir 7agello granted to the Cities of Dantzick, Elbing, and Thorn, the priviledg of coining money, which they keep to this day. The prerogative of conferring employments and honours still remains in the fole power of the King. He is supreme judg and arbiter of merit and reward; and disposes of all, as well Ecclesiastical as Civil, dignities. Yet this illustrious prerogative fuffers fome eclipses too; for first, the King can advance no foreigner, nor any person who has no lands in the Province where the preferment lies. Next, he can neither diminish nor increase the number of the Offices either of the Court or Kingdom. large enough for all occasions of Royal munifi-Thirdly, he is obliged to fupply fuch as are va-

in the breast of the King as supreme Judg; till himself not to bestow the Office of Bishop, nor the Commands of Palatine, Castellane or Caprain, upon any of his Sons, Grandchildren, or other relations of the Royal Blood. Fifthly, he is restrained from conferring a plurality of high dignities upon one person. Lastly. he is bound not to feek any private advantage by the advancement of any man: and 'tis provided, that all promises of preferment made in order to his advancement to the Crown, shall be bility create the chief Judg or Marshal, with invalid. But (granting his power to be considerable in conferring of Honours, yet ) he is not able to deprive the fame persons, the ill defer by way of appeal: befides, the King fwears to ving, of the honours once conferred upon them without the confent of the Estates : and with their approbation he may remove from their vice and opinion of the schalors and officers to any opinion only Seculars, but Ecclefialities, fiding at Court; as also to call the causes in order employments, not only Seculars, but Ecclefialities. By the same permission he has also power to create Dukes, Earls, and Barons: but the reason why interest. The power of making war did formerly he makes so few is, because the Polish Nobility will not admit of any other superiority one a-And because they are very cautious of admitting strangers, he is not permitted to advance any foreigner into the number of the Nobility, by way of Naturalization, without the confent of is in the Kings power to give Audience to the Ambassadors of foreign Princes, and to elect his the concerns of Peace, War, or entring into new Leagues, without the confent of the resident Senators. Formerly the priviledg of hunting belonged folely to the King; but now every one of the Nobility hath power to use that sport in Senate. He is not permitted to enjoy or possess cept the Senate agree thereto. He may not have and faithful (not only to the King, but also) to the Senate, and are under the jurisdiction of the Marshal of the Kingdom. He is also obliged, by the Pacta Conventa, to take care that the Queen do not meddle with State affairs. To all these Articles the Kings of Poland most religiously fwear observance. Nay, to keep their Kings the more in awe, the Nobility of Poland published the following Declaration in the year 1609, If any Nobleman, or Senator, observe that the King has acted contrary to the Laws and Priviledges of the Kingdom, he is to give notice thereof to the Primate and the Senators, who are to admonish the King thereof. If he slight the admonition, it shall be lawful blickly to declare the Kings neglect to the Senate; to the end, that the Deputies may be enjoin d, in the name of the whole Nobility, to advise him to deff from acting so contrary to the established Laws of the Land. If the King take no notice of this second admonition, they are then to acquaint the General Af-fembly of Estates. If the third admonition prevail not, then all the Orders are to proceed according to the Article of withdrawing their Allegiance.

The Revenues of the Kings Houshold, arising out of his Lands and Salt-pits, are computed to above three millions of Florens yearly. Of which Piasecius gives this account: That the allowance of the Kings of Poland is fuch, as is (not only fufficient to maintain the splendor of a Court equal to any Prince in Christendom, but also cence. The truth of which many of the Nobicant by a time limited. Fourthly, he engages lity experience, by the large possessions which the

King often grants them during his or their lives. The publick Revenues of the Kingdom, are either ordinary or extraordinary. The ordinary Revenues are, the fourth part of the Rents of the Kings Lands, granted by him towards the payment of the Soldiery; Impost upon Wines; Custom upon goods exported and imported; the fourth Gross out of Great and Little Poland, &c. The extraordinary Revenues are, 1. The Agraria, or a certain fum of money tax'd upon Lands and Farms. 2. Excise upon Beer; from which the Tenants of Noblemen, that keep publick-houses, are not free. 3. Capitatio Judaica, or the Tews Pole-money; which in the year 1671 was tax'd at 150000 Florens. The Jews in Lithvania, upon extremity, are tax'd at 40000 Florens. Sometimes they pay two Florens a head for themselves, their wives and children. 4. The Merchants Donatives; which in the year 1650 was raifed to 40000 Florens. 5. The Chimney-money; which is doubled and trebled, as necessity requires. Sometimes a general Pole is laid upon the whole Kingdom; where every man, the Archbishop not excepted, pays according to his estate, and the Offices he holds. Nothing of all this belongs to the King, but 'tis all referv'd for public uses; of which the Treasurers give an account to the General Estates, who have the only power to levy these new assessments and extraordinary impolitions, as the necessity of affairs requires.

The Kings of Poland, and its Dukes, may be diffinguile'd into four Classes, or Orders of Succeilion. The first contains a Catalogue of the

Dukes of Poland, as follows.

A.D. 700] Lechus the First. Who built the City Gnesna, in the place where he found an from Gniazdo, which in the Polith language fig-nifics a Neft: hence also the Arms of Poland are an Eagle. Their own Historians are not agreed about his extraction, whether he was a Native or Croatian; nor about the time in which he reigned, some affirming, that it was about the year of our Lord 550, others almost an hundred years later; and both parties speaking only by conjecture. Nor lastly, are they agreed about the children he lest behind him; but they generally acknowledg, that upon the faileur of his offfpring, the people made choice of twelve Palatines for their Rulers, calling them Woiewodes, i.e. Captains of War; and the Country being divided into twelve parts, each had his peculiar Province. But when they began to cherish private feuds, to the embroilment of the Commonwealth, and thereby also invited their illaffected neighbours to fall upon them, the people were constrained to feek their peace and safety in a Monarchy. And with much folicitation perswaded Cracus, a person of great fortune and interest amongst them, to take upon him the entire Government; which he managed with fingular prudence and fuccess. He (or his Subjects after his decease, in remembrance of his vertues) built a new City upon the fide of the Weissel, which from his name was called Cracow or Cratovia, and made the Metropolis of the King-

His younger fon Lechus II, succeeded him, having first slain his elder brother to make way for himself; but the murther being detected, he

was deposed and banish'd.

750 After him reigned his fifter Wenda, who choic rather to rule alone, then to be wife to a King. After she had repulsed Ridigerus, a German prince (who not being able either by intreaty or force to obtain her in marriage, killed POLAND.

himself for shame and grief), lest any adverse chance should fully her honour, she leapt from the bridge at Cracow into the Weiffel.

Twelve Palatines again.

760 ] Premislaus, or Lescus the First. He was Goldsmith, and created King, because he had by an unufual stratagem, overthrown the Hungarians and Moravians: he died without iffue.

804 Lescus II. The Polish Nobility having greed to ride a Race for the Government, one of the Competitors strowed galltraps (tribulos) in the way, and thereby so disabled all the horses fave his own, which he had shod for the purpose, that he won the prize. The cheat being discover'd, he was torn in pieces by them; and this Lescus, a poor obscure man, who out-ran the rest on foot, from being the scorn of the multitude, was by the popular applause saluted Prince. He always after kept by him the course clothes he had formerly worn, to mind him of his ori-

810 ] Lescus III. 815 Popielus I.

830 | Popielus II. He is reported to have been eaten up by Mice, thro Gods judgment, as is conceiv'd, for the murders committed by him. For he is faid to have poyfon'd all his kindred, that he might unite the Slavonian Principalities to his own Dukedom.

The fecond Classis, of which there is much more certainty then of the former, contains the

following Princes.

843 ] Piastus Rusticus, a Citizen of Cruswic, of noted hospitality and charity.

861 \ Ziemovitus. 802

Lescus IV. Ziemomy slus.

Miecestaus. The first Christian King. He was born blind, and in the seventh year of his age, when at a publick banquet his name was to be given him, received his fight. He founded the two Archbishopricks of Gnesna and Cracovia, with divers Bishopricks; and gave the tythes of the whole Kingdom by a perpetual Edict to the

999 Boleslaus I. He received the Title of King from Otho III. Emperor of Germany; his predecessors being no more than Dukes of Po-

1025 Mieceslaus II.

Casimirus I. Driven out of Poland in his minority, by factions occasioned from his mothers ill government. He travel'd thro Hungary, Germany, Italy, and at last in France was made Religious, and Deacon in the Benedictine Convent at *Cluny*; was invited thence to the Crown by the *Poles*, who to procure the *Popes* dispensation for his Vow, condescended to a perpetual tribute of an obolus per head upon all the Commonalty, for the maintaining Lamps to burn in St. Peters Church at Rome, called hence

1059 Boleslaus II. furnamed the Bold; he murther d Stanislaus Archbishop of Cracow as he was officiating at the Altar, for which he was excommunicated and deposed by Pope Gregory VII. His fuccessors too were deprived of the Title of King, the Bishops being forbid to anoint any of them; which continued for 213 years; till the time of Premislaus.

1082 | Vladiflaus L

1103 Bole flaus Krzywousci, or the wry-mouthed. He is recorded to have been a victor in forty Battels; but being forced to retreat out of the field at his last battel against the Russians, he dyed for grief.

1140] Vladislaus II.

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1146 Boleflaus IV. furnamed the Curld. 1174 Miecislaus the Old. So called for his prudence, tho but a young man. He was deposed, by reason of his evil Counsellors, and

twice by his cunning regain'd the Kingdom.

1178 ] Casimirus II. This Prince having rereiv'd a box on the ear from one of his Pages, whose money he had won at play, acquitted the boy, faying, That the Lad was transported with the loss of his money, and that he himself had been justly

punished for prostituting his Dignity.

1195 | Lescus the White. 1199 Miecistaus the Old, again.

Lescus the White, again. 1202] Miecestaus the Old, a third time. Uladiflaus Lasconogus, or small-shank'd.

1206 | Lescus the White, a third time. In his reign the Teutonick Knights, or Knights of the Crofs, took footing in Prustia, being call'd in by his brother Conradus, Duke of Masovia and Cu-

javia, to affift him against the Prussians. 1226 Boleslaus IV. surnamed the Chast, because he never knew his wife all the while he was married to her. In his time the Polanders received so great an overthrow from the Tartars, that the right ears only of the flain fill'd nine large

1279 ] Lescus the Black. During his reign the Tartars made another inundation into Poland, and carried away formany captives, that 'tis faid above 21000 virgins were counted amongst them, at the division of their booty; the men they generally murder'd, and poisoning their hearts, cast them into the waters, from whence fundry new difeafes were occasioned, amongst others, some fay, the Plica Polonica.

1295 Premissaus. He reigned seven months. and in that time re-assumed the title of King, being crown'd by the Archbishop of Gnesna.

1296 \ Uladislaus Lochius. So called from the shortness of his stature; Lokiek signifying an

1300 Wence flaus the Bohemian.

1305 ] Vladi flaus Lochius, again. 1333 | Casimirus, surnamed the Great, and the last of the family of Piasti, to whom Poland owes

all its beauty, grandeur, and riches.
1370 \ Lodowick, King of Hungary, and Nephew of Calimir the Great.

Hitherto the Crown of Poland was fuccessive, except when the King dyed without iffue. In the third Class it began to be elective, Vladiflaus 7agello being obliged to fwear (as Harknoch acquaints us) that he received it by election, and not fuccession. This Class contains the Kings of the Jagellonian family, in the following order.

1386] Uladiflaus Jagello, chosen Husband to
Heduiges second daughter to Lodowic, and therewith King of Poland, upon condition that he should unite to the Crown his dominions of Litvania, Samogitia, and part of Pruffia; become Christian himself, and endeavour the conversion of those Nations; and lastly, pay two hundred thousand Florens to William Duke of Austria, forfeited by *Heduiges*, who was before contracted to the faid Duke. He was a pious Prince, and founder of the University at Cracow.

1434] Vladislaus III.

1447 Casimirus IV. 'Tis very memora-ble what Loccenius reports of this King, how that meeting with Charles King of Swedeland at Dantzick, he was forced to get a Monk to talk Latin with the faid King, who understood no Polish, but talked Latin accurately. Hereupon Casimir being ashamed of the ignorance of himfelf and his followers, returning home caused

publick proclamations to be made, That from thence-forward no man should be advanced to any dionity, except he were able to speak Latin. Whence faith the same Author, it came to pass, that the Polanders have ever since excelled in the Latin

1492 ] Johannes Albertus. In whose reign the Tartars laid wafte Ruffia, Podolia, and feveral other parts of the Kingdom

1501 Alexander. This King is reported to have been fuch a prodigal, that had he ruled long he would have begger'd the Nation. His Oucen Helena was not suffer'd to be crowned because (being a Greek) she refused to conform to the Roman Church.

1507] Sigismund I. Reckon'd (by Paulus Jovius) one of the three Worthies (Charles V Emperor, and Francis I. King of France, being the other) who, had they not been contemporary Princes, deferv'd fingly to have ruled the whole world. Besides the large endowments of his mind he was a person of such vast strength of body, that 'twas ordinary for him (in his youth) to break afunder horfe-shoes and strong ropes.

1548] Sigismundus Augustus. In his time the Lutheran Religion began first to take sooting in Poland.

The fourth and last Class contains a Register of Kings elected out of divers families; which occasioned several Interregna. The order of these Princes is as follows:

1574] Henry Valois, Duke of Anjou. He fled from Poland into France upon news of his brother Charles's death; and was thereupon deposed by the Estates. He reigned five months.

1576 Stephen Bathor, Palatine of Transylvania. 1587 Sigismund III. Prince of Sweden, who after the death of his father John III. was crown'd also King of Sweden; but deposed again by his fubjects, chiefly for attempting to introduce the Roman Religion amongst them (in which he had been educated by his mother ). His Uncle Charles IX. Duke of Sudermannia was chose in his place.

1632 \ Uladiflaus IV. Famous for his many conquests over the Turks, and subduing Muscon, of which he was elected Tzar in his Fathers life

1648] John Casimir, designed for a Religious, and had lived two years of probation amongst the Jesuits, but (as Hartknoch writes) nominated Cardinal by Innocent X. before he took the vow of that order. Being elected King, he married his brother Sigismund's widow. He laid down his Diadem, and retired into France.

1669 Michael Koributh, Duke of Wisniowiec. An unfortunate Prince, who loft Caminiec to the

1674] John Sobieski, formerly General against the Turks; now reigning, A.D. 1679.

The Queen of Poland, except the be a Roman Catholick, is never crown'd; nor then, unless the King himself request it, who is always present at her Coronation. During his life, the charges of her Court are defrayed out of his Exchequer but after his death the maintains her felf out of the revenues of fuch lands as the King, with the consent of the Estates, made over to her upon

The Senate of Poland is famous as well for the Nobility, as number of persons. Among whom he that precedes all the rest (both in dignity and

place) is,

The Archbishop of Gnesna; who always sits

He has, benext the King, upon his right hand. He has, belonging to his Court, a Marshal, who is also a

Senator of the Kingdom, in the rank of the Cadellanes. This Marshal rides before the Archbishops Coach; and when he goes to Court. carries a staff before him upright, till he comes into the Kings Chamber, where he turns it downwards. His authority is fo great, that in the abfence of other Marshals, he bears the staff of authority before the King, when he goes to the General Affemblies. The Archbishop has also a Crofs born before him, which the bearer holds upright behind his chair whilft he fits in the Sethe dispatch of publick affairs both in Church and State. The other Officers of the Archbishops Court, are the Chamberlain, Master of Requests, Sreward of his Table, Treasurer, Chaplain, Library-keeper, Mafter of the Horfe, and Clerk of the Kitchin. As he is a Prince, while his meat is going up to table, whether at home or abroad, the drums beat. When he comes to Court, he goes directly to the King, never waiting his Mathe Marshal of the Court. When he approaches paces to meet him. The title which the King gives him is, To the most Reverend Father in Christ. By others he is styled, Most High and most Revehyblidis is trivid, May 1189 and maj the resul Lord, Lord N. by the grace of God and the Aposlolick See, Archbilbop of Gnessa, Legate born, Primate, and chief Prince of the Polonian Nobility. His prerogatives are fo great, that he gives not place to any Cardinal; for which reason no Cardinal is ambitious of being fent into Po-

Next to him the Archbishop of Leopol.

After these two Archbishops, the Bishops are feated in the Senate, according to their dignity, in the following order:

1. Cracow. 2. Cujavia, who is also Bishop of Uladislow and Pomerania. 3. Vilna, and 4 Pofnania, by turns. 5. Plockzo. 6. Varmia, and 7. Luceorea, by turns. 8. Præmissia. 9. Samogitia or Mednic. 10. Culmo. 11. Chelmo. 12. Kiovia and Zernichovia. 13. Kamienieck. 14. Smolensko.

These Bishops sit on the right and left hand of the King, next the two Archbishops. Concerning the revenues and splendor of the Bishops of Poland, see Cromer. 1.2. descript. Pol. pag. 177. and Stanislaus Lubienski in vita Angelotti, fol. 310. Bithops by the Law are forbidden to hold Abbeys in commendam with their Bishopricks; only the Bishops of Kiovia and Kamienieck, having lost their revenues are now permitted that liberty, for their

Next to the Bishops sit the Palatines or Woiwodes, and Castellanes. The Palatines are Governors of Dutchies or Counties, Commanders of their Militia in the general Expeditions of the Kingdom, appoint Conventions of the Nobles within their own Palatinate, and prefide in them, and in Courts of Judicature, and have the patronage of the Jews, who are very numerous in Poland. They are the first order of the secular Senators. The Castellanes are, as it were, the Lieutenants of the Palatines, commanding in time of war the Nobility under them; there are divers of them belonging to one Palatine, each of them having his District or Castellanate, and from hence his title, and generally some revenue, but no jurisdiction in time of peace, only as he is a Senator. The Castellane of Cracow was preferr'd before the Palatine upon the rebellion of Scarbimirus the Palatine against Boleslaus III. The Castellanes of Vilna and Troco, together with the Captain of Samogitia (the only Captain in the Senate) had pre-eminence in confideration of

Schate) had pre-eminence in confideration of their antiquity. The Palatines are feated thus:

1. The Castellane of Cracow. The Palatines of 2. Cracow, and 3. Posnania, by turns. 4. Vilna.

5. Sandomiria. 6. Castellane of Vilna. The Palatines of Castellane of Vilna. latines of 7. Calistia. 8. Troco. 9. Sirad. 10. Castellane of Troco. 11. Palatine of Lenschet. 11. Captain of Samogitia. Palatines of 13. Bressic. 14. Kiovia. 15. Inouladislow. 16. Russia, formerly of Leopol. 17. Volhinia. 18. Podolia, formerly Canate. Next to the Marshal is the Chancellor, for miniecz. 19 Smolensko. 20. Lublin. 21. Plock-Zow. 22. Belze. 23. Novogrod. 24. Ploco. 25. Vi-1epz. 26. Masovia, formerly Culmo. 27. Pod-lachia. 28. Rava. 29. Brzecienski. 30. Culmo. 31. Mscislania. 32. Mariæburgh. 33. Breslow. 34. Pomerania. 35. Minsco. 36. Czernichow.

After these Palatines sit the Castellanes; diftinguished into Greater and Lesser. The Grea-

1. Posnania. 2. Sendomir. 3. Calissia. 4. Voynicz. effics leisure, or any prefixt time. And upon no- 5. Gnesna. 6. Strad. 7. Lenschet. 8. Samogitia. the stairs by the sub-Chamberlain; at the top by 13. Volhinia. 14. Camieniecz. 15. Smolensko. 16. Lublin. 17. Belze. 18. Novogrod. 19. Ploco. 20. Witepz. the Royal prefence, the King himself goes some 21. Czeine. 22. Podlachia. 23. Rava. 24. Brzescia. 25. Culmo. 26. Mscilow. 27. Elbing. 28. Breslow. 29. Dantzic. 30. Mirisco. 31. Czernichow.

The Lesser Castellanes are,

1. Sandecia. 2. Medirec. 3. Wislick. 4. Biecie. 5. Rogosnow. 6. Radan. 7. Zawichost. 8. Lenden. 9. Srim. 10. Tarnow. 11. Malagoft. 12. Vielun. 13. Pramissia. 14. Halicie. 15. Senoc. 16. Chelmo. 17. Dobrzin. 18. Polaniecz. 19. Premetenski. 20. Krivin. 21. Czechow. 22. Nackle. 23. Rospir. 24. Biechow. 25. Bidgoft. 26. Briefin. 27. Kruswic. 28. Ofwiecz. 29. Camienecz. 30. Spicimiria. 31. Inoulad. 32. Kowale. 33. Santoc. 34. Sochaczow. 35. Warfow. 36. Gostinin. 37. Visna. 38. Raciecz. 39. Sierpz. 40. Wysogrogende. 41. Ripin. 42. Zacochim. 43. Ciechanon. 44. Live. 45. Slonsco. 46. Lubaczow. 47. Konar in Sirad. 48. Konar in Lenschot. 49. Konar in Cujavia.

These are called the Lesser, as being more lately admitted into the Senate. To greater Castellanes they give the title of Wielmozni or Magnifici; to the Lesser that of Vrodzeni or Generosi: but by private persons all Castellanes are called Jasnie Wielmozni, or Illustrissimi. It is established by Law, that none may be either Palatine or Castellane in that Province in which he hath no lands.

The lowest in degree among the Senators are the Officers of the Kingdom and Great Dukedom of Lithvania, in the following order:

1. The fupreme Marshal of the Kingdom. 2. The Marshal of the Great Dukedom of

3. The high Chancellor of the Kingdom. 4. The Chancellor of Lithvania.

The Pro-Chancellor of the Kingdom. 6. The Pro-Chancellor of Lithvania.

7. The Treafurer of the Kingdom. 8. The Treasurer of Lithmania

9. The Marshal of the Court for the King-10. The Marshal of the Court of the Great

Duke of Lithvania.

The office of the fupreme Marshal is, to call the Senate upon command of the King or Interrex; to command filence, and give leave of speaking therein; to promulgate their acts to the people; and to pronounce and put in execu-tion the Kings decrees in all causes of infamy and death. He prepares the place of the Diets. and hath the chief management of matters in those Assemblies; receives foreign Princes, and

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Ambassadors at their arrival, providing them with lodgings; performs also most of the functions belonging to the Lord Steward of the Kings Houshold. In the publick assemblies, or when he goes before the King, he carries a staff upright.
While the King resides in *Lithvania*, the Marshal of Lithvania has the same power there. The Chancellors are both fecular persons; and the office of Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor is the same, only the Chancellor keeps the great, and the Pro-Chancellor the leffer Seal. In short, these two are the mouth and hands of the King in the dispatch of all business. The Treasurers are the Stewards of the publick Treasury, and masters of the Mint. When the King bestows this office upon any one, four Senators are appointed to deliver the Treasury to him by an inventory, of which there are three copies, one with the King, another with the Treasurer, and the third they keep themselves. This, by the way, take notice of in reference to all the Senators, that none of them are permitted to stir out of the Kingdom without particular licence of the Grand Effates: and upon fome preffing occasion.

The rest of the Officers about the Court which are not of the Senatorian Order, as the Principal Secretary, Mafter of Requests, Captain General, &c. I spare to mention, being much-what the fame as in other Nations; only it is to be observed, that there are two of every fort, one for the Kingdom of Poland, the other for the

Great Dukedom of Lithvania. The Masters of Requests are always present when the King fits to determine controversies and differences among his Subjects; at which time it is their duty to lay open the nature and grounds of the controversie to the King. They stand fair, upon a vacancy, to be admitted Senators. The Magistrates for the several Districts are of two forts, that is, Land; or Camp-Magi-

strates. The Land Magistrates are: 1. The Vice-Chamberlain, or Judg of bounds and limits.

2. The Standard-bearer.

3. The Land-Judg. The Tribune.

The Land-Register.

6. The Keeper of the Treasury. Besides some other inferior Officers.

The Camp or Military Officers are: 1. The Captain with Jurisdiction, who is Governor of fome Town or Castle.

2. The Captain without Jurisdiction.

The Burggrave; who is Governor of fome Caitle, and takes care of the out-guards.

4. The Vice-Captain. The Judg-Advocate.
 The Field-Register.

The Councils, or Parliaments of Poland, are of two forts: 1. Civil, to which the Counsellors come in their Gowns. 2. Military, to which they come in Military habit. The latter are only held in the time of an Interregumm. The former are frequently called : and are i. Ordinary; which by the Laws are fummon'd once in two years. 2. Extraordinary; which are affembled as the necessity of affairs requires. When either Ordinary or Extraordinary Councils are to be convened, the King by his Letters fummons the leffer Councils or Conventions, in the feveral Palatinates,

larger Provinces, and certain Districts. These Conventions precede the general Assemblies of the Kingdom fix weeks, unless upon some extraordinary accident: and are held in the proper Cities of the Palatinates and Provinces, appointed

a Marshal (who seems to be much like our Spea. ker, as being the Director of the Convention they first consider of such things as are propounded to them by the Kings Deputies, dif. patched away to every Convention, and of what other business is to be motioned at the General Seffion. After that they choose the Land Deputies, or provincial Delegates, for the general Affembly. Every Province fends to many (al. most in the same manner as our Shires, save on ly that they are not chosen by the people) till the whole number amount to about 300. These Deputies are generally elected out of fuch Magistrates as are not of the Senatorian order: excluding all Judges and their Affiftants, Collectors, and all Officers of the Exchequer, unless they have exact and full acquittances from the Treasurer. The Delegates, like our Burgesses, have a certain allowance from their refoective Provinces, during the fitting of the general Affembly. The particular Conventions being broken up (which by the Law are not to fit above four days) three weeks before the Senators and Delegates repair to the Grand Seffion, they meet at the general Committees for the feveral Provinces; where they again read over the Kings commands, the instructions given to the Delegates, and what was thought needful to be propounded for the publick good. The grand Affembly being met, the Deputies repair to their Chamber and choose their Marshal or Director; which done, they are all conducted to kiss the Kings hand: and after that ceremony perform'd, the Chancellours of the Kingdom and Dukedome, in order, declare to them the fubstance of those affairs which are to be the fubject of their Debates. Before they depart, they put the King in mind of supplying such employments as are vacant with deferving perfons; and defire an account of fuch Laws or Ordinances as have been made by the refident Senators fince the fitting of the last grand Convention. Having fo done, they return to their Chamber. The power of these Nuncii, or Deputies, is very great: for when they fend any of their number to the King, they are presently admitted, let the King be never fo bufy, and have an immediate dispatch. If they clash in their debates, the King is careful to fend fome of the Senators to reconcile them; who then give them the Title of Mosci Panovoie Bracia or Gracious Lords Brothers. They have also power to impeach any great Officer of Misdemeanours, and to put the King himfelf in mind of his promifes touching the Laws and priviledges of the Kingdom; neither is any constitution valid, that has not its Original from the Chamber of the Deputies. And, which is yet more, if any one of the whole number of the Nuncii dissent, no thing can be legally concluded. So that upon the protestation and departure of one Deputy, the whole Convention is ipfo facto diffolved Whilst the Deputies are thus consulting, the King and Senators have little to do, but to hear certain criminal causes appointed before hand for the first week, and some other civil controversies the second; till the return of the Deputies embodies the whole Senate together. Then every man has liberty to deliver his mind, with the leave and direction of the Marshal. The King fuspends his own opinion, till the Senators and Deputies, or the major part of them agree Then he endeavours to reconcile their different votes; or if he cannot prevail, concurs with that party which has voted most conformably to the Laws and priviledges of the Realm. Their for that purpose. Here, after they have chosen consultations by the Law, ought not to be con-

rinued above fifteen days after the joyning of both Houses: though fometimes urgency of af-fairs causes farther prolongation. When the Selion breaks up, the Deputies returning home. give notice of their return to the Captains with Finishication, and the Palatines or Vice-Palatines give the same notice of the return of the Denuties to the Nobility, inviting them withal to the Post-Comitial Assemblies or Conventions of Relation; the meeting whereof the King appoints. In these Conventions, the Deputies produce the constitutions made in the last general Assembly of Estates, delivered to them under feal by the Chancellours, and take care that they be fairly transcribed into the Land and military Registers; not omitting, after this, to give a full account of what they have acted in discharge of their Trufts. If the grand Session break up in confusion, not having effected any thing to purpose; then certain Post-Comitial Councils are called, wherein the King prefixes a time for another grand Seffion. Nor is it a wonder that much disturbance should rife in the General Affemblies; confidering the multitude of the Deputies, and the liberty of each member: for which reason, Cardinal Johannes Franciscus Com-mendonus, facetiously said, That Morbus Comitialis was the Epidemical diftemper of Poland. Now, that the King may not want a Council in the interval of general Conventions, they, before they break up, appoint 24 Senators (8 Palatines, 8 Major, and as many Minor Castellanes) and four Bishops to wait quarterly (four at a time, one Bishop and three Senators) till other 28 are chosen. And these are bound so close to their duty, that they accompany the King to the Wars: for which they have a Stipend allowed and payed out of the Treasury.

The Courts of Judicature in respect of their division are the same as in other countreys, that is, either Ecclesiastic or Secular; either for civil or criminal causes: but in respect of the Judges and manner of proceeding therein, not eafily to be understood without a particular furvey. The Nobles have a Court peculiar to themselves, called the Court of Land-judicature, wherein all actions relating to estates in Land are tryed. Where also the Captains, and, by their permission, the Kings Tenants may fue the Nobles themselves for wast done upon the Lands belonging to the Kings table. To this Court likewife belong all actions of debt upon Contract. The Judges of this Court are, a chief Judg, a Judg, and a Secondary. Upon the death of any of these, the Nobility propose four landed men, whom they recommend to the King; who chufes one out of them into the dead place. All the Judges are bound to be resident at the Selion of the Court, which is twice, thrice, and fometimes four times, a year. The next remarkable Court is that of the feveral Captains jurisdiction, called Sudy Grodskie or Courtmilitary. The chief Judg of this Court is a Captain, he fits alone, takes cognifance of Rapes, Burglary, Setting Houses on fire, Rob-Landed are here also tryed; and forreign Merchants coming to Faires. He has also power, without any noise of Law to condemn and punih idle Vagabonds, Thieves, Profcribed per-fons, Fugitives, and people of infamous converfation. The writ of the Court runs Nos Capitaneus &c. Tibi &c. Mandamus vigore Regio, & in Civil a week, before the Court fits. To the Judicia Campessiva may be referred the Vice-Cape

tains Court: which takes cognizance of the division of Estates between brothers; forcible ejections; fervants entertained without testimonial; exaction of customs; non-payment of publick duties; &c. The Sub-Chamberlains Court is for fettling the bounds of Noblemens Estates. The Commissional Courts are erected for the same purpose, when the controversy happens between a Noble-man and one of the Kings tenants. For then the King fends down Commissioners to settle the limits of his own lands: who therefore iffue out their writ after this form. Nos &c. Commissarii per Majestatem Regiam specialiter deputati vobis Generosis &c. innotescimus, &c. The Tribunal-Courts are fuperiour Courts, which take cognizance of all causes removed thither by way appeal from the Courts of Land-judicature, the Captains Courts, the Vice-Chamberlain and the Commissorial Courts. The Judges of these Courts are as well spiritual as secular. The spiritual Judges are elected by the several Chapters of the Provinces; the temporal Judges, by the most voices of the Nobility. These Courts are held only in two places for *Poland*, *Petricom* and Lublin. The Causes are heard in order: for three days are allowed to enter all causes that come; and whatever is not enter'd in those three days cannot be medled with that fitting. Here are tried all causes that concern Ecclesiaftical persons, and the revenues of Churches and religious houses. The writs issued hence run all in the Kings name, under the Seal of the Province where the Defendant lives. The Decrees of the Court are feal'd with the Seal of the province where the Court is held. From hence there lyes no appeal either to the King, or the General Session; unless where the Court is equally divided, or that the case in Controverify be not decided by the Constitutions. The Courts of the General Conventions are either Criminal, or Civil. The Criminal either for publick crimes, as High Treason, Treason, Robbing the Exchequer, Violation of the priviledges of the General Parliament, and adulterating or fallifying the publick Coin; or elfe for private crimes. as Murder, Poyfoning, Incest, Adultery, and fuch like hainous offences. To the civil Conventional Courts belong all causes concerning the Estate of the Kings table; goods unlawfully received; extortion of custome; negligence of Magistrates; &c. all causes concerning the tenths of Noblemens Estates; profanation of Churches; Land-offices and Honours; &c. The Judges of this Court are the King and the Senatours. Whilst the Senatours and Deputies give their votes, the King absents himself; afterwards, when the decree is confirm'd by plurality of votes, he returns; and the Marshal having proclaimed the Sentence in the Kings prefence, commands the person condemn'd to be clapt into irons, and takes care that execution be done. For causes that relate to the public Revenues there is the Court of the Exchequer usually held at Radom: and therefore called Tribunal Radomiense. The Judges of this Court, befides the Treasurer, are being upon the High-way. &c. Noblemen not certain Senators, elected for this purpose in the general Parliaments of the Kingdom. Before this Court are examined and trved all Sub-treafurers and Collectors of contributions and Captains which have not brought into the Treasury what collections were paid into their hands; as also all Merchants and others by whom the Treafury has furter'd any dammage. This Court molita, qua hac parte fungimur, Authoritate, &c., In Criminal causes it is to be served a fortnight, and always adjourns before the meeting of the in Committee of the control of the cont

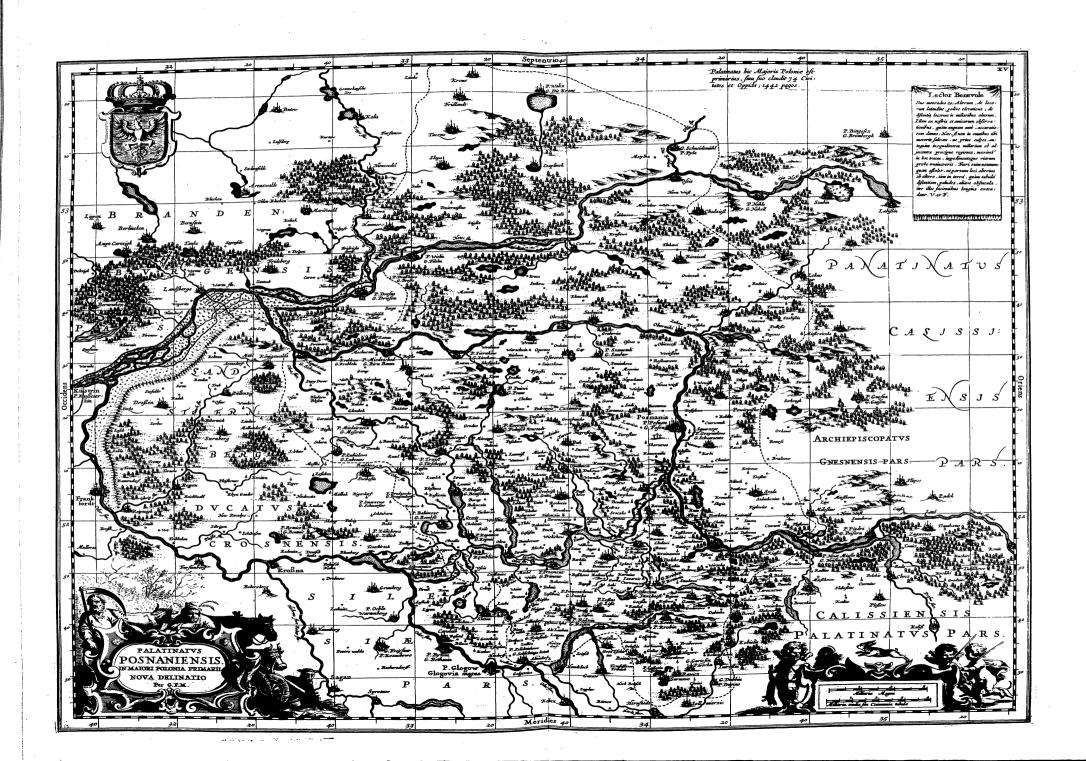
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ted any Acts of violence towards the Kings Subjects. The Judges of this Court are the chief Commission-officers of the Army, with certain felected Senators and Deputies to affift them. To omit the Military Courts which are the fame in all well disciplined armies, the Marshal of the Kings house has also his Court; whose jurisdiction extends not only over the Kings fervants, but also over the Senators themselves that live in the Court. The Captural Court is two-fold; either General, which fits during the Interregnum to prevent diforders, having abfolute power of life and death; whose Judges are chosen out of the prime Nobility: Or, Particular; in the feveral Palatinates of the Kingdom, the Judges whereof are chosen out of the Nobility at the feveral particular Conventions in the beginning of the Interregnum. They take cognizance of all causes tryable in the Captains Court, and of all injuries and batteries (but meddle not with civil matters) being like a Court constituted to keep the peace during the Interregnum. All Captural Courts cease three weeks before the Assemblies for Election meet. After the Election is over, they fit again till the Coronation of the King. The Jews are every where tried and judged by the Palatines, from whom there lves no appeal except the fum exceed an hundred Florens. They that live in Towns or Villages belonging to Noblemen are under the jurisdiction of the Lord of the Royalty. In the Affelforial Court the Chancellour fits as supreme Judge, affisted by the Masters of requests, and the principal Secretaries of the Kingdom. Here are heard all causes removed from the City Courts, as also from the Palatines when the controversy lies between a Chriftian and a Jew. Of the Court of Relations the King himfelf is Judg, and hears all causes removed by way of appeal out of the Assessorial Court. Hence there lies no appeal, but only to the Parliament it felf: and that but in two or three cases. As when the action relates to an E-state which the possessour affirms that he holds by inheritance; or that it concern the publick revenue of the kingdom. I do not find any Ecclefiatical Courts particularly named; however most certain it is, that the Bishops have their several Courts, where either they, or their officials, take cognizance of all ceremonies and inftitutions Ecclefiaftical, and are Judges of Herefy. Schifm, Magick, Incantations, Ufury, Simony, as also controversies about Tithes and Churchlands, of murder or violence offer'd to a religious person, or upon holy ground. Moreover, they determine the rights of Patronage, Matrimonial differences and contests touching birthright. As for Wills and Testaments, the differences about them are decided in the fecular Courts as well as in these; unless in case of some Legacies left to the Church. From the Bishop's Court there lies an appeal to the Arch-bishop of Leopol; from him to the Arch-bishop of Gnesna; and thence to the Apostolick See. To the Spiritual Courts belong the Court of Nunciature under the jurisdiction of the Popes Nuncio, for that purpose always residing in *Poland*. However before he enters into his office, he is obliged to present to the King and the principal Ministers of State the Apostolick brief of his Nunciature, wherein he acknowledges the King as fupreme. To conclude, it has been often controverted among which of Aristotle's five forts of government, the government of Poland may be reckon'd: which when the most learned have not

payment of Souldiers wages. Here are tryed fuch Souldiers as have not appeared after they have received their pay, or that have committed any Acts of violence towards the Kings Subjects. The Judges of this Court are the chief Commission-officers of the Army, with certain felected Senators and Deputies to affist them.

At this day there is no less confusion in the re- Religion then government of Poland. In the year 965 Miecislaus King of Poland, (John the 13th. being then Pope,) received and entertained the Christian faith according to the ceremonies of the Church of Rome; which though it be fill the most profest and reigning religion to this day, yet have other Religions and Sects got no fmall footing in the Realm. For in the year 1264 the Jews flock'd into Poland, planting themfelves whole Colonies together, in this Kingdom. To whom Boleslaus Duke of Great Poland, granted feveral priviledges and immunities. which Casimir the great (at the fuit of another Jewish Esther, who was his Mistress) very much enlarged: by which means their number is now fo encreased over all the Cities and Villages of Poland, that is now called the Jews paradise. In the year 1397, Vitoldus, grand Duke of Lithuania, having overthrown the Nagayan Tartars, tranflated whole Herds of them into his own Territories; who to this day obstinately maintain the follies of Mahomet. Much about the fame time, in the reign of Vladiflaus Jagello, the opinions of John Huss brake forth, and (by the pains of Procopius Holy, Brederick Straznicz and William Kotska) prevailed fo far in Poland, even among the Nobility, that though feveral fevere Edicts were made against them, yet could they never be wholly extirpated. At length the Lutherans and Calvinists invaded the Roman-Catholick Religion with more danger to the Papacy; their party being encreased by the Students of Cracow, through the neglect of the Magistrates in not revenging the murder of one of their Collegiates. For they, thereupon difperfing into Bohemia and Germany, upon their return folargely propagated the doctrine of Luther, that Sigismund Augustus himself, the Archbishop of Gnesna, with the Bishops of Culmo and Camieniek, lean'd very much to their party. Among these the Arrians intermixed themselves, and although fo feverely profecuted by John Casimir and others that Alexander the feventh, for their fakes, gave the Kings of Poland the Title of Orthodox, vet they still shelter themselves under the name of Diffenters. As for the Calvinists, how far they have strengthened themselves may appear by the late disturbances in *Dantzick*. The Russians, though a great part of them, in the year 1596, joyned themselves to the Roman Church; yet the more numerous party, which go by the name of Not-united, still retain the ceremonies of the Greeks, under Arch-bishops and Priests of the same profession. And their priviledges were confirmed by the agreement made in the year 1658. The Armenians, who are very numerous in Poland upon the account of Trade, profess the Roman Catholick religion, being wrought thereto by the zealous industry of John Casimir. Lately, for the better support of the Roman-Catholick Religion, there was an Article in ferred into the Pacta Conventa, to which this present King fwore, That no Person should be elected to the Kingdom of Poland that was not of the Roman Catholick religion; and that the Queen should be either a Roman Catholick born, or by conversion.

It is confiderable that there was not any congregation of the Antitrinitarians continued from the ancient Arrians and Photinians; but the be-



ginning of them was fince the reformation : and 1560, by the fuggestions of certain runnagate Italians, refuging themselves in Countries where the Nobility have the liberty to fet up and maintain what religion they please. These were Paulus Alciatus a Milanese, a fanatick and very unlearned person, Valentinus Gentilis, Bernardinus Ochinus, Paulus Orfacius, Franc. Lismaninus, &c. who at first. all of them, professed the reformed Religion; but afterwards fell, fome to Arrianism, Photinianifm, Anabaptism, Judaism, Mahometanism, and fome fet up new fects of their own. The first person of quality that appear'd in their defence was Georgius Blandrata, (a Phylitian, fustained first by Nic. Adzeo surnamed the Black, afterwards by the Battori) Petrus Statorius, and some others. These men having long lurked up and down these Countries, sowing their Tares where they found opportunity, at last were discovered and cited to a Synod of the Reformed: where they answered so ambiguously and cunningly, that they deceived the Synod, and were embraced as Orthodox. In 1565, the King of Poland permitted a disputation between the Reformed and them; the fum of which is fet down by Posevinus ( De Atheismo hæreticorum hujus (eculi c. 13.) the fuccess was, that both parties departed with the fame opinions they brought thither. But the Reformed in divers Synods drew up out of their feveral Confessions, Auguflan, Bohemian, and Helvetian, Articles of their belief concerning the Trinity; which being approv'd by King Stephen, he allowed them a Church publickly in Cracow. But the Antitrinitarians lurked and sheltered themselves here and there under fuch Nobility as they could perfwade to befriend them; nor were they ever established, for when any of their Patrons died, there succeeded most times one of another perswasion; so that they were forced to remove; till they fettled at Racovia under the protection of Sienjenius: there they fet up a School, Press, &c. But not this till after the coming of Socinus; who being known by the divers books he had printed, was fent for by Blandrata about 1579. He learned his opinions from his Uncle Lelius Socieus, who was the first in that age that revived those doctrines concerning our Saviours mediatorship. Socinus at his first arrival was taken up with difputes against the diffenters, such as Franc. Davidis. Christ. Francken, Farnesius, Greg. Pauli, and others, particularly with Petr. Stoinsky, a very eloquent man; who openly veilded the cause, and went over to Socious; and afterwards affifted him very much in reducing all those that held either Arrianism, or wilder opinions concerning our Saviour. It should seem that Socious was most of all favoured by Morstinius, Blonscius and other Noble-men; and that they were not yet feeled in Racovia; till, Greg. Pauli who had got in there with his Anabaptists, and called it New Jerusalem, was by the Magistrates thence disposless'd. There succeeded Socious some persons of more emment learning, fuch as Crellius, Schlitingius &c. whose authority kept the party uni-Scholars thinking themselves ftrong enough to exert and detend their zeal, put off their modefty, and threw down a cross near unto their Schools in Raconia. Of which complaint being made to the Diet, it was commanded, that their Temple, School, and Printing-house should be taken from them, and their Pastors and School-mafters banished, which being executed, their Patron Sienjenius died for grief.

What has been hitherto faid, has related to POLAND.

Poland in general, which, according to the opinion they began to appear in *Poland* about the year of the best modern Geographers, may be divided into the following Provinces. 1. The of Polandi, which contains the Palatinares of Polanaia, Calissa, Laucicia, Bresta, Inculatisation, Sirad and Rava, and the Territories of Vielun and Dobrin. 2. The Leffer Poland; in which are contain'd the Palatinates of Cracow, Sendomir and Lublin; the Dukedomes of Oswiec, Tabor and Ever, and the County of Scepus. 3. Lithuania; which confifts of three Palatinates of Vilna, Troco and Brescia. 4. Masovia; to which belong the Palatinates of Masovia, Ploco, and Pollachia. 5. Prussia Regia; which is divided into the Palatinates of Culmo, Mariaburg and Pomerania, and the Bishoprick of Varma. 6. Samogitia; in which are no Palatinates: but the whole Province is subject to one Governour or Captain. 7. White Russia, which borders upon the great Dukedome of Moscowy, and contains the Palatinates of Novogrod, Miciflavia, Viteps, Poloco, Smolensco, Czernichovia and Kiovia: of which at present a great part is in the hands of the great Duke of Moscory. 8. Red Russia, in which lay the Palatines of Russia, Podolia, Volbinia, Belze, and Braclavia. Lattly, the Southern tract of Livonia is also reckoned among the Provinces of Poland. But of all these we shall treat more fully in the following Order.

#### GREAT POLAND

He Greater Poland (containing the Counties of Polania and Califia, and the Pa-Great Folatines of Sirad, Rava, Vielun, and Cujavia; which land. last is subdivided into the Baronies of Breste and Junuvladislavia), is bounded on the South with Janeonauthaoia, is soothined on the south with Silefia; on the West with the Marquifate of Brandenburgh, and the upper Pomeren; on the North with Masovia, and part of Prussia; on the East with the Lesser Poland. "Tis generally a level champain country, abounding with pleafant Rivers, Lakes, and Ponds, and well furnish'd with all manner of Fish and Fowl. Some parts of Cujavia indeed are more mountainous; but what those want in pleasure, they repay with profit; the hills every-where affording good ftore of Wool, and the valleys plenty of Corn.

The Metropolis of the whole Province is Posnania: Posnania (called by the Poles Posnan, by the Germans Posen) seated in 39 degrees of Longitude, and 52 and about 10 minutes of Latitude, on the river Warta. The City is not large; but well stockt with Merchants from all parts of Germany. John Lubranski, formerly Bishop of this place, founded here a Gymnasium ( or petty-University) in the suburbs, ordering the Professours to be called from Cracon, where him-

felf had been Doctor of Laws.

Though this structure has since that time been very much beautifyed by Adam Canar, one of Lubranski's successiours in the Bishoprick; vet tis still outdone by the Jesuits Colledge and Monastery in Posen. The people here are civil and gentile; orderly and cleanly in their houses, and go more rich in apparel then is ordinary in any other place in Poland: Cracon onely excepted; with which notwithstanding Polen may vie for beauty, trade, and riches. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Roman-Catholicks. However, there are many large fwarms of Jews, who live among them, and enjoy more priviledges and immunities then the Citizens themselves. The Town is governed by a Court of Schipins or Aldermen; who themfelves are subject to a Burgo-master, chosen Dad

yearly (as a Mayor in our Cities) out of them: who, during his government has the title of Geand Clergy are in the Province of the Archbishop

Gnesna.

of Gnefna. Seven miles from this city you have Gnesna (called by the Dutch Gnisen) formerly the Metropolis of Poland, built by Lechus the first in the wars of Prussia. Duke of Poland; by whom it had its name given from the Polish word Gniasao, which signifies a nest: because in this place Lechus found an Eagles neft. Whence to this day, the Princes of Poland bear a spread Eagle for their Arms. This is the feat of the chief Metropolitan Archbishop in the whole Kingdome: of whose state and grandeur we have given you a relation be-fore. In the Cathedrall is kept an ineftimable treasure of Gold, Silver, and curious enamel'd vessels, lest by several Princes of Poland and Archbishops of this See: which was much encreafed by the legacies of Henry Firley, late Archbishop, who, besides many vessels and vestreduced to our English money, will amount to about 2300 pounds fterling. The gates leading into the Cathedral are of Corintbian brass Palatinate, which are here holden. and rarely wrought. These at first were Tauric Chersonese; whence they were remoand does yet daily loofe fomething of its anti-

The rest of the Towns of Posnania are meanly built, and without any confiderable fortifi-Churches, Monasteries, and other religious hou-

fes) are most commonly of wood.

chief City in it, by the Polanders called Kalifk; feated on Przoen and fortifyed with a strong brick wall. Stanislaus Karncow, Archbishop of Gnefna, founded here a stately Colledge of Jefuits: and endowed it with a confiderable revenue. The countrey round this City is generally, like the rest of the greater *Poland*, pleasant, fruitfull and very well cultivated and inhabited; every where abounding with great Towns and villages. Among which Borek and Goluchow are the most considerable; the former, for a famous picture of the Virgin Mary reforted to with a great opinion of devotion by most of the zealous Romanists in these parts; the latter for an extraordinary peice of modern Architecture, in the Palace of the Counts of Lesno.

The City of Sirad, which gives name to the Palatinate of Siradia, is feated on the fouth of Califia upon the river Warta. 'Tis fortifyed with a strong brick wall. Most of the houses are of wood, and very mean and low. This City, and the territories about it, made formerly a Dukedome, usually given to the fecond fon

of the Polish King.

Seven German, or twenty nine English miles from Sirad, lyes Petricow, a neat and well built City; where fits yearly the Parliament of Po-

Vielun, or Wielun, is somewhat differing in Vielun. beauty from the rest of the Cities of these parts: most of its houses being brick.

Sirad

Petricow.

Rava is as populous a City as Vielun, but short of it in the splendor of its buildings; which

persons of any considerable quality, are here kept prisoners. Instances whereof we have in neral of Great Poland conferred on him. The Bishop the natural fon of Charles King of Sweden, who (with other officers of the Swedish army) was taken prisoner in the Listand wars; and Baldise General of Gustaphus Adolphus's forces, who (with Streffe, Taifte, and other Colonels) was taken

Five German, or twenty English miles from Land Rava lies Lowicz; the residence of the Archbi-shop of Gnesna. 'Tis a place much more populous then Rava, and yearly (in the Fair-time) throng'd with great numbers of merchants. who flock thither from all quarters. The Archbishop's Palace is feated in a low and marshy ground; nevertheless its fabrick is magnificent, and well becoming the ftate of fo great a Prince

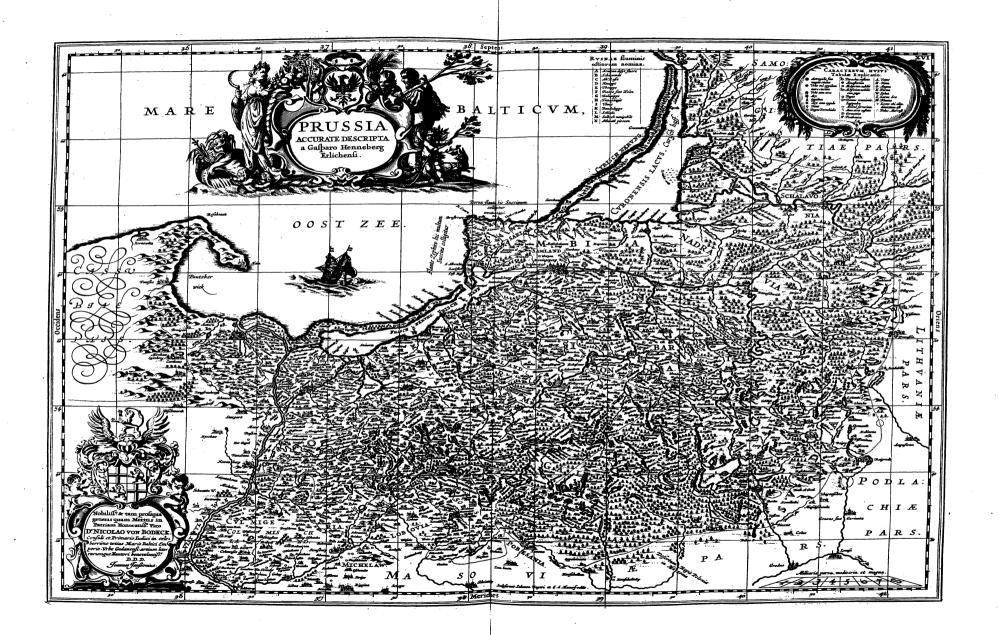
Lancicia (or Lanschet) giving denomination Internation to a Palatinate of the same name, is situate in a low and fenny ground; encompassed with a ditch and brick wall. Not far from the City is a Monastery; which might easily (if as well ments of great worth, gave them his own mitre, provided for by art as nature) be made impregvalued at 24000 Polish guilders; which, being nable. There is besides little in the City worth taking notice of; except the great fairs kept once a year; and the sessions of the Deputies of this

Cujavia is bounded on the East with Masovia Cuin taken out of the Monastery of Corfuna in the and the Palatinate of Rava: on the south with the Palatinates of Lanschet and Calissia: on the ved to Kiow: and from thence brought north with Pruffia. It contains in it two Barohither by Bolestaus the second. In the year nies, Breste, which lies to the east and south; and 1613 this city was miserably laid wast by fire; Juniuladislavia. This Countrey is rich in corn and cattel, and well stored with Fish.

In the Palatinate of Brefty lies the City of V- Brek ladislaw: the seat of the Bishop of Cujavia and ly built, and without any confiderable fortifiPomeren. The Cathedral here is a pitiful oldcations. Their buildings (excepting onely the fashioned peice of building; but well furnished with plate and rich ornaments and reliques with-The houses are generally of brick. Mat-The County of Califlia has its name from the thias Golanciew (who was forty two years Bishop of this See) beautifyed this City very much; by building that stately Palace which is seen at this day in Uladislaw, instead of an old ruinous castle, and founding the Church of St. Vital the Martyr. The next confiderable place is Brefty; built of brick and wood interlayd. The other Towns of note are, Nisaw, a wall'd Town; Rasienski, guarded with a fair Castle; Radschow, feated on the lake Goplo; and Kowale, upon the Viftula.

Cruswick belongs properly to the Palatinate of Brefty, though fituated upon the confines of Inouladiflavia. In the fuburbs of this City stands a Church dedicated to St. Peter, built of fquare stone; with a Colledge of twenty four Canons. In the adjoyning Island stands a Brick Castle, built by Popielus the elder, who chofe this place to live in, rather then Cracow or Gnelna (whither he had once removed his Court) as being of too timorous a nature to trust himself in the confines of the Russians or Hungarians. Here (as the Polonian Chronicles report) Papielus, fon of Papielus the elder, was devoured by mice: heaven, by this punishment, revenging the blood of several of his relations, whom his greedy ambition of fwaying the scepter had prompted him to poyfon at a banquet. Cromer advances the ftory by telling us, That his father, in his ordinary revels, used to wish himself and his children this kind of death; and, That the mice were miraculously generated out of the carcases of his poyson'd kindred.

short of it in the splendor of its buildings; which are commonly wood: except the castle which is brick. In this is reposited a fourth part of the except of the Crown and Illustrating of revenues of the Crown: and all captives, if Goploas far as the Viftula and confines of Pomeren.



There are init feveral Towns, of note and villalages, all of them built of wood. It fends to the Parliament of Poland, besides the Palatine, four Castellanes, of Inoulozz, Bydgost and Conarow. Bydgost is a walled-Town, seated on the river Barde (by which all forts of merchandize are brought from the Vistula) and trades much in Sammon. The rest, worth taking notice of are, Gnieucow, Vartislaw, Solete, Dibow and Strelec; in which last stands the richest Nunnery in the greater Poland.

#### MASOVIA.

Masovia (called by the Polanders Mazowsze, by the Germans Die Masaw), lies in the very middle of Poland, bounded on the north with Prussia; on the polaria, bolinete Gritin with a sparsa of the eaft with Lithuania and Poleffia, on the west with fome part of the lesser Polaria, on the south, with the Palatinate of Rava. The susually divided into these four parts: The Palatinates of Pod-Lachia, Plockzo, Masovia, strictly so called, and the territories of *Dobrin*; which last ought rather to be reckoned a part of the Palatinate of *Plockgo*. There are different conjectures touching the original of its name. The most commonly receiyed is; That, upon the death of Miecellaus the fecond, the Nobility of Poland (not enduring the impotent and effeminate government of his furviving Oueen Rixo) lavd hands upon what every man could catch. Among these Masos (or, as others call him, Maslaus) formerly Cupbearer to the deceased King, siezed upon that large tract of land which he, after his own name, called Masovia. This Masos was afterwards overcome by Casimir the first; by whom he was taken and put to death. By this means it was again reftor'd to the Crown of Poland: though it still retained the name of Masovia. But Staniflaus Serictius (rejecting, in part, this ftory), derives more probably the Massovii from the Massovii fagetes. I know, faith he, what our Historians have regetes. 1820w, talli II.e., whatour Inflorians nave written touching the original of the Malfordians. But it feems incredible to me, that so famous and couragious a people should stoop to borrow their denomination som so mean a person. In the year 1220 Lefcus the white, in the Parliament of Sandomir, granted the Dukedomes of Masovia, Cujavia, and Dobrinia to his brother Conrade: from which time it was governed by Dukes of its own (doing homage however to the Kings of Poland) till the the year 1495, but then the race of the Dukes of Masovia began to fail. For that year John Duke of Masovia dyed a Batchelour; upon which John Albert reunited Plockzo to the Crown, leaving the rest of Masovia to his brother Conrade. Which (after his decease in the year 1503) was granted to his children, upon condition, that for default of male iffue, it should return to the Crown: which was effected in the reign of Sigismund the first. In the same manner the Palatinate of Podlachia (formerly belonging to Masovia, and joyned by Casimir Jagellon to Lithuania) return'd to the Kingdom of Poland in the year 1567. There are no peculiar Bishops in Masovia: but the whole Province is divided under the jurisdiction of Posnan, Plockzo, and

The Metropolis of Masovia is Warsaw (by the Polanders called Warsfrawa) feated in the very centre of the Polish dominions, upon the Vistualia: encompassed with a double wall and deep ditch: distant 40 German, or 160 English miles from Polen and Cracow. Here the King of Poland keeps his Court, in a large sour squared Palace, built by Sigismund the third; but much beautifyed by his successors. Over against this,

POLAND.

on the other fide of the river (which is passable by a stately wooden bridge) fits the great Parliament of Poland in another of the Kings Palaces called Viaslow, seated in the midst of many and delicate Groves and Gardens. In the City are publique buildings of good note; the most remarkable of which is St. John Baptists Church: where divine service is performed by secular Canons. Not far from Viaslow (in the suburbs called Cracow) stands, as a trophic of the victory obtained by the Poles over the Moscovite, a small Chappel, built (by the Kings command) for the burial of Demetrius Sussetius, great Duke of Moscovie, who dyed a captive in the Castle of Goltenia.

The Nobility of Masoria (which are more numerous then in any other part of Poland; being reckoned to amount to near forty thousand, whereof fifteen thousand appear'd in a body at the Coronation of Sigismand the third) are all Roman-Catholicks: never suffering any of other religions or opinions to reside among them. Out of these are sent yearly, to the general Assembly of the Estates, one Palatine and fix Castellanes.

The Palatinate of Plockzo lyes eastward from Plockzo. Masovia: between the Vistula and Prussia. 'Tis divided into the territories of Plockzo. Zavera Mlava and Srensco; and fends out, to the great Parliament, four Senators: that is, The Bilhop, The Palatine and Castellanes of Plockzo, Radzyagas, and Sieprez. It has its name from Plockzo, its chief City, feated on a high bank of the Fifula; whence you have a fair prospect of a plea-fant and fruitful Countrey. The City is an Epifcopal See; and very populous. There are in it feveral religious houses and Churches, befides the Cathedral, very well endowed: especially the Abby of Benedictines in the fuburbs: where, among other reliques, is kept the head of St. Sigismund (to whom the Church is dedicated) enchased in gold, given by Sigismund the third.

The territory of Dobrzin is properly a part of Dobrzin. the Palatinate of Plockgo; though Mr. Blaeu, and some others, have made it a diffinit part of Masonia. It has its name from the City Dobrzin, situate, between Cujavia and Plockgo, on a rock near the banks of the Visula. The houses in it are generally of wood; and the whole City is environed with wooden fortifications. The Countrey affords great store of fruit and fish.

#### PRUSSIA.

Whence Pruffia or Boruffia (called by the Ger- pruffia. mans Preuffen) should fetch its name, is not easily determined. Certain it is, That it is not to be met with amongst antient authors. Cluverius thinks Helmoldus, who flourished in the twelfth Century, is the oldest writer that gives any account of the Countrey under this name. But both Dithmarus (who lived in the beginning of the eleventh Century, in the days of the Emperour Henry the second) and, before him, an Anonymous writer of the life of St. Adalbert (the Apostle of the Prussians) about the year 990 mentions it ; Marianus Scotus will have the word derided from Apratis; a City, faith he, in these parts, where St. Adalbert suffered martyrdome in the year 995. But this conjecture is vain and precarious: for where any City of this name formerly stood, or its ruins can at this day be found, only he himself can tell us. Johannes Annius Viterbiensis tells us, the Prussians were at first called Pruti; and that from one Prutusa Scythian King, grandchild to Noah. That this na-Dd 2



tion is an offspring of the antient Scythians is indeed allowable: but to the rest of the story we can fay no more then, That 'tis well known how nimble this author and his feign'd Berofus are at counterfeiting of names in the Etymologies of Countries. Others (of the fame authority with Viterbiensis) bring the Prussians out of Asia, under the command of Prussia a King of Bithynia. Some will have the word Pruffi, or Prutheni, corrupted from Brutteri; an antient people of Germany, who (fay they) conquered and peopled these parts. The most probable opinion is, that the Prussians are the same with the Borusci, a people formerly inhabiting fome parts of Rusha, about the Raphaan mountains; whence they were driven out by excessive snows and cold. For (to omit the affinity there is among the three words Borusci, Borussi, and Prussi) the antient language

of the Prussians is onely a dialect of the Russian;

as we shall have occasion to shew by and by. Who were the first inhabitants of Prussia is harder to find out then the etymology of the word. Many, as well ancient as modern Geographers, think Eridanus and the Infulæ Electrides (fo famous for the Electrum, or Amber, carryed all Greece and Italy over ) were in this country. But who in those days peopled the land, they dare not determine. The most likely story is, that the Venedi or Venedæ (a large branch of the Slavonian Nation) were here feated. This feems plain from the words of Ptolomy, who tells us, the Venedi, upon the Vistula, had on the South the Phinni and Gythones. And Cluverius confirms the affertion from feveral places in Liefland, which to this day retain the names of Wenden, Windaw. Vschewende, &c. Hence came the mistake of the Latin Poets; who, having read that Electrum was brought from the Venedi, confounded these people with the Venetians of Italy, and fancied Padus was the ancient Eridanus. Besides the Venedi, the Galindæ and Sudini are here placed by Ptolomy; and Hartknoch proves, from the idolatrous worship used formerly in Prussia, that the Goths were sometime masters of the country. The Ælii and Alvaones (reckon'd by some writers as the ancient inhabitants of Prussia) were Goths.

At this day the Prussians are a kind of heterogeneous people, made up of Swedes, Polanders, Germans, and others of the neighbouring Na-

The whole country is bounded on the North with the Baltick Sea for fifty German, or two hundred English, miles together; on the East, with Lithvania and Podlachia; on the South, with Mafovia; on the West with the Vistula; which separates it from Cassubia and part of Pomeren.

The chief Rivers in it are, the Viftula, Nemeni, Cronon, (called by the Natives at this day Mimel, and near the mouth of it Russ), Nogat, Elbing, Vufer, Paffar, Alla, Pregol, Offa, Vrebnicz, Lice, and Lave. By the help of these, and the convenient havens which are every-where found upon the Baltick shore, all the commodities of the country are eafily exported, and foreign wares brought in.

The inhabitants are generally strong-body'd and long liv'd. Adam Brememfis (in his description of Denmark, and the Northern parts of Europe) tells us, the Prussians were grey-ey'd and vellow-hair'd. The same opinion the ancients had of all the Northern Nations; whence Sidonius Apollinaris speaking of the Heruli, who doubtless came out of this country, faith:

Hic glaucis Herulus genis vagatur. Inds Oceani colens recellus: Algoso prope concolor profundo.

And Aufonius, speaking of Bisfula, a Smabish Virgin taken captive by the Romans, fays of her:

Sic Latiis mutata bonis, Germana maneret. Ut facies, oculos carula, stava comis.

But fince the Prussians have mix'd themselves with other Nations, and admitted of the modifi luxury of the rest of the European countries, they are neither so healthy, nor of the same complexion, as formerly.

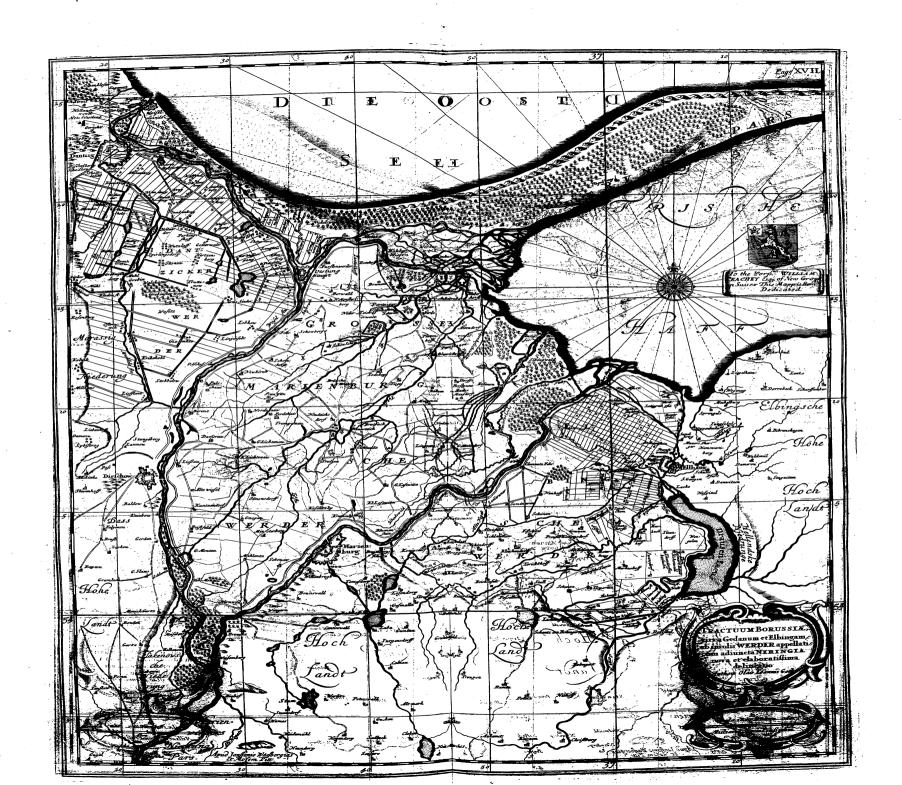
The apparel of the Prussian-Gentry is not much different from, tho not altogether fo gaudy as, that of the more Southern Nations. The Rusticks wear. after the fashion of their forefathers, long and strait coats of course wool or leather. 'Tis reckon'd an argument of more then ordinary riches, if a Yeoman be able to purchase an holiday Suit of courfe English cloth.

Tho the Venedi, as Tacitus witnesses, were the first of the Scythian race that forsook their waggons (which their ancestors were wont to live and begun to build houses; yet their succeffors are not yet arrived at any great curiofity in Architecture. Near the Viftula indeed, which is the ancient feat of the Venedi, the houses are magnificent, in comparison of the wooden huts which you meet with towards the wild confines of Lithvania. Tacitus tells us, the Phenni, who dwelt in these parts, had no other shelter from the injuries of the weather and wild beafts, then the boughs of trees twifted together. And to this day the invention is not much improved; for the rude commonalty have yet no other habitation then hovels made of stakes interwoven with rods, and cover'd with earth, at best a little fern. The many incursions which have been made into this country, upon the feveral late quarrels of the Dukes of Brandenburgh with the Polander and Swede, have forced them to raise fome Castles and Fortifications of stone; but otherwise a stone-house is as rare as a coat of English Freeze. Nor is there any greater advancement made in their lodgings; for the ancient Prussians lay on the ground, or sometimes on the skins of beafts, and these sleep on straw.

They are naturally content with spare diet, and more given to floth then gluttony or drunk-enness. The most ordinary food they have is fish; their land abounding with great store of Rivers and Lakes, to the number (as they have been formerly reckon'd by some of their Monks) of two thousand thirty and seven. They never used to eat herbs, or any manner of roots, before the Teutonick order came among them. So that, it feems not so natural to man (if we may judge of mans nature, by the actions of these men, who had never yet studyed luxury in variety of meat and drink) to feed upon the fruits of the earth; as Ariftotle, in his Occonomicks would perswade us.

The drinks used heretofore in Prussia, as well as the neighbouring Countries, were water, Mares-milk mixed (fometimes) with blood, and Mead. This last is still much in use among them; and made in fuch quantities, that they can afford to fend it into other Nations. From the Germans they have learned the art of brewing beer. They have been alwaies (and are still, both men and women) much given to drunkenness; feldome, or never, keeping holiday without a fit of it; and judging they have not made a friend welcome enough except the whole family be drunk in the entertainment.

Though the Pruffians had little use of mony among them, before the arrival of the Teutonick order, in the thirteenth Century; yet they tra-



ded with the Germans and other people long before that time, giveing furrs and hides in exchange for linen, and fuch other commodities as they needed. The chief trade they had, lay in the Electrum, or Amber, fo famous among the antients; though that was at last laid aside: the idle nation contenting it felf with the bare provision of necessaries. What this Elestrum should be, all Historians, that write of Prussia, have busied themselves to find out. The Poets feigned it to be the tears of the Heliades, deploring the harsh fate of their brother Phaeton. Some Philosophers have fancied, 'tis nothing else but the fat sweat of the Sea. Others tell us, 'tis the gum of a tree; but cannot agree what kind they should pitch upon; whether Poplar, Cedar, or Elm. Kircher is of opinion, that 'tis only a bituminous substance, which, rising from the bottome of the Sea, is toss'd to and fro by the waves, till brought to a confiftency. But no man ever that liv'd upon the Baltick, could yet observe any such Bitumen on those Seas. Besides the veins of Amber, which are found under ground, in places far distant from the Sea, do fufficiently evince the contrary. It is confef-fed that now and then 'tis met with in the Baltic Sea, and in the adjoyning Lakes and Rivers; but when this happens, we must suppose those fragments broke off from some vein under water by the violence of a flood or tempest. Mr. Hartman (a late German author, who has printed a large treatife de succino Prussico) gives this final determination of the nature of it; fince, faith he, it can neither be melted nor is malleable, 'tis impossible it should be metal; and because 'tis too solid a body to come under the species of Sulphur or Bitumen, it must needs be ranked among the kinds of precious stones. Amber or Succinum is a coagulation of Petroleum; which being of divers colours, white, yellow, red, black, &c. accordingly grows into divers fubftances. Whilft very liquid, like Oyl, it is called Petroleum; if somewhat thicker and clammier, 'tis Naphtha; if still more, it is Bitumen; but if into a hard and stony subflance; if of fuch colours it becomes white, yellow, red, black Amber; if very black, it is Gagates or Jet. In breaking the Rocks near Tangier for the Mole, they frequently find Amber growing in the clefts of the stones. Pliny tell us, twas called heretofore, by the Germans, Gleffum, or Glass, because of its transparency; and that thence the Romans called the Island where it was gathered Gleffaria, which by the Barbarians was, before Cefar Germanicus came into these Seas with histicet, named Austrania (I had rather read Austania; for the ordinary German name for Amber 15 Augsteyn, because 'tis good for the eyes.)

The Prussians, as we have faid, had little or no knowledge of the use of mony before the arrival of the Teutonick order among them, in the year 1230. These men, coming out of Germany, brought with them the coin of their Country. Among the rest of their peices of mony, the broad Bohemian Gross was long current both in Prussia and Poland. But, not judging that fmall stock they had brought with them fufficient to furnish the Country with mony, they presently begun to set up Mints and Coin peices of their own: which they did fo accurately, that most Nations have granted, that the art of coining was here first brought to perfection. Whence the Learned Sr. Henry Spelman thinks, our English word Sterling came from the Easter-lings, who coming out of Prussia, first taught the art of refining and coining purer filver in England, then before their coming had been made use of. The species of mony current at this day in Pruffia, are these:

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1. A Schilling; which contains fix pence (or Pfennings) none of which are now in use in fingle

2. A Gross; which consists of three Schillings. Twenty of these Groffes make

3. A Mark.

4. A Gulder is made of thirty Groffes.

5. A Dollar (or Thaler) is worth three Gulders. Two Dollars make

6. A Ducate; valued at nine shillings English. These are the most ordinary and proper Coins of Pruffia: though Swedish and Danish mony is current too. Some of the late Prussian writers will have the word Schilling fetch its name from one Bernhard Schilling, who first stamp'd this kind of Coin. But this fancy is confuted by Schottelius; who nevertheless is himself baffel'd in the Etymology of the word. The Gross had its name given it, because 'twas the greatest peice of mony made use of in the infancy of coinage. The lower Saxons (changing, according to their manner, the high Dutch's into t) call it a Grott; whence we have our word Great. A Mark was formerly no peculiar piece of Coin; but a certain weight of mony, worth thirty fix of the Marks now used in Prussia. So that it had not this name, as Loccenius guesses, from the German word Mark, because 'twas marked or stamped with fome particular Coin; but was only used in that Country in reckoning of mony, as we count by pounds (and marks) and the French by Livres; though neither of us have any piece of mony of that value. Gulder fignifies no more then a peice of Gold Coin. A Dollar (or Thaler. as the Dutch write it ) has its name from the German Thal, a valley or dale; because first coined at the Mines in Foachim's-dale, in the year 1517; whence for a while, instead of the word Thalerus, they used Joachimicus for a Dollar. The worth and value of every one of these are almost yearly changed, by the continual allays of brafs and copper mixt with filver; and other intrigues of state.

That the Venedi (the first inhabitants of some Language. parts of Pruffia) spoke the Slavonian tongue, is beyond all controveriy. After them, the Goths brought in a dialect of the Celtick, little differing from the German, tongue: but this wrought little change among the Pruffians, who (till the arrival of the Teutonick order) spoke, as they do still in many places, a language fundamentally the same with what the Russians, Polonians and Lithuanians now use. Grunovius indeed, a Pruffian born, is of another opinion; because the Polanders do not at all understand a Preusner, and the Lithuanians very little. But how invalid this argument is, any one may perceive, who shall confider with what difficulty an Auftrian, Lunenburger and Fleming (and how much more a Dane, German and Englishman) would discourse together. A mixture of the Slavonian and German tongues, and a revolution of (perhaps) two thousand years, must needs alter the Prussian language confiderably from what it was at

What time Pruffia, with the adjoyning Coun- Religion. tries, beganto leave off their Idolatrous worship, and to be converted to Christianity is hard to discover. Stanislaus Lubienscius, Bishop of Plockzo, thinks Andrew the Apostle first planted the Gospel in these Northern Climates. Others, more punctual in the ftory, tell us, That the fame Apostle fayl'd out of Greece by the Euxine Sea, and (coming up the Borifthenes or Dnieper) landed at Kiow, then the Metropolis of Ruffia; whence he went forward, baptizing and converting the Heathens, as far as the Baltick Sea. Some, up-



fitutions of the Church of Rome, and fleighted the Popes threats and excommunication. This neglect gave way to many Schifms and divitions in

the Prussian Church; infomuch, that the Walden-

fes, Wiclefians, and Hussites, had almost overrun the Land. However, the Teutonic Order still profeffed the Roman-catholic religion, till the days of Albert Marqueis of Brandenburgh, laft Mafter of that order, and first Duke of Prussia; who have ing (not without a great deal of blood shed) rejected the *Polish* yoke, about the year 1520, began to embrace Martin Luther's opinions, and (by his own example and authority) first perswaded the greatest part of the Teutonic order to marry; and by degrees won over the whole Country to Lutheranism. The present Elector of Brandenburgh (being himself a Calvinist) has countenanced of late Calvinism in Konigsberg, and other chief Cities of Ducal Prussia, but in Dantzick, and the other Towns upon the Viftula, which are fubject to the Crown of Poland, the people are

The fame Laws and Judicature are not observed all Prusia over. For some parts of it only, (known by the name of Prusia Regalis) are subject to the Kings of Poland, and those too enjoy several peculiar privileges and immunities: the rest (which usually goes under the name of Ducal Prusia) is immediately subject to the Elector of Brandenburgh.

The three Islands called commonly by the High Dutch Die Werder.

The chief part of the Regal Prussia lyes in the three Islands between Elbing and Dantzick; which the Germans call Die Werder, which fignifies properly fo many folid pieces of ground in the middle

of fenns and bogs.

The first and least of these, is der Dantzicher Dants Werder, or Island of Dantzick, which is seated on the North-West end of it, upon the Vistula. When, and by whom, this City was built at first. is not certainly known. Becanus thinks, twas built by the *Danes*; and from them called *Danswick* i. e. the City of the *Danes*. But this derivarion of the word has too much Dutch in it. 'Tis more probable that to the word Dan (Codan. Cdan or Gdan) was added only the Slavonian termination Scke which made Danscke or Gdanscke, changed afterwards into Dantzig. The chief part of the City (Die rechte Stadt) was built by Conrad Wallenrodt Master of the Teutonic order about the year 1390. St. Maries Church in Dantzick is the stateliest Fabrick in Prusia: having in it forty eight altars and 3722 windows. The font in it the Mafter of the Order; proteing much the Mafter of the Matter of the Matter of Culm, and auxiliary forces, in case he land of Culm, and auxiliary forces, in case was made at Antwerp, and cost 24000 Minutes of Section o these parts.

The next Island is Der Marienbursche Werder, Marienbursche the greatest of the three: which takes its name hore. from Marienburg a pleasant City on the banks of the Negat. The Castle of Marienburg was built in the year 1281. It was reckoned the strongest hold the King of Poland has, and by the Preusners fet in competition with the best forts in Christendom; according to their hobbelling verfe:

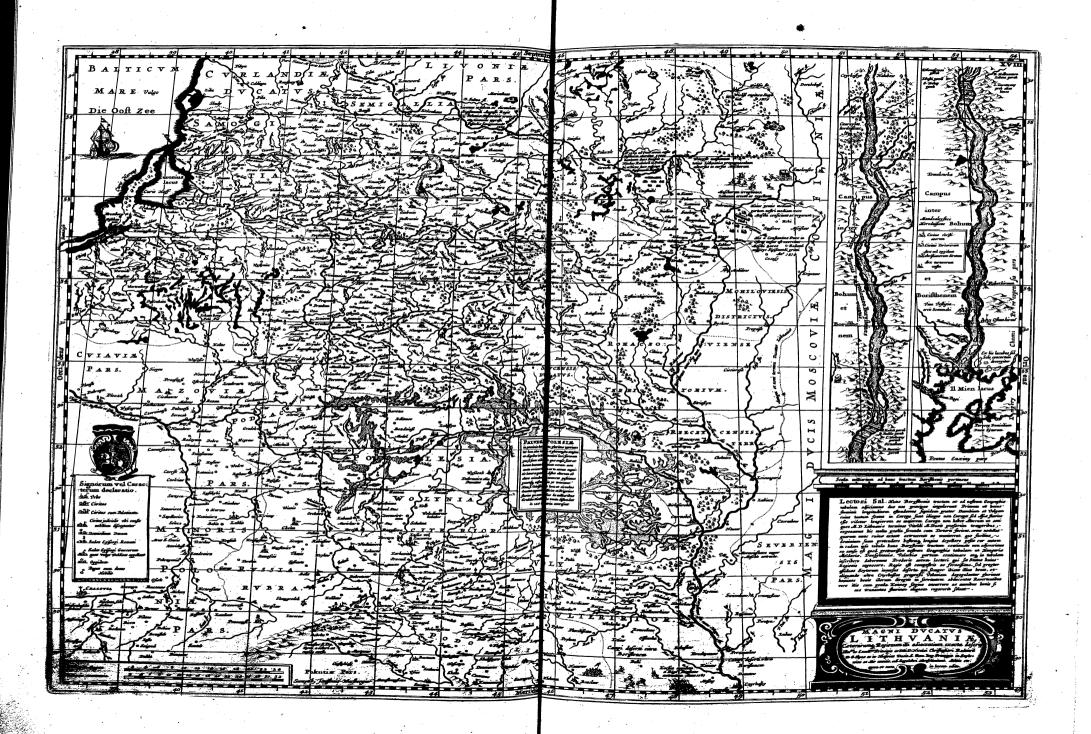
Margenburg ex luto, Offen ex Saxo, ex Marmore Mei-

And Falix Pidelarus has given this bold character

Fundamenta latent domibus camerata profundis, Firmior Arctoo mulla sub axe jacet.

This old Castle was burnt down in the late German wars, and a new one built in its place; fhort





of the former, if that deferv'd the Elogium they give it. The town it felf is but meanly built; most guages, into Culm) which fignifies a piece of firm of its houses being wood. The Inhabitants are ground among boggs, such as Culm is at this day poor and beggarly. For, though the Island be feated upon. The City was built (or rebuilt rapoor and beggan, and so that the pre-ther) by Herman de Balk, first provincial of Prusferve it from the overflowing of the Vistula; sia in the year 1232. As soon as it was sinished which is done by great banks cast up on each arm Herman de Salza, Master of the Teutonic Order, of the River. The best mead in Prussia is made gave Laws and Constitutions (Die Kulmsche Hand-

Helvecones near this place: whence Fridericus Zamelius takes the liberty to call this City Augusta Alvaonum and Alveopolis, not doubting but it had its name from these antient people. Hennebergerus more probably brings the name from the Diocess, the thirteenth of March 1678. Oehlfing, Oelfang or Eelfang, that is, a place where Eels are caught. But Conringius (a very learned professor of Physick in the University of Helmstad) with most judgment brings the word from Elff which was a common name given by the Goths lived here for fome confiderable while: though feat of Ptolomey's Alveones or Tacitus's Helvecones. of Lubeck; who prevailed with the Mailer of the Teutonic Order to fuffer it to enjoy the fame Laws fecond had granted to Lubeck. The Mafter gave them also for their arms (which the City still bears) two Crosses, and a net out of the arms of Lubeck: but in the year 1454 they delivered their laws, libertyes, City and themselves into the dominion of the King of *Poland*. The City is well the greater concourse of Merchants to Dantzig. The Country Rufticks in the neighbourhood of Elbing have as well built houses and as rich clothes as most Noblemen in Pomeren; and you can scarce here discern a Bore from a Burger by his habit. The whole Island is a level champagn Country like Holland; and as fruitful too and well peopled as any part of that Province, Amsterdam excepted.

### Prusia Regia.

He other parts of *Prusia*, more immediately fubject to the Crown of Poland, are the following Cities, all feated on the banks of the Vi-

1. Derfavia, or Dirschau; called formerly Zuder-Sau, because seated on the bank of a small river of that name, which runs into the Viftula. It was built in the year 1209; burnt 1433; and utterly destroyed 1577. So that now there is lit-tle of it to be found, but ruins.

2. Marienwerder, or the City of St. Mary in the Island, was built by Burehard Burgrave of Magdeburg (about the year 1233), who tenced it with walls and a ftrong Caftle. This City has been often in the hands of the Electors of Brandencame up and down the Vistula, they could easily spoil the whole trade of Poland.

3. Culm; an antient and famous City, giving ni might have their name from Holm (easily turn-fairest, tho he miss the mark a little. For 'tis

POLAND.

ed, according to the idiom of the Northernlanweste) for its government: a specimen of which The third Island is Der Elbingscher Werder, so antient Canons is given by Lambecius, out of an called from the City of Elbing seated in it. Pto- old Dutch Manuscript in the Emperor's Library lomey seems to place his Elveones and Tacitus his at Vienna. The City at present looks old and ruinous; but is still a Bishop's Sec. The Lutherans were permitted the exercise of their religion in private houses, by a publick edict figned and published in this City by John Malachowski, Bishop of

4. Theorn; built at the fame time with Culm, by the Knights of the Teuronic Order, for a poltagainst the Heathen Prussians; but not in the place where it now stands. Old Theorn was feated a mile West-ward from the new; where to almost to all Rivers: For 'tis certain the Gothes this day are found the ruins of an old Cattle and City. By whom, and when, new Thoorz was first it be but a meer guess to affirm that this was the founded, is not easily determined: for when in the year 1454 this part of Prussia delivered it self Elbing, as it now stands, was built about the up into the hands of the King of Poland, theold middle of the thirteenth Century by the Burgers and new Thoorn joyned interests, and made up one entire Corporation betwixt them. Whence it hapned, that the records of the new City were and Priviledges which the Emperour Friderick the neglected and loft. Theorn feems to have had its name from the German word Thor, a gate; because built by the Teutonic Order, as a gate to let in fuch forces into Prusia as they should have occasion for. Hence, the arms of Thoorn are a Castle and Gate half open. At prefent this City is the neatminion of the King of *Poland*. The City is well est and best built in *Regal Prussia*. The streets are built and very clean. There is in it great store of much broader, and the houses statelier then at number has of late been something abated by

Stroband, Burgo-master of the Town, who died in the year 1609. He built the Gynnasium here, and endowed it with a considerable revenue, for the maintenance of feveral Lecturers, and poor scholars. He founded also the Hospital and public Library; and built a-new the Town-hall, which (were it not of late out-done by the Stadtbuis at Amsterdam) might be reckoned the stateliest in Europe of its kind.

The rest of this Country (comprehended under the general name of Ducal Prussia) is subject to the Elector of Brandenburgh; and theretore, as a part of the Empire, shall be treated of in the description of Germany.

# The Great Dukedom of Lithvania.

Hence this large and noble Country Lithva-frould have its name is urreally unbecome should have its name, is utterly unknown. nia. 'Tis ridiculous to bring the word from the Latine Lituus, a hunting-horn; because forfooth the inhabitants are much addicted to hunting. Erasmus Stella, an Historian of good credit, tells us, some Prussians under the command of Litro, one of their Kings fons, came into these parts about the year 573; and called the land, after their Captains name, Litwania, or Litvania. The Polish Historians agree generally in this story; burgh; whence, commanding all the Ships that That Palamon, flying the tury of Attyla, left Rome, and came with feveral Italians into this Country, who gave it the name of La Italia; which was afterwards corrupted into Lithvania. The name to that great tract of Land which from it is Lithvanians themselves glory in this derivation called Culmigeria, or the Land of Culm. Most of of the name of their Country; and prove this the Prulsian writers will have Culmigeria to fetch ftory of Palamon true by the Roman names of its name from the Hulmigeri; antient inhabitants their Nobles; Vrsin, Column, Julian, &c. But this of these parts. And its as probable the Hulmige- etymology seems too far setch'd. Stella aims

Ec 2



certain, the Pruffians did conquer this land, and feat themselves in it; tho the additional story of Prince Litwo feems feign'd. More likely it is, that the Prussians not satisfied with their change, call'd the Country Lithvania from Litwo, which (in the ancient Prussian language) signifies a vagabond or

Antient inhahitants.

The ancient inhabitants are thought to have been the Alani; fince the Lithvanians do still retain some footsteps of the name of these people, in their Lithalani and Roxalani. But he that shall compare the account which Ammianus Marcellinus gives of the manners of the ancient Alani, with what the best Authors say of the old Lithvanians, will eafily perceive that they are not both one Nation. Their language sufficiently proves them to be of the same original with the Prussians; and what that is, we told you be-

Alteration of Gonern-

About the year 1235 Ringeld (fon of Gimbut, of the posterity of Palamon) is faid to have first taken upon him the title of Great Duke of Lithvania. In the year 1319, Gedimin (who first built Vilna) refused to pay homage to the Russian; and entring Novogrod with an army, took Volodimir, and made all Volhinia swear fealty to the Magistracy of Lithvania. How large the Dukedom is, may appear from the vast territories he left to each of his feven fons at his death. To Montvid he gave Kiernova and Slomin; To Narimund, Pinsko, Mozyr and part of the Province of Volodimir; To Olgierd, Creve and the Country beyond as far as Berefine; To Kieystut, Samooitia and the territories of Troce, Lida, Upide and Subsylvania; To Coriat, Novogrod and Volkowiski; To Lubart Volodomir and Volhinia; To his youngest fon Favnut, Vilna, Osmia, and Braslaw; designing him for Great Duke. But soon after, when the Tartars begun to insest Volhinia and Kiow, Favnut was deposed, and his brother Olgierd made Great Duke in his place. He in the year 1331, falls upon the Tartars, and in a short time makes himself Master of Podolia, which they had kept for fome years. About the fame time Demetrius, Duke of Moscowy, sent an Ambassador into Lithuania, to demand a restitution of all those Provinces which formerly belong'd to the Dukedom of Russia. The Great Duke immediately upon his arrival commits him to close custody; and marching forthwith in the head of his army towards Moscowy surprised the Duke in his Palace, and forced him to accept of a peace upon this condition; That for the future, the bounds of Lithuania should reach as far as Mosco and the river Ugra. When Uladiflaus Jagello was chosen King of Poland, in the year 1386, he promifed, that from thence forward the Great Dukedom of Lithuania should be annexed to that Crown. At the fame time the Lithvanian and Russian Nobility took an oath of allegiance to the King and Queen of Poland: which was repeated in the years 1401 and 1414. But this obligation they afterwards shook off. For, when the Polanders desired to joyn Volbinia, Podolia, and some other Provinces of Russia, to their own Kingdom; the Lithuanians (loath to part with fo fair possessions) opposed them with that vehemence, That for feveral years there was nothing but continuall skirmishes between the two Nations. At last, in the year 1566, differences begun to be composed; which were finally determined A. D. 1569 by articles drawn up, and subscribed to by both parties, in the presence of several Ambaffadors of other Nations. The principle Articles agreed upon were these: That the Lithuanians should for the future disclaim all right and title to the Provinces of Podlachia and Volhinia, and the Palati-

nate of Kiow; That they should never by themselves elect a Great Duke, but upon a vacancy repair to the place whither they should be summon'd by the Archbi-(hop of Gnesna as Interrex of Poland; That in every such election the Lithuanian and Polish Nebility (bould have equal power in giving of voices; That whoever by a majority of voices of both Nations Bould be elected King of Poland, should at the same time be pronounced. Great Duke of Lithuania; That the election sould al ways be had in some place near the confines of both Countries; That the Parliament Should fit in Poland and Lithuania by turns, &c. In the year 1654, the Moscovite made many and terrible incursions into Lithuania; which were carried on with that fuccess, that A. D. 1655, he took Vilna. This hold he kept till the King of Poland (having made peace with the Swede, who oppressed him on the other hand) drave him out, and made him retreat as far as the confines of Moscovy. However, the war ceased not till, in January 1667, a truce for thirteen years was agreed on upon these conditions: That Polockz, Vitepski, Duneburg and the bi-ther Liefland Should return to the Polander: Provided, that Nevel, Vielis and Sebisch be excepted from the Palatinates of Polockz and Vitepski; That the Moscovite should retain Smolensko, Sevir and all the Ukrain beyond Boristhenes; That Kiow after two years should be restored to the Crown of Poland : &c.

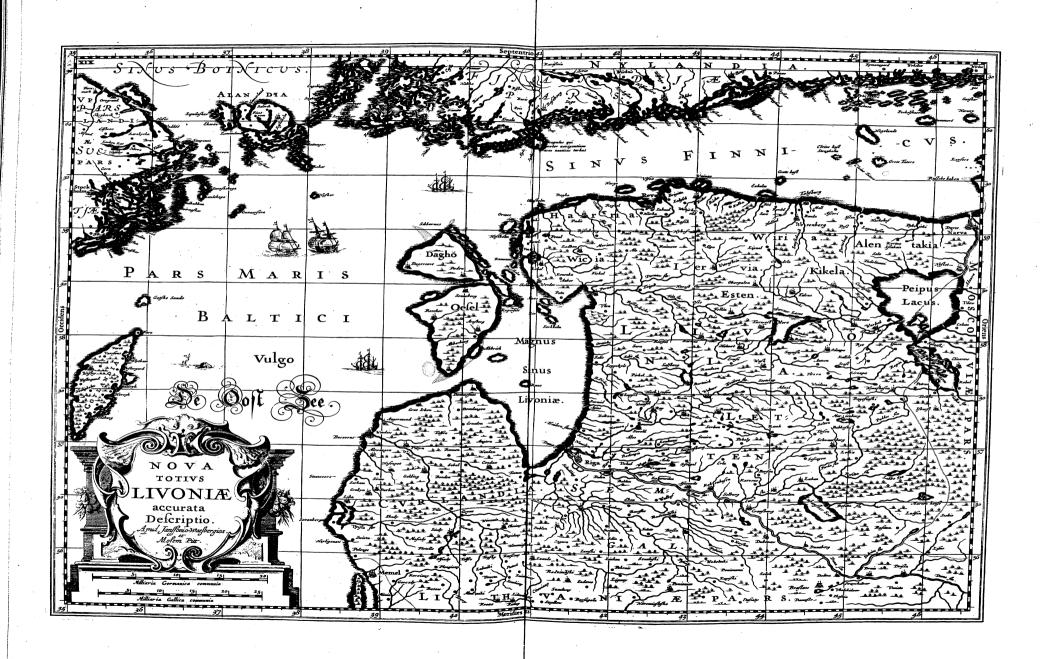
The Country is full of woods and Lakes; Soil which yeild good store of Venison and fish. The Forrests also afford them great quantities of honev and pitch. The land is tolerably fruitful; but the extreme cold too often spoils their har-

The greatest trade of Lithvania lies in Pitch, Commo Tar, and Timber: which is transported into Holdities, land, and other foreign Nations. For these they receive in falt and Wines. For all other necessaries they are well enough provided; being well stockt with great herds of Cattel (though they are not so large as in Germany and other their neighbouring Countries) and confiderable flocks of sheep. Besides, the woods furnish them with Ermins, Sables, and all manner of furs, to defend them from the (otherwise intolerable) sharpness of the air.

The Lithuanians feem to have natures propor- Tempor tionate to their quality: for the Nobles are as the the proud and domineering, and the Commonalty as fneaking and mean spirited, here as in any part of Europe. The reason of such inequality of tempers, proceeds from the unreasonable flavery that Landlords force their Tenants to undergo. If you have but a good train of attendance, you may uncontrolably plunder any peafant's house in the Land: and, if you please, give him a kicking into the bargain. He daresnot open his mouth; except to give you thanks for giving over when you are weary. They are bound to serve the Lord of the Mannor five or six days in the week; and if he spares them (as is usually) munday, they must work on funday for themselves. If any ask them a reason why they labour that day; they will readily reply, Ought we not to eat on Sundays, as well as other days? In their wars with Poland, they gave a fad teftimony of their barbarous cruelty (the usual attendant of a low spirit), by denying quarter to all Captives, ripping up women with child, murdering of infants, &c. They are perfidious to their

Prince, and regardlefs of oaths and promifes.

Before *Uladiflaus Jagello* brought great numbers of them into *Poland*, and there clad them with woollen, and put shoes on their feet, the Lithvanians knew no other clothing, then the raw hides of beafts, linnen, and the inner bark of the Linden-time The Nobles indeed wore



cloth; but their clothes were brought to them ready made out of other Nations. The

wheat, not winnowed, nor thresh'd. This they call Duonos, a gift: (for the fame reason that the Polanders call bread Bozydar, and the Germans Gottes-gab, the gift of God) and no proverb is more ordinary in the mouthes of the Lithvanians

Dieva dave dantes, Doli duonos, i.e. God that gave teeth, will give bread.

The rest of their diet is flesh, herbs, and roots:

of which they have plenty.

The most general drink of the Country, is a kind of Brandy, made of Corn. Besides this, they have some beer, and a fort of mead, boyl'd with Hops; which is kept fometimes an hundred years together in Noblemen's houses. Of late there has been brought hither great quantities of Spanish and French wines, from Konigsberg, and other places near the Baltick Sea.

The Lithvanians generally (as well in Cities as Villages) speak the Russian language: and write all pleadings and proceedings of Courts-judicature in that tongue. However there is a great mixture of Latin words in their talk; which feems to confirm the story of Palamon. So for Ignis they say ugnis; unda, wanda; aer, eras; sol, saule; mensis, menuo; dies, diena; ros, rasa, Deus, Diewas, vir, viras, &c. Besides, they have many Polish words; though these two languages are not originally the fame. The Latin tongue is as common here as in Poland; and you shall not meet a Lithvanian (from a Duke to a plowman) that cannot give you an answer in that language. 'Tis probable the Greeks first taught them how to write; for they call letters Goomata, Fedupara: unless perhaps they had them more immediately from the Russians, whouse the same word.

No Nation in Europe has been more befotted with Idolatry then Lithvania. Among the rest of their false Gods they (as well as the antient Egyptians, Greeks, Romans and Indians) were great worshippers of serpents: and many of them continued fo till within these few years. Of which Sigismund, Baron of Herberstein (in Comment. rer. Muscovit. P. 84) tells us this memorable story: 'Returning (fays he) lately from Masovia, at Troki (a small Town about eight English miles from Vilna) mine host acquainted me that that year he had chanced to buy a hive of bees of one of these serpent-worshippers, whom he with much ado had perswaded to betake himself to the worship of the true God, and to kill his adder. Within a while after coming that way "he found the poor fellow miferably tortur'd and deformed, his face wrinkled, his mouth awry, 'ως. demanding the cause of his misery, he received this answer from him: That this judgment was inflicted on him for killing his God, and that he was like to suffer heavier toments if he did not return to his former worship. Nay to this day here are too great footsteps of this Idolatry:
for in many Villages (both in Lithvania and Prafile) ha) you shall meet with poor Bores that keep Adders in their houses, to which they (though protune will befall them if these Laria take any harm. Besides, the antient Lithvanians had an Idol calledby them Percune, to whom they kept a contimual fire burning, with as much caution and di-

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ligence as ever the Vestal fire was kept at Rome. For, if the Waidelot (or Priest that was to attend ready made out or other reactions. The common people are not yet for much civilized, the Altar) flould happen to let the fire out, he was fure to dy for the three three were performed in remembrance of *Kiern*, one of their Princes, on the top of a high hill near Dziewaltow. These and many other superstituons they feem to have borrowed from the Romans, who came into this country under the conduct of Palamon. Hence they used to burn their dead; expecting (faith Cajalowicz, part. I. Hift. Lithro. lib.5. p. 140. ) a refurrection out of the ashes at the coming of a strange God to judge the whole earth from the top of one of their mountains. From these Idolatrous practises they were first converted to Christianity by Vladislaus Jagello, their Great Duke; who A.D. 1386 upon his marriage with Hedvig Queen of Poland turned Christian, and was baptized at Cracow by John Bishop of that See. He is faid to have been a very pious and zealous Prince, and exceeding diligent in bringing over the whole Dukedom of Lithvania to the Christian religion. At the first he met with no fmall opposition: but when the King had cut down their tall trees (the Temples of their Heathenish Gods) and no mischief besell him, the people begun to think their Idols would never take this affront, if able to revenge themfelves; and therefore they were refolved to liften to their Princes advice. Whereupon, the King immediately built a Cathedral, and founded a Bishoprick, at Vilna; and the Queen furnished seven parish Churches in the neighbourhood with Chalices, vestments, and all other necessaries for divine fervice. The Russians at that time (as most of them are still) were members of the Greek Church: fo that the King thought good to forbid marriage with a Russ that would not conform to the Church of Rome. At this day many Lithvanians are of the Greek Church, tho more of the Roman. In Vilna, and feveral other great Towns, vast numbers of the Inhabitants are Lutherans.

The whole Dukedom is divided into ten Palatinates; the Metropolis and chief of which is Vilna. The next is the Palatinate of Troki; 3. Min-

sko; 4. Novogrod; 5. Brefle; 6. Volhinia; 7. Kiow; 8. Mieciflaw; 9. Vitebsk; 10. Polosko.
Vilna (called by the Inhabitants Vilenski, by the Germans die Wilde) has its name from the river upon which 'tis feated. The houses are generally low and mean; all of wood, excepting only in some streets where Merchants of other nations, that refort hither for trade, have built themfelves more then ordinary gentile ones of stone. Most of the Churches are of stone; some of wood. The fuburbs are not built here as at other Cities in Europe, but round the walls in a confused and diforderly manner; every man placing his house (which is nothing elfe but a wooden booth) where he pleafes. The citizens are exceeding poor and idle, flaves to their Nobles and their belly. They are taken notice of for great lovers of onions and garlick; which kind of diet (help'd by their fmoaky houses) blinds half of them before they arrive at any confiderable age. Their excessive intemperance in drinking, breeds continual quarrels among them. It a stranger be kill'd in any such broil, the murderer pays only fixteen dollars as a mulct. If a Lithvanian be flain, and the murderer fly; 'tis ufual to preferve the dead corps embalmed till they can apprehend fessed Christians) pay a more then ordinary su-perstitious respect, and sancy some great missfor-line mills. Christians and sancy some great missfor-the significance whom they cannot condemn with-sum some state of the sum of th There is not one public hospital in the whole City; though itstands in more need of such a provision then any place in Europe; if we might

judge by the fwarms of beggars every street affords. The only peice of neat building is the Monatterv of Bernardine Monks, all of hewn stone. The Mosevian company of Merchants have also a confiderably handsome structure built for a repository of Furrs, Ermines, and other rich merchandise brought from Mosev. The great Dukes Palace has nothing of note in it, but the armory, which is admirably surnished with all sorts of arms and armour, considering that Lithvania it self affords no mines of bras or iron. About two English miles from Vilna the great Duke has another Palace (called from its situation Wersupa that is, near the mater) built by Sigismund King of Poland, all of wood, and beautifyed with a Park, and pleasant orchards, and gardens.

The rest of the Cities of Lithvania have little in them observable, save that they give titles to Palatines and Dukes. What numbers there are of these last may be easily guess'd by what is reported of Vitolius once Great Duke, That be had no lefs then fifty Dukes at once in bis army.

# Samogitia

THis country has its name from its fituation, which is low and wet; Samogitz, in the language of the inhabitants, fignitying a marfty ground: Whence the Moscovite calls it Samotzkalienla.

It is bounded on the North with Liefland; on the East and South with the great Dukedom of Lithvania; on the West with the Baltie sea and some parts of Prussia.

A great part of the country is continually overflown with rivers and Lakes, unpaffable but in a frost. The rest of it is full of woods, which afford good store of hony, purer and better then any in Lithvania or Liestand.

The inhabitants differ little from the Lithvanians either in manners, habit, or language. They are fottifhly ignorant, grofly superfittious and easy to be imposed upon. They use no plough in tilling their ground, but dig it up with spaces or sticks, as it is usual in some parts of Moscoy, When one of their governours, having observed how far his countrymen were outdone in their husbandry by other nations, endeavoured to teach them the art of plowing, it chanced that for two years after their crop was not so rich as formerly it had been; whereupon the people attributing the miscarriage to the new device, grew so enraged, that the governour was glad to decry the experiment for fear of an infurrection.

When Uladislaus Jagello had converted the greatest part of Lithvania, he endeavoured to bring the Samogitians to the Christian faith. In pursuance of this resolution he goes himself into this country and (burning up their hallowed groves, and destroying the serpents and other creatures they worshipped) with threats and promifes made them vow to abandon their former Idolatry, and worship the true God. And for fear that when his back was turn'd they might relapse into their former heathenism, he founded a Bishoprick at Mzdniki: endowing it with a revenue sufficient for the maintenance of a Bishop and twelve Prebends, who were to officiate at fo many parish Churches in and about the City. Howbeit, the good King was not fo fuccesful in his undertaking, nor his fucceffours fo vigilant in the profecution of his defigns, but that to this day many poor ignorant Idolaters may be found in the defart parts of this country. These (like the Lithvanians spoken of before) worship a four footed ferpent, about three hands long, called in

their tongue Givofit. Without one of these houshold gods you shall scarce find a family. If any mischief befalls them, they think 'tis because the little deity has not been well attended. Another piece of heathenish superstition is still rether piece of heathcash as the following manner: About the latter end of October they have a general rendezvous of men, women, and children who bring with them to the place appointed, loaves of bread and vessels full of beer. These they fet on a table spread with hay. That done they bring out a young heifer, a boar and a fow a cock and hen, with other fuch cattle and poultry as the house affords, in pairs male and semale When things are thus in readiness, out comes an old Priest or Wizard, who, mumbling over a few hard words, gives the facrifice a blow with a stick, which stroke is seconded by the whole company till the heifer be dead and beat to pieces. Whilft this ceremony lasts, they cry; This oblation of thanksgiving we make thee O Ziemiennik (fo they call the teigned god) for that it hath pleafed thee to preserve us from all the evils of the year past; and we beseech thee to protest and defend us for the future from fire, sword, pestilence, and all our enemies. After this, they take a little of every difh they have provided and put it in four corners of the house, and in the ground, crying aloud, Accept O Ziemiennik our offerings, eat with us and be merry. The folemnity thus over, they frend the rest of that day in feasting and drunkenness.

There is no City or great Town in Samogitia of any confequence. Mzdniki is a poor and despicable City: all the rest scarce merit the name of villages.

Lithvania and this Province have all along been sharers in the same fortune and change They were both at once subject to the Russian at once overrun by the Teutonic Order; and at once converted from Idolatry and subjected to the Crown of Poland by Vladislaus Jagello.

# Livonia

Ivonia, or Liefland, is bounded on the East with Ranffia; on the West, with the Bultic sa; on the North, with the Finland-bay; on the south, with Samogitia and some part of Lithvania. The length of it is about 500 English miles and the breadth near 160.

The country is generally plain and fruitful, abounding with corn and hony: fome parts of it are fenny, full of Lakes and rivers.

The many conquests this Land has suffered have made its inhabitants a medly of Moscowies, Swedes, Danes, Polanders and Germans. But the last have the greatest share in the country; whence the generality fixed, High, Duck

the generality fpeak High-Dutch.

The common people are used as hardly here as in Poland or Lithrania: and the Nobility lord it as much. Drunkenness and gluttony are vices the Lieslanders are generally addicted to, from the greatest Lord to the meanest peafant. The Bores would be hard put to 'to get a living, considering the untolerable drudgery they undergo; if they had not the priviledge of hunting hare (of which they have great plenty in these pars, white in winter, and brown in summer), soxes, bears, and other kinds of venision.

"Tis agreed upon by all Authors, that Liefland was first annexed to the Crown of Poland by Sigifmund Augustus; though the story is told different ways. Kojalowicz tells us, "That William Finglenburg, Master of the Liefland Order of "Knighthood, upon his turning Lutheran had frequent quarrels with William Archbishop of "Riga", whom he accussed, at a session of the

"Nobility at Winden, of a conspiracy of betrav-"ing Curland into the hands of Albert Duke of "Pruffia, and the rest of Liestand to Sigismund "King of Poland, his kinfman. Upon this pre-"rence, he immediately enters the Archbishop's "territories with an army, and takes him prisoner. "King Sigismund, hearing this, wages war with Liefland, and A. D. 1557 conquers it. But the reasons of this war seem to be grounded upon better pretentions then thefe. For (though it be true that there arose many skirmishes between the Archbishop and the Master of the Order, rouching points of religion, yet) during Furstenburg's government Ivan Duke of Moscowy, and not Sigismund King of Poland, overrun and lav walt the greatest part of Liefland. Against whom Gothard Ketler, Furstenburg's successour, requested the aid of King Sigifmund; who quickly beat the Moscovian out of his holds, and created Gothard Duke of Curland, annexing the rest of Liestand to his own dominions. But he found this country was cafilier conquer'd then kept. For the Reva-lians, finding themselves unable to withstand the dayly incursions of the Moscovians, committed their land to the protection of Eric King of Sweden. Whereupon, this King thought his title to Liefland was as good as the Polanders: efpecially, fince Ferdinand the Emperour had given him the fole charge of defending it. Upon these pretentions he prefently routed the Poles out of Habful, Lehale, Parnow, and other places, and put into them garrifons of his own. Besides the Polib interest received at the same time another satal blow upon this occasion: John Duke of Finland married Katherine fifter to the King of Poland, to whom he lent 80000 (fome fay 124000) dollars, upon a mortgage of the castles of Wittenstein, Karchise, Frichate, Helmult, Ermise, Ruja and Bortwie, all in Liestand. Returning into Sweden he was accused by King Eric his brother of high treason in offering to make a confederacy (as he call'd it ) with Sigismund Augustus King of Poland without his confent. In this rage the King robs his brother of all the castles, and takes them into his own hand: not without the pretence of being more able to defend them from the fury of the Moscovite. Not long after, upon the death of Eric King of Sweden and Sigismund King of Poland, the Duke of Moscovy with irresistable force created the great Duke of Holftein King of Liefland. When the Kings of Sweden and Poland perceived matters brought to this pass, they thought it high time to lav afide all petit animofities between their two Kingdoms and to joyn forces against their common enemy the Moscowite: fearing lest otherwise whilst they two stood quarrelling for each a shell, he should fnatch away the fish. And indeed this confederacy prov'd very fuccessful to the Swede; who, in the year 1580, rctook many strong holds from the Moscovite: as, Lode, Lehale, Habfal, Narwe, the Province of Wicki, Wittenstein, Carelogrod, &c. Steven King of Poland fearing left, if the Swede went on with the fame fuccess and vigour he begun with, he would bring all Liefland to his own beck, claps up a peace with the Moscovite, unknown to the King of Sweden, upon these conditions: That the Moscovite should restore all the places he had taken in Lithuania; That, on the other hand, King Stephen should reflore to the Duke of Moscowy Vielikoluk and some other forts he had taken in these wars. After this, when Sigimund fon of John the third King of Sweden, was, pon the death of Stephen, elected King of Poland, the Poles admitted him upon this condition, That

Sweden could not by any means be perfwaded to grant this request. When he was deposed from his Kingdom there arose bloody wars between the King of Poland and Charles IX. whom the Swedes had fet up King in his place. These Gustavus Adolphus continued, and in them overrun almost all Liestand; till in the year 1629, a truce was made for fix years upon these terms: That in the mean time the King of Sweden should enjoy all he had won. This truce was again renewed for 26 years more, A.D. 1635. by the mediation of Ambassadours from the Kings of England and France, and the States of the United Provinces. In the year 1654, whilst a great part of Lithvania was laid wast by the Moscovite, Charles Gustavas King of Sweden, before the 26 years were expired. proclaimed war against the King of Poland, alledging, among other things, as a reason for his proceedings, That the Polish Ambassadour at Stockbolm had protested against his succession to the Crown of Sweden. At the beginning the fortune of the war went much on his fide; but within a short while the Danes making incursions into Sweden, forced him to quit Poland, and be more concern'd to defend what he had at home, then to feek for new conquests abroad. However the war still continued till A. D. 1660. when, upon the death of Charles Gustavus, peace was established between the two Kingdoms at Oliva, a Monastery near Dantzic, of which these are some of the Articles: That John Casimir King of Poland Should for ever renounce all pretensions to the Kingdom of Sweden and Principality of Finland; That he hould only challenge the title of King of Sweden for his life, but not make use of it in any of his letters to the Swedish King; That he should deliver up to the Swedes all that part of Liefland which lyes beyond the river Duna, and disclaim all right and title to Esten and Oesel and whatever on this side the Duna was in the hands of the Swedes during the truce; That the King of Poland should still keep the southern Liefland, in which are reckoned Duneburg, Rositen, Lu-

zen, Marienhusen, &c. This country was long fubject to Paganism and Idolatry; until about the year 1158 it begun to be frequented by Merchants from Lubeck who got leave of the inhabitants to build a finall Chappel in an Island upon the Duna (thence called Kircholm) for the exercise of Christian worship. Afterwards Menard a Monk of Segeberg was confecrated Bishop of Liestand by the Archbishop of Bremen, and fent over by the Merchants to propagate Christianity in these parts. His seat was at Uxkel a small village upon the Duna, not far from Riga. Bertholdus, a Monk of Bremen, of the order of St. Paul, succeeded him in his Bishoprick. He was the first founder of Riga, whither he removed his See: but lived not long to enjoy it there. For endeavouring to promote Christianity more by the sword then spirit, he was overcome and flain by the Pagans. Albertus, Bertholdus's immediate fuccessour, fortifyed Riga, and made it a City. That done, he joyned himself to the order of the sword bearers (an order of Knighthood confirmed by Pope Innocent the third about the year 1204) hoping thereby to be better able, then his predecessor had been, to oppose the rage of the Heathen. Not long after, when this order was changed into the Teutonic order, the Bishop of Riga, and the rest of his society subjected themselves to the Teutonic Order of Prussia; The master of which had power given him to appoint a Provincial of Liefland. On the other hand, the Pruffian Bishops of Culm, Pomesen, he foould annex all that part of Liefland which was and Sambland, did (though not at the tame time, and sambland, did (though not at the tame time, and the tame t Sigismund the third coming to he Crown of the Bishop of Riga, making him an Archbishop

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of Warme, as having never been subject to the Teutonic Order, would not yield to be reckoned a member of the Province of Riga. In this state the Church of Liefland continued for a long time, till (in the year 1513) William Plettenberg, the XLI Provincial of Lie fland, bought off all homage to the Teutonic Order in Prussia, and was himself made absolute Prince of Liestand. His fuccessors lived and injoyed their dominions in peace till the days of Sigismund Augustus King of Poland: but afterwards (what with foreign and domestic wars, and the continual incursions of the Moscovite, Polander, Swede, and Dane) the Country was brought to be a meer medly of men and religions. At this day those parts that are subject to the Danes and Swedes do generally profess the Lutheran religion. Most of the subjects of the King of Poland adhere to the Church of Rome, though some are Lutherans. In some parts of Esten the poor ignorant Rusticks are half Pagans.

Liefland was formerly divided into two parts only, Letten and Esten: to which the order of the fword bearers added Curland. Somehave divided the whole Country into fix parts, Curland, Semigal, Eften, Letten, Harland, and Virland: but Semigal is no more then a Province of Curland, and Harland and Virland parts of Esten. Of these, Curland is immediately subject to its own Duke: who nevertheless pays homage to the King of Poland. Some parts also of Letten (which go under the name of South Liefland) are, fince the

treaty at Oliva, in that Kings possession. The Curoni, antient inhabitants of Curland and Semigal, are thought by some to be the same with the Caryones mentioned by Ptolomev. There is, not far from Windaw, a fmall village which ftill bears their memory in its name: being by the inhabitants to this day called Curon. The most notable places in it are: 1. Mitaw, the feat of the Dukes of Curland, upon the bank of the river Mauss; taken by Gustavus Adolphus in the year 1621, but restored A. D. 1629. The Town is but mean and inconfiderable, but the Caftle magnificently rebuilt by some of the late Dukes. 2. Windaw, or Winden, (as the Germans write it, though the inhabitants call it Kies ) feated on the mouth of the river Windaw; whence it has its name. Here formerly was the residence of the Provincials of Liefland, afterwards the general Parliament, or great Council, of Curland had their fessions in this City; which made it exceeding populous. At this day there is little appearance of its antient fplendor: nor is it frequented by any but a few Dutch Merchants, who are here laden with Tar, Pitch, and Wax. 'Tisa mistake very ordinary among the historians that write of this Country, to confound this City with Wenden in Letten: tellingus, that this too is called by the Polanders Kies. And the old Dutch fea-carts mention a kind of Castle with three towers upon the mouth of the Windaw; but never take notice of of any sea-port-Town in this place. 3. Pilten or Piltyn; the feat of the Bishop of Curland, built by Waldemar King of Denmark A. D. 1219.

The fouthern, or Polish Liefland contains only a few fmall Towns or villages; among which there is nothing worth taking notice of but Duneburg, a Castle (as its name intimates) seated on the river Duna.

# Volhinia, Podolia, &c.

Hough the *Polifb* dominion reached for-merly a confiderable way beyond the *Nieper* or Boristhenes, taking within its precincts the ter-

and themselves his Suffragans. Only the Bishop ritories of Kiow and Braclaw (which go under the general name of the Ukrain, spoken of before; yet, fince the treaty ratifyed between the Grand Scienior and the King of Poland in the year 1677, the whole Country of the Cofacks was delivered into the hands of the Turks: and the hither Vol. binia is at this day the outmost bounds of the Kingdom of Poland.

Walachia too and Moldavia were by Uladiflaus Tagello annexed to the Crown of Poland; but, foon after his death, his fon Casimir lost them both back again to the Turks. For, when by reason of the continual trouble he had in defending Pruffia against the Teutonic Order he could nor possibly succour those parts, the Palatine of Walachia struck up a peace with Mahomet upon condition of paying a yearly tribute of 2000 Crowns. Since that time the Palatines of Walachia have fometimes fworn fealty to the Turks, fometimes to the Polanders; but kept their word with neither. Several of the Kings of Poland have been in a condition of repossessing themselves of these parts; but, fearing to engage in a war with fo potent an Enemy as the Grand Seignior for fo mean a stake, they have rather chose to resign them quietly and fuffer him still to enjoy them upon condition: That the Turk Should constitute no Vicegerent in these their neighbouring Provinces but fuch as was lineally descended from the Dukes of Moldavia, and consequently of a Polish flock: nor Should demand any arbitrary, but a certain fix'd and determin'd tribute. But these priviledges the Poles have now loft; infomuch that the Turk is grown absolute Lord of the Country, and governs it by

whom, and how he pleafes. But these two Countryes could not fatisfy the the Great Turk; who found an occasion to pick a quarrel with the King of Poland, whom he knew himself able to conquer. Wherefore, in the year 1672, advancing further into this Kings dominions with a vast army, he took Camienec the best fortress in the Kingdom; and had marched further into the very heart of the Nation, had he not been stopt with proposals of peace from King Michael upon these terms: That the Polanders should quit all title to Podolia, and refign it wholly to the Turk; That with Podolia they should also furrender all pretenfions to the Ukrain; That they should pay yearly to the Grand Seignior a tribute of 22000 ducares; &c. These conditions (proposed and ratifyed by the King alone, without the approbation of the Parliament) were looked upon by the whole Nation as too dishonourable to be observed. Wherefore, 'twas refolved, they should endeavour to the outmost to recover bravely what their King had fo cowardly parted with Accordingly, towards the latter end of the year 1673, they proclaimed war against the Turk, which was carried on with good fuccess under the conduct of John Sobieski (the present King of Poland) their then valorous General: who on the 11 of November, discomfitted the Turkish army, and retook the Castle of Chotim. After many more bloody engagements, in a war of feveral years continuance, the peace was at last concluded in November 1676 upon these, and some other conditions: That the Lipec-Tartars sould be permitted to remove their goods and families into Podolia, and there live subject to the Turk; That the Ukrain Should remain in the hands of the Grand Seignior, That Polish Garrisons should be put into Niemierow and Kallik, and the Baffaw of Camieniec have nothing to do there till matters were adjusted at the convention of Ambassadours at Porte; That Pawolocz and Bialocerkiew should remain entire in the possession of the Polander; That the resignation of Podolia should be debated by the Ambassadours at

L Porte; That in all places taken by the Turks the a little more then ordinary in commendation of Christians should enjoy the free exercise of their religion; &c. These articles were read and ratifyed in the Parliament of Poland the 22 day of Februa-1) A.D. 1677. Since which time the Great Turk has not answered the expectation of the King of Poland in refigning the Countries he had taken. Podolia is doubtless worth seeking after (and too good to be parted with upon fleight terms by those who, having made themselves Masters of ir by a fair conquest, are able to keep their hold) if what Maginus reports of it be true: That 'tis fo fruitful, that in one night the grafs will hide a rod, and

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in a few days a plough. Volhinia is as well worth defending as Podolia regaining; being a fruitful and plenteous Counry, exceedingly well stock'd with corn, sheep, Timber, fish, Hony, &c. Places of greatest note in it, are: 1. Luceoria or Lufuc, a Bishop's See, first founded by Ludowic King of Poland and Hungary, about the year 1374. 2. Olyka, a feat of some of the Lithvanian Dukes: among whom John formerly Duke of this place and Nieswiese ( with his brother Nicolas Radziwil, Marshal of the great Dukedom of Lithvania) was made a Prince of the Empire of Germany in the Diet at Augspurg A. D. 1547. 3. Oftrog, once the feat of Dukes, to whom a great part of this Country was immediately subject: but that line is of late utterly extinct.

# The Leffer Poland.

THe Lesser Poland lyes on the fouth of the Greater, from some part of which it is separated by the Warta, from others by the Pileza. It is divided in the middle by the Vistula (upon which are feated most of its great Towns) and contains in it three Palatinates, of Cracow, Sendomir, and

This Province (as all Poland has formerly been) is very woody; which heretofore occasioned for many barbarous robberies as were usually committed under the shelter of their Forests. Infomuch that, in the year 1450, Casimir called an assembly of the Nobles of the Lesser Poland only to confult of fome means to suppress the intolerable thieveries practifed among the generality of them, the Nobility not excepted. But, because many of the Grandees of Poland were not nour. at that time fatisfyed with this King's title to the frown, nothing could be effectually enacted his Authority: fo that, for a long time Rapines and Murders were encreased rather then diminished. For by these delays of justice the tifyed the mountain Zebrace near Oswenskim, and feveral other places; whither fuch armies of Ruffians continually flocked, as could not afterwards be suppressed without a deal of bloodshed and

hazard of the whole Country. Cracow (the Metropolis of this Province and the whole Kingdom of Poland) is seated on a tocky bank of the Vistula. 'Tis said to have a had its name from one Cracus, Gracus, or Gracebus, whom the Polanders (so they themselves say, though the Bohemian writers will needs make him one of their Princes) fet over them as foon as they grew weary of the twelve Palatines, who took the government into their hands upon the death of Lechus the first. Others think it the fame with Ptolomey's Carodunum, corrupted into Cracope. This City (as 'tis the largest, so it) is the best built of any one in Poland. Cromer sets

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his own Country. The houses are for the most part of free-stone, and four or five stories high; but covered with boards instead of slat. There are in it a confiderable company of Italian and German Merchants, who bring in fuch foreign wares as the Country stands in need of. It confifts (like London and Paris ) of three parts: 1. Cracom, properly fo called, or the antient City: 2. Cazimiria, joyned to the rest by a wooden bridge cross the Vistula: 3. Stradomia, which Iyes between Cracon and the bridge. The King's Palace is feated on the top of an high hill; whence it overlooks both City and Country. 'Twas rebuilt in the magnificent posture it now stands by Sigifmund the Elder; who added the gallery on the north fide, from whence you have one of the best prospects in Europe. The University of Cracon was first begun by Casimir the Great, finished by Vladislaus Jagello, in performance of the last will and testament of his Queen Hedwig, and had its priviledges confirmed to it by Pope Vrban. In the year 1549; the scholars of Cracow by a general consent left the University (upon an affront put on them by the Magistrates of the City, who refused to execute justice upon the fervants of Andrew Czarnkowski, when in a quarrel they had flain a great number of students), and dispersed themselves into several parts of Germany; whence returning Lutherans, they spread thereform'd opinions all *Poland* over, and got great numbers of profelytes. Upon the first planting of Christianity in this Kingdom (Miecislaus the first, who begun his reign in the year 964) Cracow was made an Archbishoprick. But, within a hundred years after, Lampert Zula refusing to receive his Pall from the Pope of Rome as his predecessors had done before him, it degenerated into a Bishonrick. Afterwards (in the reign of Boleslaus the chaft, which begun A. D. 1226) a contest arifing between Fuo Bishop of this Diocess and the Bishop of Vratiflaw, about precedency, the Bishop of Cracow, upon his submissive appeal to the See of Rome, was again restored to the dignity of an Archbishop: which only lasted during his life. At this day the Bishops of Cracow wear an Archbishop's Pall, set richly with jewels; which is the only relique they have of their antient ho-

The next Palatinate of the Leffer Poland, is that Sendomir. of Sendomir. The City is feated on the bank of the Viftula; and fortifyed with walls and a Castle. both built by Casimir the Great: who afterwards dyed of a furfet, by eating too freely of the fruits Robbers were come to that ftengeth at laft, that of this Country, which are reckoned the faireft under the conduct of two Noblemen, Cauca and best in Poland. Here is nothing else worth Smeborowski and John his brother) they had for- the taking notice of, fave the Monaltery of Dominican Friars founded by 700 Archbishop of

The Palatinate of Lublin was taken out of that Lublin. of Sendomir (as being too big for the jurifdiction of one Palatine) by Casimir Jagellonides. The Ci-ty is not very large, but well built and much fre-quented (especially in the Fairs kept three times year) by Christian, Jewish, and Turkish Merchants. Tis much better fortifyed by the marihes which environ it, then its walls: and more beholden to nature for its defence then either Cafimir the Great, who walled it round, or the Russians, who built the adjoyning Castle. The great Church in it was built by Lescus the black, upon a great conquest obtain'd against the Lithnanians near this City, and dedicated to St. Michael, who in a vision the night before the battel had promifed him good fuccess. St. Bridgets it in competition with the best built Cities of Germany or Italy: but we must allow him to stretch ones, was founded by Vladislaus Jagello. One of Gg

the two chief Courts of Judicature ( from which no appeal lies, fave to the Parliament of Poland) is kept at Lublin. Hither, for judgment in controversies of any great moment, repair the Palatinates of Cracow, Sendomir, Russia, Podolia, Lublin, Belze, Podlaffia, Volhinia, Braclaw, Kiow, and Czernichow: or, at least, so many of them as are ritory of Wschovia (retaken by Casimir the Great still subject to the Crown of Poland.

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Of other Countries and Provinces to which the Kings of Poland have formerly pretended a title by conquest, contract, or otherwise.

Efides the places mentioned, and at prefent fubject to the Crown of *Poland*, the Kings of that Nation have from time to time lav'd claim to many and large Territories now in the hands of other Princes. Omitting Bohemia, Moravia, Wagria, Misnia, and the Dukedomes of Ru-gen, Mecklenhurg and Lunenhurg (which, whate-ver some of the Polish writers affert and endeavour to make good, were very little, or not at make out by Etymologies, that the greatest part all fubject to Boleflaus Chrobri, who was the only King that ever could plaufibly pretend a title to any part of them) we shall confine our difcourse to those Countries to which the Polonian Princes may feem to have had a more just and

legal title. That all (or most of) Silesia was part of the Dukedome of Poland, in the days of Lectous the rick of Labuls. This City was taken from the first, and several of his successours, is highly probable, from the writings of Adam Bremensis and Helmoldus, who both of them make the river His fuccessours kept it till the year 1109, when Oder the bounds of Poland. Besides, the German Chronologers tell us, that Charles the Great, Ludovicus Pius, and other Emperors conquer'd the Silesians, and made them tributary to the Empire.

Silesians, and made them tributary to the Empire. But the Polish Historians (upon what grounds I vided among the fons of Vladislaus the second, know not) are generally positive in afferting, That the territories of Lubus devolved into the hands Silefia was always, without any such intermission of the Silesian Dukes, whence it happened within conquest as the Germans strive to make out, a part of a short while after to be made a part of the Marthe Polish dominions. Only Vincentius Kadlubko agrees with the Germans, affirming, That Boleflaus Chrobri (amongst his many other conquests) regain'd Selucia, as he calls it, and left it annexed to the Crown of Poland. After his time we find that Casimir the first translated the Bishoprick of had very little to do in New Marck; and, at pre-Bicine to Vratiflaw: whence 'tis manifest, that in fent, have not one foot of land in it. Vladiflaus Jahis days Silesia was part of the Realm of Poland. Not long after, Henry the IV, Emperour of Germany ( in the Diet at Munster A. D. 1086) made over Silesia, Lusatia, and indeed all Poland, to Vratislaus King of Bohemia: though, as Cromer fays, he had no right to a foot of land in any of them. Where- of Drahim to the present Elector of Brandenupon enfued a bloody war betwixt the Bohemians and Poles: wherein it is to be conjectured, the latter had the better, fince all Historians agree, that Silesia was under the King of Polands goverment during the whole reign of Bole flaus the third. His fon Vladislaus the second, being deposed by his brethren, who were left Co-heirs with him in the Kingdom, fled first to the Emperor Frederick the first, who brought Boleslaus Crispus (Duke of Poland and brother to Vladislaus) to fuch straits, that he was forced to refignall Silesia into the hands of his brother's children: but upon condition they should still pay homage to the Princes of Poland. From that time the to decide the controversy between them. Hel-Polanders begun to fleight and hate the Silefians, feldom calling any of the Silesian Nobility to Councils of Parliament, and balking the right fuccession, if any of this Province had a just title Polish dominions. And, before his days, Adam to the Crown. These jealousies and quarrels were fomented and increased by John King of Bohemia (son to the Emperor Henry the seventh)

into his yoke; and afterwards forced Casimir tha Great to refign the supreme government of that Province into his hands. After this the Poles (though they had frequent skirmishes with the Bohemians, yet) never regain'd any confiderable footing in Silefia. For, excepting the small ter-A. D. 1343) and some other parcels of ground annexed to the estates of several Bishopricks and Abbeys in Poland, Silefia is at prefent wholly fish ject to the King of Bohemia.

Lusatia was once conquer'd by Boleslaus Chro-bri; but foon after lost again. For (though when John King of Bohemia subdued Silesia, Lafatia was reckoned a part of that Country, and has ever fince so continued, yet) the Polanders claim'd no more of it, as Lords of Silesia, thena few frontier Towns: the rest was under the Marquesses of Misnia and Lusatia, Princes of the Fm.

pire, as Goldastus proves.

Tis without all authority of Annals, what M. fome of the Polish writers have endeavoured to M of the Marquifate of Brandenburgh was formerly fubject to the Princes of Poland. That New March indeed (or, at least, a good share of it ) was theirs. is beyond all controversy: fince, as the best Hiftorians witness, Miecislaus or Miscio (the first Christian Duke of Poland, towards the latter end Polanders by the Emperour Henry the fecond; but recovered by Bole flaus the first, King of Poland. it was again taken by the Emperour Henry V, who gave it to Adelgot Archbishop of Magdequifate of Brandenburgh. Cromer fays, 'twas mortgaged by Boleslaus the bald; and never redeem-But Dlugossus (ad ann. 1198.) tells us, 'twas fold by Boleslaus, son to Henry Duke of Vratislavia. From that time the Kings of Poland have gello brought it wholly under his power; but his fon found it too hot service for him to keep it, and was therefore fain to refign it up to the Marquels. John Casimir (their late King) parted with the last stake, by delivering up the Town and Castle

burgh in the treaty at Bydgost in the year 1657. That the Slavonians were antient inhabitants po of Pomeren is undeniably true. Pomorska (in the Slavonian language) fignifies near the fea: whence Vincentius Kadlubko, an antient and judicious Polish writer, uses frequently the word Maritima for Pomeren; and, speaking of this Country, these phrases are ordinary with him: Maritima Prases; Maritima Dux; Ingressus est Maritimam; Gc. But whether or no the Polanders were masters of Pomeren, immediately upon the entrance of the Slavoniaus, is a grand question: which the Poles affirm, but the Pomeranians deny; and 'tis hard moldus, agreeing (as it should feem) with the latter, places Pomeren amongst the free Slavonian Provinces, lying without the bounds of the Bremensis gives us the same account. Micralius (an Historian of good credit, lib. 2. Chron. Pomer. num. 46. p. 191.) is of opinion, that the first enwho by this means whedled the Dukes of Silefia trance which the Polanders made upon Pomeren

was in the tenth Century; when the Emperor year 1657, and again 1663, full and absolute Otto III. authorized Bole flaus Chrobri, King of Poland, to make war upon, and bring into his fubiction, the Prussians, Pomeranians, Wendi, and Rullians. Which done, the Emperor (at a visit given King Boleslaus) made the Bishop of Colforg a Suffragan to the Archbishop of Gnesna. In the beginning of the eleventh Century, Mieciflaus II. spread his dominions all over Casubia and the Eastern Pomeren; putting Garrisons into all the Forts and Castles between the Persandt and the Vistula, and committed the government of them to Bela, the King of Hungary's brother. But, upon Bela's return into Hungary, Pomeren hook off the Polish yoke, and only was subject to Dukes of its own, till Svantibor furrendred it again to Boleslaus III. Duke of Poland, upon condition he would free him from prison; to which his own fubjects had committed him. After Snantibors death, the Dukedom of Pomeren was divided amongst his four fons; whereof two (who were Dukes of the Western Pomeren, from Colberg as far as the Marck and the Dukedom of Mecklenburgh ) were admitted Princes of the Empire by Frederick Barbaroffa: the other two were forced to yeild themselves subjects to the Crown of Poland. But the Pomeranians, foon weary of bondage, revolted once more from the King of Poland: and perhaps had for ever rejected his government, had not Mestwin their Duke ( wanting iffue) endeavour'd to fubject them to the Dukes of West Pomeren. For, looking upon the people of that Country as meer strangers (being indeed three parts of them Germans ) they chose rather to give themselves up into the hands of their acquaintance, then to be flaves to an upflart and foreign Nation. Whereupon, they unanimously swore fealty to Pramislaus II. King of Poland; who took upon him the title of Duke of Pomeren, and quarter'd his Coat with (the Arms of Pomeren) the Gryphins. By this means the Kings of Poland became fole Lords of the

Eastern Pomeren. In the year 1460, Casimir Jagellonides (straitned in the wars he was engaged in against the Teutonick Order in Pruffia ) committed the Cities and Castles of Lavenburgh and Bouta, to the trust of Eric II. Duke of West Pomeren; whose succellor George (fon of Bugiflaus X. and Nephew to Sigifmund I. King of Poland) had these Cities confirmed to him and his posterity, upon condition of paying some sleight acknowledgment to the Crown of Poland. Upon these terms the present Elector of Brandenburgh renewed his title to these places (after the usual fashion) by

his Ambassador, in the year 1670.

What right the Polanders have at this day in Prussia, we have shew'd before: but formerly their pretentions were much greater then now. Sometimes the Duke of Masovia Lorded it over the Prussians, and made the Master of the Teutonick Order his Vicegerent. But in the treaty made between Sigismund I. King of Poland, and Albert Marquess of Brandenburgh ( whom the knights of the Teutonick Order had made their Mafter) in the year 1525, it was agreed upon, That the Teutonick Order should be wholly extirpated, and that part of Prussia which (to this day) is called Ducal Pruffia, should be govern'd by the faid Marques, with the title of Duke of Prussia; and the rest (or Regal Prussia) remain still subject to the King of Poland. But with this proviso, That the Duke should always pay homage to the Crown of Poland, and as a member of that Kingdom) be Prefident the Kings Council. Laftly, John Cafimir (the late King of Poland) granted, first in the

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power and dominion over Ducal Prussia, to the present Elector of Brandenburgh, on this condition, That the Dukedome, upon defect of male iffue, should return to the Kings of Poland as supreme Landlords, and be conferred on the Dukes of Onoldsbach and Culmbach, as Feudataries.

How affairs stand at present between the Muscovy, Great Duke of Muscory and the King of Polanda may appear by the Treaty of Peace figned by both parties A. D. 1667, spoken of before. But formerly the Kings of Poland have laid claim, and made good their title either by justice or the fword, to feveral large Territories now in the hands of the Great Duke. For first, Jorislaus Duke of Russia was forced to pay tribute to Boleslaus Chrobri, A. D. 1018. Afterwards, A. D. 1069, Boleslaus II. possessed himself of Kiow, and indeed the whole Dukedom of Russia; over which he set Jesassaus a tributary Duke. After his death, continual wars were between the two Nations, till Casimir the Great, in the year 1340, reduced the Southern Russia into the form of a Province. But how little of that remains at this day in the hands of the prefent King of Poland, we have shew'd before.

Several of the Kings of Poland have stiled Sweden. themselves Kings of Sweden; upon no other pretence then having made themselves masters of a great part of Liefland. But this title ceased upon the death of John Casimir, their late King; as hath already been observed in the description

of Liefland.

Of the Pretensions of Foreign Princes to the Kingdom of Poland.

TE have feen to what Kingdoms and Countries the Kings of Poland have in former ages claimed a right and title; and we may perhaps find as many Kings and Princes of other Nations who have challenged the Crown of Poland upon as good grounds.

But (to omit the many conquests obtain'd by the Russians, Bohemians, Hungarians, and others, over the Poles, chough to entitle any potent Prince to their Kingdom) the strongest pretenfions to this Crown, are those of the Emperor. For the most of the Pelish Historians tell us, That Boleslaus I. was created King of Poland by the Emperor Otto III. before which time the Princes of that Nation were only Dukes. This story is confirmed by (besides the testimony of the most considerable writers of Poland) an ancient Epitaph found in the Cathedral at Posen, in which (among other commendations of Bole laus I.) are the following rithmes:

Tu possedisti, velut Athleta Christi Regnum Slavorum, Gothorum seu Polonorum. Casar pracellens a te Ducalia pellens.

And again:

Ob famam bonam tibi contulit Otto Coronam Propter luctamen, sit tibi salus. Amen.

However (the the Historians of Poland grant, that Boleslaus received the title of King at the hands of the Emperor, yet ) they deny stubbornly that this Kingdom was ever subject or tributary to the Roman Empire. But Conringius (an ingenious and learned German Physitian, in his book entituled, De finibus Germanici Imperii, c.13.) has demonstrated the contrary. For (not to take notice of Charles the Great, who, tis more than

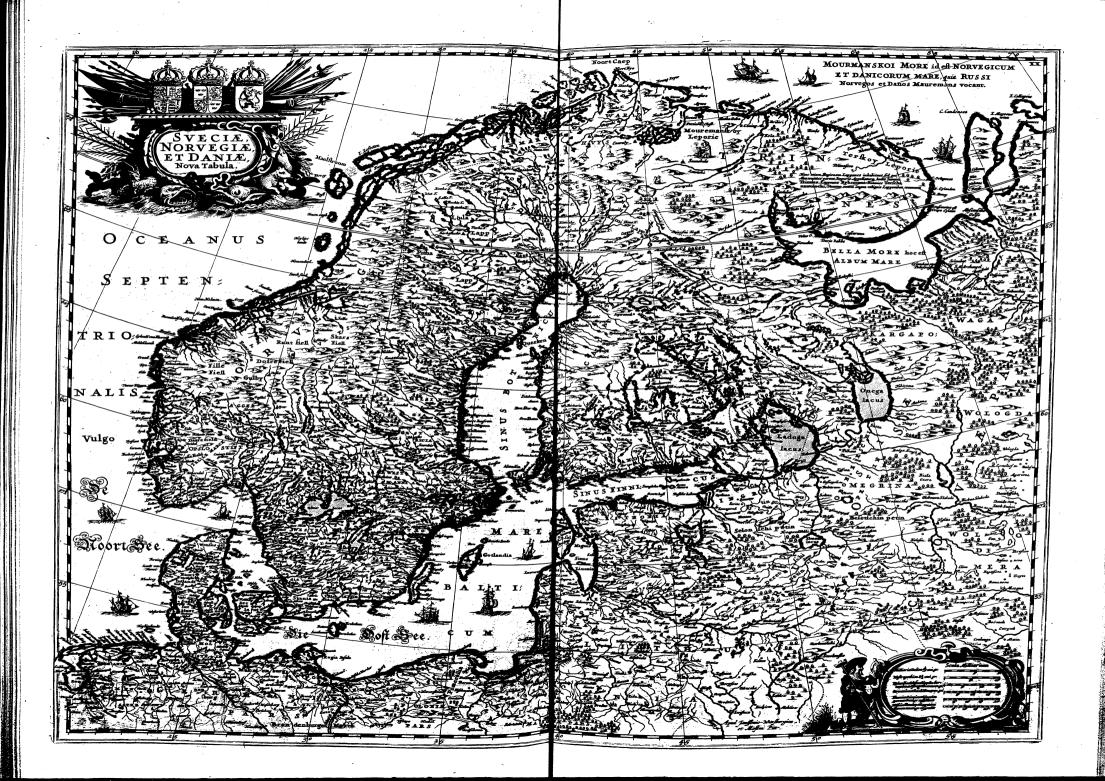
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probable, conquer'd Poland as well as Silesia) tis certain, that Miecislaus, the first Christian Prince of *Poland*, paid tribute to the Imperial Crown. And the Polish writers are forced to confess. That Otto III. remitted all homage (due otherwise) to Boleslaus Chrobri, when he not very considerately done to instance in the created him King. After Bole flaus's death, Mieciflaus II. his fuccessor, was compelled to pay the usual tribute to the Emperor Conrad II. After this, feveral of the Kings of Poland very willingly submitted themselves to the Emperors; and others were forced out of their obstinate refusal. At last (in the long vacancy of the Imperial Throne, soon after the middle of the thirteenth Century, during which Richard Earl of Cornwal was one of the four elected Emperors) whilst the Empire of Germany was in a confused distraction, the Polanders took occasion to shake off the German yoke, to which they could never

fince be reduced. • This is part of the relation which Conringius gives us of the ancient state of Poland, in reference to the German Empire, founded chiefly upon the testimonies of Dithmarus Mersburgensis and Helmoldus, men of unquestionable veracity in their Histories. Hartknoch endeavours to evade the force of his argument by faying: "That (tho "it be true, that the *Polanders* have formerly "paid some certain sum of money to the Em-"perors, by whom it was demanded under the notion of a tribute, yet) this does not neces-"farily suppose any dependance of the Crown of "Poland upon the Empire of Germany. For 'tis "ordinary even with the Emperors themselves " to buy peace with money. And thus the Eng-"lib bought their peace of the Danes, and made "Lewis XI. King of France, pay for his. But let argument drawn from these two examples, ahim consider: First, whether the words of Helmoldus (Chron. Slav. lib. 1. c. 1. num. 9.) can be properly understood of any such sum of money as is usually paid by any Nation upon the ratification of a Treaty of Peace, when he fays, fer-vit & ipla (speaking of Poland) ficut Bohemia sub

tributo Imperatoria Majestati. Here the Historian tells us plainly, the Kingdom of *Poland* was in his time as much tributary to the Emperor as Bohemia; and how truly that was under his fub. jection, every Historian will shew. Again, 'twas tribute paid by the English to the Danes, or by Lewis XI. to the King of England. For both these were doubtless acknowledgments of subiection and homage. The Danes, all know, were absolute Lords of our Land for 26, and made almost continual incursions into it for the space of 250, years. Dane-gelt (which perhaps Hartknoch, as some of our own Historians have done mistakes for a tribute, or composition-money. paid the Danes upon any invasion) was at first only a Subfidy, gather'd for the maintenance of a standing army to oppose the Danish fury. Afterwards indeed the word was used to denote a tribute (fometimes amounting to 72000 pounds) levyed yearly in England, and paid to the King of Denmark; upon the refusal of which payment, the English were fure to feel the weight of that Kings displeasure. This tribute was certainly a sign of a true and real subjection to the Crown of Denmark; which might have lasted longer, had not the Saxon and Danish lines been peaceably united in the pious King Edward the Confessor. As to the tribute paid by Lewis XI. of France to the King of England, I shall say no more then, That 'tis well known upon what grounds our Kings (especially Henry V. and Henry VI; the latter of which was Crowned King of France in Paris) pretended a title to the Crown of France before his days; and what reason they mounts to no more than this, That the Emperors of Germany had never any more title to the Crown of Poland, then the Danish Kings have had to the Throne of England, or the English to the Scepter of France: And what kind of pretensions those were. Historians can informus.









OCANDIA, or Scandinavia, (probably fo nam'd from the ancient Inhabitants, who call'd themfelves Schaanau or Shane; tho Junius thinks it may be very well fo called from the ancient word Schans, fignifying a Fortification, the fituation

of the Country being well fenced), by the Greeks Baltia or Bufilia, is a large Peninfula, Iving betwixt 55 and 72 degrees of Northerly Latitude, and about 25 and 65 of Longitude. It is bounded on the West and North by the vast Ocean, on the East by part of Muscowy and the Sinus Finnicus, and on the South by the Baltick Sea; which Peninfula was inhabited by divers Nations, as the Suiones or Sueci, Queni, Northmanni, &c. and was accounted the store-house of men, and original of thirty potent Nations, dispers'd into most parts of the habitable world. But we shall now at fituated toward the most Easterly point, wherein has of late spread it self very largely out of this Peninfula; commanded by the King of Sweden. on the Worth; the Doftine Hills or Scars on the West; the Lakes Ladoga and Onega, and part of Russia, on the East; and the Sand or Oresand, and the Baltick Sea, on the South. Omitting for the present the new Accessions in Livonia, &c. of which in due place.

That we may speak distinctly of this great Empire, we will begin first of all with the North; which is inhabited by a fort of people call'd are not subjects of the Swede, the Easterly parts being under the Muscovite, and the Westerly unter the Muscovite and the Mu der the Dane; however we shall speak of them indistinctly, their manners, language, and cu-

stoms being the same in all.

1. Muscovitick Lapland, called by the ancient Geographers Biarmia, at prefent by the Swedes Natives Pyhinienni, takes in all the maritime Provinces: 1. Mourmanskoy, Or maritime Leporie. 2. Tersa, or Terskoy Leporie. And 3. Bellamoreskoy Leporie. The exact description whereof is not

accurately known to us.

2. Norwegian Lapland, formerly called Scricksinnia, by Jornandes Scretsennia, now Finmark, the Normegian shore from the Lake Tornetresk, laby, Pellejerf, Kiedkajerf, Mansialka, Saodankyla,

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near the Dofrine Hills, to the Castle of Wardbuus; but how much more Easterly is not exactly discover'd to us. All this Province, or Lieutenancy, belongs to the Crown of Denmark.

3. Swedish Lapland; or, as the Swedes call it, Swedish Lapmark. It contains all that most Southern and Lapland inland part of Lappia, from the Province of Hel- Lapland. Singia in Sweden, to the Lieutenancy of Wardhuus, or quite to the North Sea. It is counted by some to be of equal extent with almost all Sweden properly so called. Andr. Buræus says, it contains in length above four hundred English miles, and in breadth three hundred and fixty. This Lapland is divided into fix leffer parts, or Provinces, called Markar, i.e. Lands; all which have their names from the most remarkable Rivers that run thro each of them.

1. The first and most Northerly of all is Torne- The Prolapmark, extending it felf from the furthest cor- vinces of ner of the Bay of Bothnia, all along or near to the Swedilb North Sea, call'd by our Sea-men North-Cape. Lapland.

2. Next to this, lies Kimilapmark, winding this time speak only of the principallest part of it, from the North toward the East, and bounded on one fide by the Eastern Bothnia, on another is the feat of a great and powerful Empire, which by that part of Lapland which belongs to Russia and on a third fide by Cajania and Carelia.

3. West of Tornelapmark lies Lulalapmark. His dominion comprehends all from the Frozen which has on the West-side the Dofrine Hills, and also on the South.

4. Pithalapmark, a Province very mountanous

5. Next to this Umalapmark, bounding (as the former) upon the West Bothnia and the Dofrine Hills.

6. South of which lies Angermandlandslapmark, bordering upon Angermannia and Temptia; tho Angermandlandslapmark and Umalapmark are by Laps or Laplanders. All which notwithstanding many Authors reckon'd for one, because they

Each of these Provinces are (according to the Their lefancient manner of the Country) fubdivided into fer Divisi-lesser parts, call'd by the Snedes Byar, and are ons. equivalent to our Shires, and the Pagi vous or TOTAPZAN of the Ancients, which were not Villages Trennis, by the Russes Tarchanavoloch, and by the or Country Towns, but large parts of a Countruck of ground which lies from about Kole to the White Sea. It is divided in a divided in the work of the Sea. It is divided in the work of the sea of the sea of the work of the White Sea. It is divided into three parts, or which makes but one Pagus, vulgarly called Aosahla. Umalapmark hath four; Uma, Lais or Raanby, Granby, and Vapleen. Pithalapmark hath feven; Graotreskby, Arfwejerfsby, Lochteby, Arrieplogsby, Wistersby, Norvesterby, Westerby. Lulalap mark hath five; Jochmoch, Sochjoch, Torpinjaur, Zerkislocht, and Rautomjaur. Tornelapmark hath or the Province of Wardhuns; runs all along nine; Tingewaara, Siggewaara, Sondewara, Rono-



and Rithilaby. So that all the territories are divided into thirty-three Byars. In each of these there are feveral Clans, or Families, which the Spedes call Rakar. In the Byar called Aofabla there are about thirty, in others more or less according as they are in bigness and fertility, diflinguish'd by several names, each of which have a certain alorment of ground assigned them for the maintenance of themselves and their Cattel; not in the nature of a country Farm, but of a very great length and breadth, fo as fometimes to contain Rivers, Lakes, Woods, and the like, which all belong to one Clan or Family, who enjoy it all in common, without appropriating it to feveral persons.

And thus much for the division of Lapland, not lately made (except that under Charles IX. fome Clans had certain allotments affigned them) but derived from very ancient time, as appears from hence, that neither the Laplanders have known, nor the Swedes given them any other fince the country has been under their fubjection; and it may not feem improbable, that this manner of possessing was begun immediately after the Flood; propriety being the effect of populoufness.

The Inhabitants.

The inhabitants of this Lapland (supposing the Norwegian and Muscovitic Laps to be of the fame original and extract) are faid to have descended from the race of the Finlanders and Samoieds; as may probably be gather'd from the likeness of their customs, language, and manner of worship; and also from the very name of Lablanders, i.e. banish'd men, or Runnagado's; for they are faid to have been driven out of Finland once by the Tartars, when they extended their dominions as far as the Lake *Ladoga*; and afterwards by the *Swedes*. And because such deferting of their Country was thought a difgrace to the whole Nation, none of the Laplanders of any quality to this day will endure to be called by that name, but give themselves some other compellation, as Sabmienladti, Sameednan. Oc.

And this opinion, that they took their original from the Finlanders, or rather were always of the same Nation with them, seems to be confirm'd by those descriptions ancient Geographers give of Finland and the Finlandish people, agreeing exactly to the modern Lapland and its inhabitants. Saxo favs, that the Finlanders are the farthest people toward the North, living in a Clime almost unhabitable, good archers and hunters, wanderers and of an uncertain habitation; wherefoever they kill a beaft making that their mansion; and they slide upon the snow in broad wooden shoes; all which holds true of the Laplanders; as also do those descriptions of Finland fet down by Tacitus. and Jo. Magnus Besides all this, the Norwegians and Danes call the Laplanders Finni, or Finlanders in general; and divide the whole Nation into Sioefinnar, i.e. maritime Finlanders, and Lappesinnar, the same with the Laplanders. The Ruffes also call them Kajienski, as coming from Cajania, a Province

And as we may hence probably conclude the Laplanders at first to have come out of Finland, fo we may believe that the Finlanders more then once march'd out into Lapland; which is evident from the feveral names of their Leaders, whom some call Thinns-Rogre, others Mieschogiesche. The first and most ancient transmigration was that of the Biarmi, whom some miscall Seridfinni, so called from their going to dwell language a hilly country. Which people was by stroved in battel, and the Nation to scatter'd that for ever after both the name and credit of the Biarmi was quite abolished and forgot.

The second time of their deserting their Countrev, was when the Russians enlarged their Empire as far as the Lake Ladoga, which was about the fixth age after Christ. For fearing the cruelty of these people they retired into Lapland and were called by the Russians Kajienski, for the reason aforcsaid. To confirm what has been faid, give me leave to infert here a Testimony greater then all exceptions, that is of the worthieft of all Princes Alfred the Great, who having himself represented Orofius, or an antient Geographer and Historian in his own Saxon Language, fo as to add fupplies where he is defective gives an account of these Northern Shores out of the Relation of a Norwegian Nobleman imployed by himfelf for the discovery of these Countreys. The Testimony being more authentick then any one that hath written upon this subject so long ago, we shall here set it down almost verbatim. Otherus faid to his Lord Ælfred, that himself lived in the very Northerlyest part of Norway in the Country called Halgoland, that Northwards of this Countrey was defert; except some few places wherein a few Finns lived in Winter upon hunting, and in Summer upon fishing; that having fail'd Northward and Easterly with a good gale for feven days, he arrived at a great River. on the right hand whereof was the Country of the Ferfinni, which was thinly inhabited by a few Fowlers, Fishers and Hunters: on the other side were the Biarmi, a populous Nation, fo that he durst not land amongst them; that they difcours'd with him many things concerning their Countrey, whether true or false he knew not, but supposed that they speak the same language with the Finni. That near this Countrey was the great fishing for Whales and Sea-horses; (which we call Morses) whose teeth were then accounted of great value.

But there feems to have been another more general migration of these Finns into Lapland, about the year 1150; and till this time we never find them called Lappi or Loppi: and the occasion of this name feems to be about that time Ericus Sandus King of Sweden Subdu'd the Finlanders and brought them under the Swedish Government, and also planted amongst them the Christian Religion; whereupon they being subjected to Strangers, and forc'd to be of a Religion different from that of their Ancestors, many of them retired from their own Country, and fought out a place where they might live more free, and according to their own manner: and those that stayed, and fubmitted to the Swedes, and embraced Christianity, looked upon the departers as deferters of their Countrey; whom fear of a good Government, and better Religion had made Exiles; especially when the King had put forth an Edict that all should be accounted banish'd that would not renounce Pagan superstition.

Being thus forc't out of their Native Coun-Their trey, they liv'd for an age or more upon the man Bothnic Coasts, and in the Woods of Tavassia, of so as a stragling and miserable people, neither has at sel ving Laws nor Governours, till the year 1272; at which time they were made tributary to the Crown of Sweden; under Magn. Ladulaos then King; who to bring them under his subjection, promised any one that could effect it, the Government of them; which the Birkarli i. e. those that lived in the allotment or division of Birkala, upon the mountains Varama, fignifying in their undertook; and having for a great while cunningly infinuated themselves into their conver-Harald Harfager King of Norway, almost all defation under a pretence of friendship, at last set

upon them unawares, and quite subdued them: and for their pains (according to Ladulaos's promic) they alone had the priviledge to traffique with them and receive Tribute from them; which they constantly did till about Ann. 1554, when they were entirely united to the Crown of Sweden; and in 1600 better discovered and more cerrainly known to the Swedes, then formerly they had been; and this was effected by the care of Charles the ninth then King, who fent two famous Mathematicians M. Aron. Forfius a Swedilb professor, and Hieron. Birckholten a German, with Instruments and all necessaries to make what

discoveries they could of this Lapland. This Countrey, lying under divers Climes, has the Temperature of the Air, and likewife the nature of the foyl very different. In those parts that are most Northerly, and within the Artick-circle the air is extream cold and the ground barren; but without the Circle the heavens are fomewhat more mild and benigne, and the earth more liberal in her productions, affording in those places near Bothnia some few forts of Pot-herbs, as Coleworts, Rape-roots, Parfnips.

toc. fo that in those parts only they make Gardens and till their ground. Through the whole Countrey the air though very cold and piercing. vet is not inferiour to any of other Regions in healthfulness and pureness, either because the vapours coagulated and fo made heavier by the cold fall down, or from the frequent winds: which fometimes are fo ftrong that they hinder all passengers from travelling, and likewise root up all Trees and Bushes that stand in their way, so that on several of the Laplandish as well as Dofrine mountains there are no trees or shrubs to be met with, therefore the Inhabitants make use of fish-bones for fuel; but most terrible are those Tempests and Whirlewinds. favs 7. Magn. which arise from the North, sometimes taking away the waters of the Sea from under the Ships, and carrying the Ships up into the air, let them fall down again at far distant places; fometimes also fweeping away with them both Stones and living Creatures, and now and then meeting with great quantities of fish, which the Inhabitants use to dry in the cold, they hoise them up into the air, and let them fall, which the poor people gather as a gift fent from God. In those parts nearest the Pole, the Sun for fome months never fets, and on the contrary for fo long time never rifes; and although in Summer it never fets and goes below the Earth, yet neither does it rise more above it, but as it were glides along the edg of the Horison for the most part; and likewise in winter when lowest it is not much beneath it, which is the reason, that though they have one continucd night for fome months, yet the Sun comes foncar that it makes a kind of twilight. Snows

Springs and Rivers are fo numerous in this Country, that together with the melted Snows and Frosts they make the ground all summer time generally loofe and boggy. The most noted Rivers are those whence the particular Marches and Regions have their names, as Vmeao, Pitheao, Lubleao, Torneao and Kimeao; these all spring from the Dofrine mountains, and being increas'd by feveral leffer rivers, do at last unburthen themselves into the Bothnick sea. In their course they run through many hilly and uneven parts of the Countrey, and are stopt by

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are frequent, which last all the year long upon the

mountains, and many months upon the plains,

by the brightness whereof they travel with

greater fecurity and speed then otherwise they

feveral dams and weares, and so violently forceing their way over precipices are not navigable. Such are the fluces Muscaumokke, Sao and Niometlaski i. e. Hares-leap, so called, because the River Lughla runs between two mountains fo near, that a Hare may leap over.

Besides these, and other less remarkable rivers Lakes. there are abundance of Pools or Lakes, as Lulafræsk. Lugga, Sabbaig, &c. well stored with Salmons and fuch like Fish; one there is named Stoorafvan, in which there are as many little Iflands as there are days in the year; but the most remarkable is Enarefræsk near Kimus, wherein the hills and islands are by some said to be innumerable, and Torneus affirms, that never any Inhabitant lived long enough to furvey them all. Some of these are small, but fishy; they call them Suino i.e. Holy, and account it a fin to foul them. Some of them have two Channels, and when the Fish forfake the upper, they account it an ill omen, and use ridiculous sacrifices to the Demon of that March.

Here are Mountains most of them small and Mountains inconsiderable, some also very high and almost tains, unpassable, especially towards Norway, which the Swedes call Fiel, or, as the Northern English, Fells, and the Laplanders Tudderi, they arise about Zemptland, whence with continued afcent toward the North, they reach a 100 miles in length, till they come to Titus-ford, which is a bay of the frozen Sea.

Till of late no Mines of any Mettal were Mines, known to be in the Country, but in the reign of Queen Christina in the year 1643 there were veines found both of Silver and Lead by the Inhabitants of Pithalappia amongst Rocks fo hard that they were forced to tear them in pieces with Gunpowder; but in the wars 'twixt Sweden and Denmark in the year 1656 one Van Anen a Danish Governour so spoiled them, that it is not thought worth the charge to open them again; and fince that also in the year 1668 another Silver mine (but mingled with Iron) was difcover'd by a Native. There are also known to be some Iron and Copper mines in Torne and Lulalapmark, but not digged. Scheffer mentions a report of the discovery of a Golden Mine in the year 1671, but nothing of certainty concerning it comes to our hands; what further concerns them will fall more properly under the iscourse of Sweden.

The Stones of this Country generally are ex- Stones. treamly hard, of an ash colour, and unworkable: fome there are found on the shores, which represent the shape of some animals, which the Inhabitants esteem much, and adore for Gods, under the name of Storjunkare. Some Authors fpeak of confiderable quantities of Diamonds. Amethysts and Topaz; the Diamonds, which are reported to be of an incredible bigness, seem to be nothing but either Chrystals or Fluores. and Scheffer gives the same sentence of the other Here are found in fome few Rivers a fort of Pearl, but neither fo oriental, nor fo well shap'd as those that come out of the Indies.

In the whole Country there are none of those Trees. we call either Fruit or Timber-Trees, but store of Pine, Firr, Birch, Willows and Alder. Plants most frequent among them are divers forts of Berries, Angelica, highly valued by them for diet and medicine, Sorrel, &c. Proper to the Country are Calcellus Lapponicus. fo call'd from the shape of its flower, a beautiful plant but of no use; great varieties also of Mosses, the food of their Rain-deer.

This Country by reason of the many Lakes, Fish and Rivers and Woods abounds much with Fish and Fort. Fow

Fowl of all forts; there is one fort of Bird called Loom or Lame (because their feet are so short and plac'd so far behind, that they cannot go upon land, but always either fwim or flie) very numerous in and peculiar to this Country: but no Bird abounds more than the White Partridge, not only in the Woods, but on the high Mountains, even when cover'd with the deepest Snows; they have a kind of hair instead of feathers, which in the winter is white; but when the fpring comes they turn to their proper color; which feems to be usual in all cold Countries; they have hares feet, whence they are call'd by some Lagopodes. Fish are here in great abundance, not only fufficient to supply the Inhabitants, but frequently transported into other Nations, although their conftant victuals be nothing but dryed Fift, fuch as abound most are Salmon and Pikes whereof fome are found eight foot long.

Of all the Beafts of Lapland the Bear is chief, stil'd by the Inhabitants the King of the woods; next to the Bear the Elk is remarkable, call'd by the Swedes Ælg or Ælgar, and by the Germans Fllend. It differs much from the Rain-deer; both in height, being as high as any horse; and in the make of its horns, they being shorter then those of the Rain-deer, above two handfuls in breadth upon the Palm, shooting Out not many lesser branches; (see a discription of this Creature among the beafts of Poland.) There is no great breed of them in Lapland, but they have them from other places, especially Lithuania and Russia, whence twice a year they swim in great herds over the river Niva, in the fpring to go into Carelia and those parts, and in Autumn to return into Russia. Here are likewise besides these and the Rain-deer great plenty of Stags, Wolves, Gluttons, Beavers, and more forts of Furs. As for the Stags, there are but few and little, fuch as are call'd Damicervi or manwiesms, which fince they have nothing peculiar from those of other Nations, let it suffice that they are named. Wolves are here in great number, distinguished from those of other Countries only by their colour, which is commonly white; a great enemy to the Rain-deer, but are observ'd never to affault them if bound to a stake, the Wolf being a jealous Creature, and suspects every rope he sees to be a snare to catch him. The next are the Gluttons (fo named from their rapaciousness) an amphibious Creature, with a round head, strong and sharp teeth, like a Wolf; a plump body, and feet shorter then the Otters; their skin is of a very dark colour, some of them resemble Sables, on-Iv they have a fofter and finer hair. Beavers also are very numerous here, and generally by reason of the quietness of the waters (which are never, or feldomer troubled with Ships and Boats then the Rhine and Danow are) all creatures that live in Rivers and feed upon Fish abound in this Country.

in great number and variety; as Foxes of feveral forts and colours, as the black, brown, ashcolour'd, white, and those that are mark'd with a cross all along the back, and down the shoulders, call'd Crucigere. Martrons or Martins (a little beaft not unlike a Ferret, feeding upon Mice, Birds, and fuch like;) Ermins (which are white Weefels, with black tails, feeding also upon Mice, and the like little Animals,) Sables, (a kind of Martron, the white are very rare and of extraordinary price, of the rest the black are the better) with fome others, whose skins are highly priz'd and reckon'd the chief commodity of Lapland. There are also on the mountains of Lapland vast numbers of Mice, which because they appear commonly after rain, have I suppose, given occasion to some Authors to think them generated in the Clouds, and fo rain'd down of these Mice are reported several incredible things, as their waging war, and drawing themfeves in bodies like armies, their oeconomy alfo and fuch like stories; they are meat for their Foxes, Rain-deer, and their Dogs, which eat only the fore part of them.

Cattel common to other Nations, as Horses Oxen, Sheep, &c. are not to be met with in Lapland; the beafts proper to this and the Northern Countries are the Rain-deer, an ancient name call'd by King Ælfred in his Saxon Periplus, Hynas, and the Latine name Rangifer feems to be derived from it; they differ much from the Tarandus of Pliny, and also from our common Stags; they have three horns, two branching out backward like our Stags horns, fometimes five cubits in length, and adorn'd with five and twenty branches; the third fpouting down their forehead, by which they defend themselves against wild beafts. The Doe has but two horns, fomewhat shorter, one whereof is fix'd in her forehead. Their feet are thick like Bulls feet; of an alhcolour, except under their belly and haunches, which is white, refembling more an Ass then a Stag. This beast when it walks or runs makes a noise with its joints like the clashing of Flints, which is peculiar to these creatures. Though their hoofs be cleft, they do not chew the cud they are naturally wild, but not difficultly tamed, and made ferviceable to men. The males they imploy in drawing their Sleds, and the Does they keep for their milk, of which they make Cheefe, but not any Butter, for they have none in the whole Country, but make use of a kind of Tallow instead of it.

The Inhabitants both in figure and manners 18 are not unlike the Samoieds of Muscowy, and the !!! Description there given of that people, may in in feveral respects be faid to agree to them. They are generally short of stature, and for the most part very lean, and perhaps both by reason of the extream coldness of the Country. They are observ'd to be very light of body, which some, perhaps not without reason, attribute to their not eating any falt. They have great heads, prominent foreheads, hollow and blear eyes, short flat nofes, and wide mouths; their hair is generally flaggy, their breast broad, slender wastes, and though their legs be fmall, yet are they nimble, strong and swift of foot; their usual exercifes being running races, and climbing high Rocks and Trees. Though they are thus nimble and strong, yet they never go upright but stooping, which habit they get by frequent fitting in their Cottages on the ground, or by bending their bodies as they flide along the fnow in their scairs. By reason of their living in woods among wild beafts, and want of correspondence, as well a-Beafts also that live wholly upon Land, are mong themselves as with other Nations, they are very superstitious, fearful and mean spirited, and above all things dreading war; fo that the Swedes feldom or never imploy any of them in their armies, though it be falfly reported that Gustavus Adolphus made use of both them and their magick in his expeditions upon Germany; but of late they begin to be more couragious, and confiderable, and we are inform'd that this present King Charles the XIth, in his wars with the King of Denmark, had fome Regiments of Lapps in his Army, who for the good fervice they did him, has given them better Lodgings then they had before, and caus'd them to change quarters

with some of the Inhabitants of Schonen who by reason of their treacherousness, were not so deferving as they. If they chance to be removed out of their own, into a more Southern Counout of their own, and a more southern counbeing less able to endure a milder air, and to feed upon Salt, Bread and boil'd meat, then other Nations are to live upon their raw Flesh and dryed ih. Formerly they were accounted plaindealers, and in bartering very honest; but having been deceiv'd by strangers they took up cheating and coulening as well as others, and are for far from being behind hand with them in it, that they are notorious and infamous for deceiving and over-reaching one another in bar-gaining. They (especially the women) are jealous of all strangers whatsoever, and being confrious how much their simplicity exposes them to the craft of others, they are revengeful and desperate, endeavouring to prevent any mifchief that may feem to threaten them, by the destruction of the person that caused the suspition. And this they do frequently by the affistance of Magick and the help of the Devil; as is faid of one, who attempting often to mif-chieve his Enemy, who was fecur'd by his Countercharms, after long lying in wait for him, at last watched his opportunity, and finding him afleep under a great Rock, by his Spel split it upon him, and so buried him under it. They are also noted to be of a cenforious and detracting humour, covetous and yet lazy withal, fo that where the forl might be improv'd, they often through idleness let it lye barren and uncultivated. They feldom take pains so much as to hunt or fish, till pinch'd by want and necessity. Consequent to these qualities they are stubborn, undutiful to Parents when old, luftful (all, except the married people, lying promiscuously together in one Hut, without any difference of age, fex, or condition), and fubject to whatever vices attend an idle and unthinking life. Yet in the midst of these enormities and depravations of manners, some good qualities are to be found amongst them, as their great veneration and respect for marriage, which they seldom or never violate; their abhorrence of theft, which is remarkable in that they do keep their hands from pilfering, having fo good opportunity to the contrary, there being no fecured Magazines, nor locks and Keys in the whole Country, but Merchants leave their goods oftentimes in the open elds, defended by some covering from the weather, not at all from the treachery of any difpos'd to be theevish. Their hospitality to Strangers and those in distress is very remarkable, they receiving them into their Huts, liberally affording them the best chear they have, and often charitably supplying them with stock to traffick, lending money gratis, without any usury, and fuch like good deeds; which feem to be happy fruits sprung up in some of them since the planation of our holy Religion amongst them; the gnorance and groß fuperstition among the natives very much disappearing since the light of the Gospel was known to them.

Concerning the Religion of the Laplanders, we may observe what progress they have made Christianity since it was planted amongst hem; as also what was the antient manner of worship proper to these Northern Nations, for he reliques of heathenish superstition amongst ome of them to this day feem to be only rak'd P under the embers, ready to flame out, were not for the strict Government of the Swedes, hey worshiped they knew not what, but they falld him Jumala or Jomala a word which they

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use now for the true God, as they did before for the fupream Entity. Another God also they worship'd under the name of Turrisas or Turris-As the prince of the Ases or Asiaticks [ whence it does appear that they conferved fome knowledg of their migration, together with the rest of the Scandians out of Asia, under Woden]. Several other distinct Gods they had on different occafions, as to prefide over Ry, Barley, Oates and all forts of fruits (whom they worshiped in Finland, but had not any occasion for after their banishment); one also for Tempelts, one to protect their Cattel, another to command Wolves, Squirrels, and fuch like ridiculous Deities. 7umala was represented under the image of a man, fitting upon an Altar, with a Crown upon his head, adorn'd with twelve Gems, and a golden Chain about his neck, to which was failned a large Jewel called from its figure Mens or Mene i.e. a Moon; upon his knees stood a large golden dish, into which they cast their offerings; and this dish they are supposed to have brought out of Finland, for when they loft it they could never procure another. His Temple was in the woods, not built with any roof, but only a piece of ground fenc'd as the old Roman Temples were; this God being in time found uscless, was at last casheard; and the Deities in greatest reputation amongst them at this day, are those things from which they think they receive the greatest benefits, as the fun, fire, and fuch like,

of which more by and by. All the Heathenish Religion the Laplanders re- Their tain to this day, may be reduc'd to two heads, Heathen-Magical and Paganish, or Superstitious and Dia- ish Gods. bolical. (Those superstitions they intermix with Christianity, we shall speak of under Religion as 'tis Christian'). Of their Gods some are publick and common to the whole Country, other private and belonging only to a Division, neighbourhood, or fome one particular Family; all which have their feveral names. Those of Lapponia Pithensis and Lublensis have their greater and leffer Gods; the greater to whom they pay especial worship, are Thor, Storejunkare, the Sun, and some add Fire, which may seem not a diflinct Deity, but only an emblem of the Sun. The lesser, common also to the Tornenses, are worshipp'd under one name, except only that which they call Wira Accha, fignifying a Livonian old woman, which at first was only an old stump of a tree, but now its Godship is quite rotten and moulder'd away. They worship also the Ghosts of men, their friends especially, departed, and think some Divinity to be in them, as the Romans fancied to be in their Manes; Spectres also and Demons are ador'd by them, which they fay wander amongst Rocks, Woods, Rivers and Lakes, as the Roman Fauni, Sylvani and Tritones are faid to have done; The Genii alfo, good and bad; which they suppose to fly in the air about Christmas, and they call them Jubly from Jubl (a word ftill in use among the Northern English) denoting at present Christmas, but formerly the New-year.

Some Gods also there are common to the whole Country, the chief of which is Thor, or as the Swedes call him Thordoen, and the Lapps themselves sometimes Tiermes, i.e. Thunderer, or noise-maker. His proper place is thought to be in the clouds; and winds, rain, thunder, good as well as bad weather to be at his disposal. The Romans could not have greater thoughts of their Jupiter, then the Laplanders have of their Thor: whereupon they give him many great and honourable titles, as Aijeke, great-grand-father, &c. To him belongs the arbitrement of life and death,

health and fickness; he can also restrain whatsoever is injurious, and give whatever is beneficial or adis injurious, and give whatever is beneficially in the facrifice, whose flesh they do not carry awar vantageous to men. So as the thred of mans life the facrifice, whose flesh they do not carry awar variable shares but have the same but have the was supposed by the Ancients to be tyed to Jove's chair; they fancy it to be in the power of this God to lengthen and shorten it as he pleases; that they cannot dye except he give leave, nor could have had a being but by his permission; that 'tis have had a being but by his perminon; that he that drives away those Damons from the i.e Great Commander; a Norwegian name (7mm) rocks and mountains that are enemies to them in hunting, fowling, and fishing; that he never yet now in use amongst the Laplanders. He is in hunting, towling, and mining; that he never fee how in all discourre-Paffe, i. e. Great Saim forfiers them to be hurt or dye, but when it is fornetimes call'd Stourre-Paffe, i. e. Great Saim either for their good, or for the punishment of and feems to be the fame with Seita, which that their offences. His image is always made of Beechtree (therefore he is by fome call'd Muora-Jub-Storjunkare they pay their devotion pay mel, i.e. the Wooden God), and the stumps that shoot out from the root of this tree, are easily by the help of fancy and a little art, made like a manshead, arms, &c. by him lies a bow and arrows, and fometimes a hammer, to kill the mischievous Dæmons. Into his head there is driven a piece of iron or fteel, and a fmall flint laid by him, by which is fignified fire, the chief commodity of life. The place where this God is commonly worship'd, is a piece of ground not far from their huts, fet apart for that fervice; where, upon some boards fet together like a table, they place their images; this table they make use of instead of an Altar, and boughs of Birch and Pine, with which they furround it, ferve them for a Temple. When they offer facrifice to him, they exclude all women, esteeming it a great crime if any of that fex be present. The first thing they do, is to enquire of the God, whether he will accept their facrifice or not; and this they do by a certain instrument they call Kannus, not unlike an old fashion'd Drum, commonly call'd by the Swedes Laplandish Drums, on which are pictur'd feveral of their Gods (of which more hereafter); to this Drum they fasten a ring, whereto is tyed some of the hair of the beast defigned for flaughter; then one of them beats the Drum, and the rest sing to this purpose, What fayest thou, O great and sacred God, dost thou accept this facrifice which we design to offer unto thee? And while fome thus chant, others repeat the name of the place where they are (of the mountain if they do facrifice to Storjunkare); this done, they observe upon what part of the Drum the ring rests; if upon that part where the Idol is pictur'd. they take it for granted that he is pleafed, and fo go on with their business; if not, then they carry their facrifice to another of their Gods, repeating the fame ceremonies; and fo from one to another, till at last some of them vouchfase to accept it. If they find by the refting of the ring, that Thor or Tiermes is pleased with it, then they proceed in their superstitious fooleries in this manner. First they bind the facrifice (which is for the most part a Rain-Deer), behind their house or hut, and with a sharp knife running him thro the heart, gather the hearts-blood into a vessel; then reverently approaching the table on which the Idol is placed, they therewith anoint his head and back all over, and upon his breaft draw only fome small strokes or crosses; behind him they place the skull, feet, and horns of the beaft given in facrifice; before him, a coffer made of the bark of Birch-tree, into which they put a bit of every member of the faid beaft, with fome of the fat; and the rest of the flesh they keep for their private use, and so depart very well fatisfied. Left this wooden God should corrupt and moulder away, or by reason of his ugliness grow out of repute amongst them, they once every year (about the latter end of Autumn) provide is always a male Deer) before their from Idol. themselves a neat, new, and fashionable Image, and after having run a thred thro his right case.

which they with a great deal of folemnity confecrate, anointing it with the blood and far of with them, but bury it under ground, and h end their devotions. After which folemnity about the Idol, they count it as good a Deity as any the rest, and give it place accordingly The next of their principal Gods is Storjunkare

kare fignifying in that language a Governour Thor or Tiermes, whose Lieutenant they suppose him to be. He is faid to prefide peculiarly over all beafts and cattel; and as Thiermes affords life and being, fo all things requir'd to the fuftenance of man are supposed to be at the disposal of this God, and all bleffings to come thro his hands Tis believed by them, that he has often appeared to fowlers and fishers in the shape of a tall personable man, habited like a person of quaity, with a bow in his hand, and to have had bird-like feet; and if any happen thus to fee him when they are fishing or hunting, they certainly promife to themselves good success at that time, and think the place to be holy where he vouchfafes to shew himself. His chiefest place of worship is where they suppose he most of all frequents, mountains and rocks; fome of which are so high and craggy that they are unpassable to any but Storjunkare himself, who they think by the advantage of his birds-feet, can climb to the top of them; which the Lapps not being able to do, they confecrate any fmall flone they find, anointing it with the blood of a Rain-Deer. and fo throw it up to the top of the rock, asa facrifice to this inaccessible God. In Lubla-Lapmark are faid to be thirty mountains or hills (which we omit to name), wholly fet apart for the worship of this God, and the number is proportionable in other parts of the country. He is represented by a stone, which sometimes is like a bird, fometimes a man, and now and then refembling other creatures, as they can find them, for they never use any art to polish any of them, but think that their shape comes by the immediate procurement of Storejunkare. In the Ille Dama, which is made by a Cataract of the river Torna-træsh, are said to be found several of these Seitas in the exact shape of a man, one of which is very tall, and hard by him four others of a fomewhat shorter size, with a kind of caps on their heads. Here formerly was the chief place of worship; but because the passage into the Island by reason of the Cataract is very dangerous, they are now forc'd from their Idolatry in that place place. These stones they do not set singly, but always three or four together, or more, according as they find them; to the first they give the title of Storejunkare himself, the second they call Acte, or Storjunkare's wife, the third they place as his eldest fon, and the rest they dispose of as his fervants and attendants. The manner of worthip which is used to this God, is much-what the fame with that of Thor or Tiermes. In the fifth place they try if any one be able with all his ftrength to move the stone which represents their Deity; if they cannot lift it up, or find it heaving then usual, they desist from their worship at that time; but if it feem lighter then ordinary, they then think him well pleased, and so proceed in their comments and the proceed in their comments. their ceremonies. They bind their facrifice (which

kill him, and referve the hearts-blood in a bason. this done, the Priest takes the horns and bones of the head and neck, with the shanks and hoofs of the Rain-Deer, and carries them to the confecrated mountain, where their God dwells; at the first approach he uncovers his head, bows or proftrates his body, and pays all ceremonies of monour and respect; then he anoints the stone with the blood and fat of the facrificed beaft, and places the horns behind it; to the right horn hetves the Rain-Deer's yard, and to the left fome red thred wrought upon tin with a little piece of liver. All the flesh that remains, the Votaries take a way with them, and depart with a mighty deal of fatisfaction. This is the ordinary way of facrificing to Storjunkare, tho in some places of the country the ceremonies alter a little, but

The last of the principal Idols is the Sun, whom they call Baime, common to them with all other Heathens; worship'd especially for his light and heat, both extreamly grateful to these poor people. They fancy all things, especially their Rain-Deer, to be made by this God; and that he is an univerfal principal of being. They facrifice to him in the same manner as to Storjunkare, only the firing which they run thro the beafts ear is white, the Victim a Rain-Doe, and there are neither tables, images, nor horns erected, as in

those ceremonies. Nor is their Idolatry more notorious then their Witchcraft; it being generally believ'd by all hat have heard the name of Laplanders, that they are strangely addicted to Magick, and all arts of Sorcery. The ancient Biarmi are faid to have been o skilful at the trade, that by only speaking to, they could enfnare and bewitch one another; and by their very looks not only stare men out of countenance, but their reason too: nor are the Laplanders at present much degenerated from them, but rather feem to have attain'd to greater proficiency in it. They have profesfors of this black Art, not inferior to Zoroafter himself, from whom some say they receiv'd their knowledge; Maiters also and Tutors to bring up their children in the way of their forefathers, and never count a fon worthy the inheritance of his father, till he is able to manage a fpell; which is commonly his best portion. Their familiar Spirits are peculiar to each diftinct family; and more or less number, according as they are refolved to be upon their guard, or inclined to be mischievous. If the Devil have a mind to make especial use of any one of them, he feizes them whilst young with some distemper or other, and all the time les close siege to them, filling their imaginations with all forts of dreadful apparitions; and this e does fometimes three or four times to the fame person, making him fitter for his councils, by giving him a nearer prospect of Hell. Those that are thus feized by the Devil, are the ablest Sorcerers of any, and can effect their Magical designs without the usual afsistance of a Drum; as Mr. Scheffer tells a story of a Laplander, who upon complaint made against him for keeping a Drum, brought it and deliver'd it up to him, and with tears confest, that tho he did thus willingly part with it, and never intended to provide another, yet he should still be tormented with the same fearful and troublesome visions about future events, which (tho his eyes were flut) were always present to his imagination. Yet fuch inspired Wizzards as these are rarely to be met with; most commonly they make an art of it; which according to the diversity of instruments made use of, may be divided into two parts; the former employ'd about their Drum, SWEDEN:

the latter about knots, darts, spells, &c. The Drum is peculiar to the Laplanders, call'd Kannus or Quobdas, made of a hollow piece of wood. which is always the root either of Pine, Fir, or Birch, growing in a peculiar place, and having the grain of the tree following the course of the Sun, i.e. winding from the right hand to the left. It is made hollow on one fide, upon which they stretch a skin, fastening it with wooden pegs; on the other they make two holes to hold it by; the shape of the upper part is oval, about half an ell in diameter; upon the skin they paint several pi-ctures in red, stain'd with the bark of an Aldertree; and thro the middle they draw fome crofslines, in every quarter of which they place their chiefest Gods, with their attendants; neither do they observe always the same Gods, nor the same method, as appears by the picture of them in Scheffer; only it is remarkable, v. That ordinarily they paint the Sun in the middle, their Gods above, and the earthly things under him. 2. That fince Christianity came amongst them, many of them do place upon their Drums our Saviour and his Apostles, acknowledging him to be, or have the power of one of their Gods. 3. And that they alter their figures according to the occasion of their inquiry; retaining the general no-tion all Heathens had of the Deity, that divers of them had particular charges and employments; and hence, i.e. from this general confent of Idolaters, it may not improbably be gather'd, that their was but one original of all mankind, in as much as all acknowledg facrifices and ceremonies, whereby they might confult of things future, of their good fuccess in their affairs, and the aversion of their calamities; only this may be noted, that all Nations as they grew to be more civilized, became less addicted to Magick, the unpunish'd practice of which became so exceedingly harmful, and destructive to mankind: fo that the poor Northern Nations were left in a manner abandon'd to the power of the Devil. their great enemy, till Christianity was brought in, in a manner forcibly by the rigorous commands of the Kings of Sweden. Notwithstanding which, tho they have in many places given over their Drum, yet do they practice still their knots; have their Familiars in the shape of Flies, Bees, &c. but chiefly their black Cats (whom they not only confult at home about their houshold affairs, but take with them also in their huntings, tho in the depths of fnow), and their diabolical extafies, if I may fo call them; which are exercised fometimes with, fometimes without a Drum; if with a Drum, the Sorcerer kneels down, and having a bunch of rings, or other pieces of brafs, laid in the middle of the Drum, he beats with a confecrated hammer, fo ftrongly that the rings dance upon it, by the resting of which upon such a figure, they draw forth an answer to what they would defire to know; but if this be not fatisfactory, then the Drummer puts himself, by dancing and howling, into a violent motion, till he falls down, which he chuses to do upon his Drum; and there he lies without motion or diflurbance, and without fenfe, till he voluntarily rife again, and gives answer to what is desired. This kind of divination is chiefly used when fomething at a great distance is defired to be known. The stories are so frequent, and from persons not credulous, that it is very hard to disbelieve what they fpeak concerning these Sorceries. Take this from a person of worth and understanding, (as an example of the rest), who faid that being one time at dinner with his Father, Mother, Brother, Sifters, &c. his Fathers knife was missing upon a sudden, nor could be found,

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till two years after, when a Cosin of his returning from being Factor in or near Lapland, brought it with him, telling them, that out of curiofity he had employed a Laplander (a pretender to great skill in this art), to bring him notice of the health and condition of that family, who after he had lain some time in this now describ'd manner, brought him news, that they were all well, that he found them at dinner, and that to confirm his relation, he brought away that knife, which he deliver'd to the Merchant, and the Merchant brought home now to his Uncle.

Sometimes also they practise their Sorceries without the Drum, using instead of it commonly ftrings or darts, by which they advantage their friends, or injure their enemies at their pleafure. The strings they make use of to raise or quell the winds, which they fell to Mariners for that purpofe. They confift commonly of three knots, the first of which being untyed, affords a favourable wind; the fecond a brisk gale; and the third a violent ftorm; as has been approved to the great danger and lofs of feveral Mariners, that have given account of it in publick. By their darts, which are short Cylinders of Lead, they wound any one who hath offer'd them an injury, or their malice puts them upon to affault. These are said to be the most powerful charms of any, and upon occasion to have split rocks, level'd mountains, and

fuch like incredible exploits.

Besides these, they have some other remains of Idolatry: as a ball, which they work up of Cowshair, and fo fend it of mischievous errands; with feveral fuch like heathenish fooleries, all which are at this day in most parts left off among them; the Natives themselves informing one against another, and caufing fuch delinquents to be brought to condign punishment, which is most frequently done in those parts that are under the Swedish Government; for Christianity, which was first planted in Finland by Ericus the Saint, and fo made known to the Laplanders, has in these latter times made confiderable advances amongst them, under the Reigns of their late Princes. In the year 1600 Charles IX. built some publick Schools in Lapland; and in the year 1619, or about that time, Gustavus Adolphus, who took especial care of the Laplandish Countries, and having united them more closely to the Kingdom of Sweden then his predecessors had done (they having been in former times rather tributary to the Birkirli, then subjects to that Crown) erected more publick Schools, and caused divers Christian Churches to be built amongst them, all which by the charity and piety of Christina were augmented both in number and endowments, for the promoting of Religion and Learning amongst them; and many Pastors were confiderably stipended for that purpose. So that whereas formerly those that had a mind to have their children baptized, used to carry them (as Olaus Magnus relates ) fometimes above two hundred English miles to Church, they now are eased of that trouble, and have Churches built at very inconfiderable distance one from another; and whereas they had opportunity of hearing only one Sermon a year, (viz. when they came to a general Market which was held in February, or to pay their taxes to the King of Sweden they now have Ministers provided which are always refident amongst them, whom they very much respect, and whose Sermons they constantly frequent; fo that now the light of the Gofpel has very much expell'd all heathenish superstiti-

ons out of these remoter Regions of the world,

and a pious and godly life, with the Lords Prayer

most effectual countercharm against all Sorceries whatfoever; it being constantly observed that neither their Drum, nor any of their Magical instruments have any power against them that call upon the name of our Lord, nor are able to defend them from the power of his Minifters; infomuch that it has lately been reported upon very credible authority, that the Devil foreseeing the danger of his Kingdom, appeard visibly to his fervants, encouraging them by all means to continue in their obedience to him. The truth of this I cannot affert, but all Authors affirm, that as Christian Religion got more ground amongst them, so Government, Civility, Arts, and Ingenuity have also proportionably advanced

We meet not with any thing concerning their 71. Government before they came under the Birkarli, but what was of the chief of the Family. which toward their wives was very rigid, and toward their children very indulgent, or rather negligent; neither did the Birkarli exercise any greater power over them, then to fright them them into paying of tribute, part to themselves. part to the King of Sweden, and some other such fubjection, as was for their own, not the peoples profit. But Gustavus Adolphus took even this power also from them, and the country was by him wholly and entirely subjected to the Swedish Government; which is at prefent managed by three chief Governours (called by the Swedes Lagmen), and as many Provincial Judges, fo nam'd from the Provinces where they are plac'd. Under these there are particular Governours Under-Lagmen, which have power to determine Suits at Law, or pass sentence upon Malefactors, even unto death; but never without the affiftance of a Judg and a Prieft. Anciently their Courts were called only twice a year, at their publick Fairs, in winter and fummer; but now for the more effectual restraining of vice, they are more frequently used amongst them; and if any controversie arise, which is of lesser concern, they put an end to it by these Courts; but if any happen of greater moment or difficulty, they appeal to the supreme Courts of Judicature in Sweden.

Tribute, which formerly in the reign of La-Th ulaus was granted to the Birkarli, is now by h the Laplanders paid only to the Crown of Sweden, (fave that those of Torna, for their priviledg of fishing upon the coasts of Norway, pay some Acknowledgment to the King of Denmark). It is commonly paid in kind, as furs, skins, or dryed fish. By a contract made betwixt Gustavus I. and these Laplanders, the inhabitants of Luhla and Pitha were engaged to pay yearly eight timber of furs (forty to every timber), and those of Torna were tax'd with the fame number; and shortly after by another agreement in the year 1528, this number was doubled. In the year 1602, under Charles IX. they paid instead of skins, every tenth Rain-deer, and one tenth of all their dryed fish. And in the year 1606, it was order'd by the fame King, that over and above this certain Tax, every one when they came to the age of feventeen years, should pay either two Bucks or three Does out of their Rain-deer, and eight pound of dryed fish; but this was found very burthensome to the people; and the more, because the Magistrates took several occasions and pretences to encrease their burthens; wherefore Gustavus Adolphus about the year 1611, order'd them lefs, more certain, and equal payments; either of money, Rain-deer, or furs; more or less according to the largeness or fmallness of the Provinces or allotments wherein they dwell. If the allotment be fomewhat large, fuch as they call een heel skat, i.e. of whole Trirepeated with fincerity, are experienced to be the bute, they pay yearly to the King two Patacoons;

but if lesser, een half skat, i.e. of half Tribute. they pay but one Patacoon, or in lieu of it fifty Squirrels and two Foxes skins, with one pair of Taplandish shoes. If any one has no mind to part with his Rein-deer, then he is to pay three Patacoons, which is the fet price of it, and cannot be refused by the Tax-masters. Besides these greater Contributions of Rain-deer, &c. which are only imposed on every hundred, each particular Family pays a leffer fort of Tax, which is contantly levied upon it, viz. one white Foxes skin. and one pair of fhoes; or instead of these, half a pound of dryd Pike. These are all the Tributes which the King of Sweden at this day receives out of Lapland; which, notwithstanding they might be a very confiderable addition to the Crown-revenues, have been by the fingular piety of their late Princes, either wholly or in the greatof part allow'd for the maintenance of Ministers. and endowment of publick Schools in the Lap-

landish countries.

And because the Laplanders are thus obliged to pay Tribute of money and furs to the King is of Sweden, which every Native cannot provide himself with, but must procure by bargaining and trade, they have feveral Markets and Fairs appointed amongst them, whither Merchants of other countries, as Muscowy, Norway, and Sweden especially, refort, and bringing with them those commodities the Natives think most valuable. exchange them for furs, or what elfethis country affords, frequently to the Laplanders finall, but the buyers great, gain. These Fairs they practis'd even by the little light of reason from their beginning as all other Nations do; for when one abounds, and another wants, it necessarily follows, that they must have a meeting-place to supply one another. But these Laps, fearing or abhorring the face of a stranger, were put to some difficulties in their bartering: fo that they had no other way but to leave their commodities at a certain place, and after a while returning, accept what the buyer was pleased to leave in exchange for them. Therefore Charles IX. encouraged them to a more confident and profitable way of traffick, appointing two or more publick Fairs in every Province, and fetting certain different rates upon all their commodities; fo that at this time they not only barrer, but have no fmall dexterity in overreaching and couzening stranger chapmen. Of late also they have some quantities of money brought in amongst them, and they understand theuse of it; but even yet are either so stupid or unaccustom'd to Arithmetick, that they have but very few species current amongst them, which are the Patacoon, and half Patacoon, besides fome very few Brass pieces of smaller value; but all their commodities are estimated according to the Patacoon, as the best Bear or Fox skin at one Patacoon, forty Squirrels or one Martron at half a Patacoon, and so all the rest; which manner of trading would be very difadvantagious to the buyer, if there were not customarily a price also tacitly fet upon what they import, as a Suit of Clothes is by them estimated at three Patacoons, and one pair of Shoes, or four pair of Mittons, at half a Patacoon, and the like. But the they use trading, yet not all of them, nor any of them out of necessity, for they can, and many do, make a hist with their natural conveniences, using themfelves to as much hardship as nature can en-

Fixt habitations they have none, but remove their dwellings according to the scason for hunting, &c. tho in the time of Charles IX. this their Wandring was restrain'd, by his confining every one of them to his own Province. Those that like Herdfmen live upon their stocks of Rain-deer. in fummer frequent the mountains: which being too cold in winter, they retire to the valleys, carrying with them their houses and stuff, either upon the backs of the Rain-deer, or (if of greater quantity) upon sleddes in baskets, the artificial making of which, is the greatest part of their employment.

Their dwelling-houses are built after the most Their natural and homely fashion, made only to fecure dwellingthem against the injury of the weather, and the affaults of wild beafts, after this manner; first, they crect four posts, in the figure of a square. which they bind together with cross-girders, and rear to them smaller pieces, fastening all with wyths; these, except the door-places, the poorer fort wholly cover with boughs of trees, or fuch like fluff; the richer, with a course woollen cloth, or an ordinary fort of Canvas. In these Houses or Tents they have two doors; the fore-door, which is of common use and entrance for the whole family; and the back-door, thro which the men pass, and that only when they go a hunting, fishing, &c. but all women are forbid it; either because that sex is thought to be very inauspicious to those exercises [ for if any, when he is going to hunt, do but meet a woman, he prejently returns back, and leaves his defign for that day ]; or because the image of their God Thor was commonly placed near their back-door, from whose facrifices and prefence all women-kind (as was faid before) are wholly excluded. These houses are diffinguish'd into feveral partitions, not by any wall, but only by great posts, or logs of wood laid upon the ground. Their fire-place is in the middle, about which the whole family lies, either upon the bare earth, or upon the skins of Raindeer, Bears, &c. When they have a mind to change their habitation, (which they do constantly twice a year), they unty this their Tent, take it away with them, and pitch it in a more convenient place. Another fort of houses amongst them are the Granaries or storehouses, which, that they may the better fecure their provifion from wild beafts and vermin, they do not build upon the ground, but at some small distance from it, upon the bole or flump of a large tree.

Their garments are very course and mean, Their made either of the skins of wild beafts (frequently Garments, in use amongst them ), or the worst of our Englifb cloth, which they wear only on Holidays and at their publick Fairs: they alter them according to the feafon of the year; yet each fex, for diftinction fake, has a different mode or fashion. The men use a long garment, reaching down from their middle to their ankles, which ferves them for breeches and flockings; above this they have a fort of wide coat, call'd Mudd, which they tye about them with a leathern thong. Their shoes, as the rest of their ordinary garments, are made of the skins of Rain-deer, Elks, &c. with the hair outward; the toe bending somewhat upward, and according to the ancient fashion, ending with a tharp point. On their heads they have a cap, made of the skin of some fowl, as Geefe, Ducks &c. but especially of the Loom, having the feathers, head, and wings along with it, after the manner of the ancient Germans. The habit proper to women, is a large wide Gown, of cloth or skins, according to their ability; gather'd close in the middle, and adorn'd with divers figures of birds, beafts, &c. which they themselves work very aftificially. Linnen they use none; and in colder weather they only gird their ordinary clothes closer about them, and cover themfelves entirely, except one little hole to look thro; for which reason Adam Bremensis reports

SWEDEN.

them upon his own knowledge to be Cyclopes.

Their ordinary diet is either of fish, or the flesh of their Rain-deer, &c. which they eat sometimes raw, fometimes (amongst the more civilized fort) boil'd, but for the most part dryed in the air. Bread and falt are unknown to them. Instead of Bread, they make use of their dryed fish, ground small like meal; and for falt, they take the inward bark of the Pine-tree, which they dry at the Sun, and putting it into boxes, bury it a fmall depth in the ground; then, after it hath lain there a competent time, they kindle a fire upon the place, and fo dry it; whereby it becomes of a reddish colour, pleasant taste, and gives a good relish to their courser victuals. Tho they are very greedy of flesh, yet under the Swedish Government they constantly abstain from it on Fridays, keeping fast that day with great ob-

Their Drinks.

Their ordinary drink is pure water, which in the winter time they keep in their houses continually hot, and fo drink it. Of late fome quantities of Brandy, and fuch like hot liquors, are known amongst them, which they highly value, and drink only on Holidays and at their marriages. Tobacco they frequently take, and count ita very great delicacy. The place where they commonly eat their victuals, is in the middle of their Tent, about the fire, without table, diffies, fpoons, trenchers, or any fuch thing which is a fign of neatness and handsomness. Their potage they drink: And their commons each one lays upon his mittons; and when he has eat it, favs Grace, shakes his fellows by the right hand (which is their charity-cup), and fo depart every one to

Their Emploiments.

Their chief employment is hunting; in which they make use of divers forts of instruments, as one, and then into the other: and if it be strong Spears headed with fish-bones, Nets, and of late enough to endure fo fudden a change of heat Guns. In the fnow time they make use of a kind of shoes call'd Skider, or Skidb, with which they will run down the strongest Deer. They are made endeavour to have it baptiz'd, as soon as they commonly of Fir, or the bark of trees, about three or four, Olaus Magnus fays, five or fix ells long, and four or five inches broad; turn'd up at the forepart, after the manner of their shoes; for better convenience in sliding, they are cover'd with the skin of a Rain-Deer with the hair on; they fasten them to their feet with a piece of wythe, which is tyed to the middle of the Skair which they are to get their future livelihood, and and to their ankles. In these the men are able to travel an hundred and fifty English miles a day; and the women are no less expert at it, tho never permitted to go a hunting. If they kill a Bear, they use very great solemnity and triumph about it, inviting their friends, and distributing its flesh (which they count a great dainty) amongst them; honouring him that did the exploit, with feveral titles, and the best portion of the beaft. They never bring home their prev by the fore-door, or after them; but always obferve this as a special rule, that they throw it into the Hut before them.

Marria-

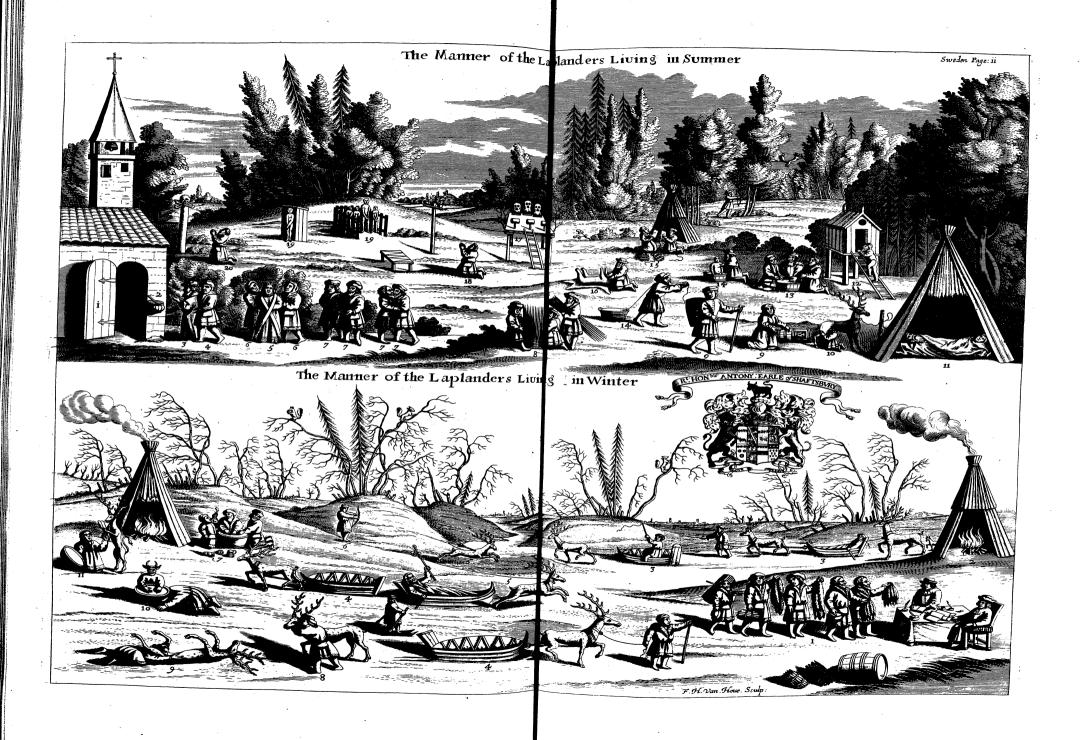
Marriage they hold in great veneration; it being feldom known that Adultery is committed, never if known, that it goes unpunished. When a Maid who has a good share of Rain-deer (for the not being permitted to woe for himself, acquaints nage the business for him, follicite her Father, Mother, and Friends, presenting them with Brandy

where he accepts fome conditions propos'd hu her Friends, and lifts himfelf as her Fathers hired fervant for one whole year; after which time expir'd he takes his Wife to him, and proceeds to the folemnizing the Marriage, which is always done with great ceremony and pomp, according to their abilities. The bride they deck with the choifest ornaments they can get, as pieces of Tin and Alchymy, with feveral Rings of fish-bones and Brass, &c. and being thus attired, her neareft Friends, (much, as feems, against her mind) rather dragg, then conduct, her to Church, where fhe is married to her Husband, according to the form, prescrib'd in their Liturgy. Formerly (fays Olaus Mag.) Wedlock was folemnized by the Parents and Friends (the Father fupplying the place of the Priest) by the striking of Flint and fteel; the fittest Emblem as they thought, of a married life. And here it may be observ'd, That no one man is permitted to have many wives at once, but is constantly limited to one only; Polygamy not being fo much as heard of amongst them; That they never marry without the confent of their Friends, but referr themselves wholly to their advice, infomuch that clandestine Marriages are never practis'd by them: and that after they are contracted, they are not prefently free to trade for themselves, but must serve their Father in Law as an hireling for a certain time, that he may be witness of their good husbandry. which feems to be a Custom from ancient times and Nations

Their Children, assoon as born, are put to n the greatest hardships, that they may be able at terwards to endure the severity of the air the ber ter. They take two Vessels one of hot, the oand cold, they think it will make a hardy Fellow, and fit for their business; whereupon they can possibly, wrapping it in moss, and so carrying it to Church, though at a very great distance, either upon their backs or in a Pannier upon their Rain-deer, as they anciently us'd to do to their publick Fairs, whither Priefts were fent twice a year out of Sweden. While their Children are young, they use them to bow and arrows, by to make them the more expert, always place their victuals upon a post, as their mark to shoot at,

which they hit down, or fast.

Difeases, especially infectious, are seldom or D never known in this Country; but if it happen a that any pestilential distempers be brought in, (as n the Plague was lately amongst Hemp) the malig and nity of them is corrected by the pureness of the Air, so that they never do any great mischief. The difease they are commonly troubled with, is the foreness of eyes, (whether caus'd by their smoaky Huts, or ill dress'd food, or any other reason, I know not) but it usually ends in blindness. Pleurisies also, and inflammations (perhaps by reason of their constant feeding upon fleth) are fometimes incident to them; which they any one has a mind to marry, he enquires out cure by drinking the decoction of the root of Mols, or the stalks of Angelica, in the whey of the Parents give portions to their Children not equal-milk of their Rain-deer. If a member be bely, but with respect to primogeniture); then he, numm'd with cold, they apply Cheese made of the milk of their Rain-deer, which is a prefent his nearest Kinsmen with his intentions, who majoynts or body, as the Gout, Cramp, Sciatica, Gr. feize them, they apply a Caustick of the and Tobacco, or what is most esteemed, and flame of any chips to the affected place, much fo gain their confent. This done, the young man is invited to the Hut where his bride lives, affect the fame mannies after the fame mannies to the after the fame mannies to the after the fame mannies to the fame that the fame mannies that the



call'd Moxa; and the West Indians by an excrefeence of black Birch tree, call'd by them Spunk, and applyed after the same manner; from all which it feems, that the cure is to be attributed rather to the fire, then the fuel.

If any one be dangerously sick, they either fend for the Priest, if near, to prepare him for death; or to the Magician, to resolve them by his Drum, if he shall recover; parting their refpects' twixt Gods Ministers and the Devils Serthat reason use all haste possible to convey it to fome Burying-place, which is frequently the nearest Cave or Wood; (Church-yards by reason of their remoteness, they seldom make use of) The dead body they carry upon a fledd, and when they come to the Cave, cast it in, and the of Wood, to secure it from wild Beasts; always sequently to be again united to their bodies. laving besides it a Flint and steel, and sometimes

a Hatchet, which they suppose may be serviceable to them in the other world. At their return, they provide a Funeral Banquet, or rather a facrifice to the Ghost of the deceased person; which is thus, They take those Rain-deer that dragg'd the dead body to the grave, and offer them in facrifice to the Manes; feasting upon their flesh, and making merry with Brandy and Tobacco. and the best chear they have; at last they drink a health round to the person departed; this done, wants. If he dye, they imagine that his Soul is not at reft till the body be in the grave, and for put them into a box. with a rude into the person departed; this done, they carefully gather the bones of the Rain-deer, put them into a box. with a rude into a box. put them into a box, with a rude image of their friend, and fo bury them together. These Ceremonies, observ'd also in their Heathenism, shew'd, that even then, as it were by the dictates of Nature, they conceived themselves to consist of an Immortal part also; and that they expected another life after this, wherein they imagine every fledd after it; or else cover it with great Logs one to follow their former imployments, and con-

The Lives and Manners of the Laplanders, as it is express'd in the Plate here annex'd. The upper-part is their Summer-living: The under-part their way of living in Winter.

# In the Upper-part you have.

Church for those who are converted awhile. to the Lutheran Religion; At the entrance of which, in lieu of a (2) Bason of Holywater, there stands one full of Brandy-wine, with a spoon in it, of which every one who comes to Church takes a fup, to encourage and warm his zeal. The first man you see represents the (3) Priest; the next the best (4) man of the Pamih. Then follows a (5) Bride, attended upon by two (6) Bride-maids, after whom comes the (7) Bridegroom, and other friends. (8) Their manner of making Baskets, which is their greateft trade. (9) Their way of carrying, and of rocking their children. (10) The manner how the young children grown up, fuck the Rain-Deer. (11) The man and wife's way of lying in bed. (12) Their Houses for keeping their provisions; themselves, in the coldest part of Winter, lying in Tents. (13) Their manner of eating. (14) The Pricets way of Baptizing, and the Clarks bringing water. (15) Their way of Wire-drawing, which is much used amongst them, for adorning of their Boots and Coats. (16) Amongst those who are not yet converted to the Christian Religion, you have their way of facrificing. (17) Their three Gods standing uppermost, and under each of them upon the Altars lve three pieces of the facrificed Rain-deer. (18) Their way of praying to them. (19) Their

way of Burial. (20) Their way of praying to Death, that it would be pleafed to spare them

# In the Under-part you have.

(1) Their manner of bringing their Taxes (confifting of several forts of Skins and dry'd Fish) to the Kings Commissioners, which being paid, each one takes a large spoonful of Brandy-wine, which stands at the end of the Table, and fo away. Above which you fee the (2) Commiffioners Tent. (3) Their way of travelling in Sledds, drawn by Rain-Deer, (which, by the by, do agree fo well with those barren Countries, that if you do but bring them into Sweden, (which yet is none of the most fertile), they dye in a short time). (4) Their way of carrying their goods. (5) Their manner of ruling their Rain-Deer with a whip or line. (6) Their way of shooting them. (7) Their taking Tobacco, which they prize above meat. (8) Their fpeaking in the ear of the Rain-Deer, telling them what they should do, or whither they should go, (which, as I am credibly inform'd, they will observe exactly). (9) Their manner of gelding them. (10) Their way of laying their heads under a Drum; which the Devil beats, and from thence the man learns what fuccess he shall have in his affairs. (11) His giving the man the Hammer, and letting him

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# Provinces of Sweden

Properly fo taken.

TExt to be spoken to, is Suecia or Sweden, strictly so call'd; of which, because it has been honour'd always by the Residence of their Kings, and been the chief Scene of Swedish Affairs, we shall in the sirst place treat; and afterwards speak of Gothia, or Gothland, with all its Provinces, rather as an Accession to the Crown of Sweden, then a diffuset Kingdom from it: though anciently Gothia and Swecia had their distinct successions of Kings. Of Finland, Ingria, and Æsthonia, with the late Conquests in Livonia, Pomeren, &c. we shall in the last place discourse; reserving the Laws and Government, as also the manner and customs of the People, till we come to Stockholm, the present Metropolis of this great Empire.

Suecia then, or Suetia, call'd by the English Sweden, or Swedland, is bounded on the North with Lapland, on the West with the Dofrine Hills, on the East with the Bothnick and Finnick Bays, and on the south with Gothland and Sconen. A fruitful, but in some parts mountainous and woody, Country; abounding with several rich Mines, and affording very great conveniencies of water and suel for working them. It is divided into two General parts, viz. Suecia strictly so taken, and the Northlands, or Northlandish Provinces.

I. The Northlands contain in them two diffinct Countries or Provinces, Helfingia and Gestricia; parted one from the other by the great wood

Oedemord.

1. Gestricia, which affords some Iron-mines and indifferent good store of com. It has but one City in it, call'd Gevalia commodiously situated upon the Bay of Bothnia, half a days Journey from

Kupferberg.
2. Helfingia, which was anciently a general name for all the Northern Provinces, from the North-fea to the River Vla, and the Lake Vlatresk in the North of Cajania, as appears from some records of a Parliament held at Telgis, A. 1328, and a diftinct Kingdom of it felf; govern'd by its own Kings, till the time of Ingellus the fecond. King of *Upfal* (fo were the Kings of *Sweden* anciently flyl'd) who at his Coronation invited the King of Helfingia, and feveral other Princes, to the folemnity; and after having made them drunk with strong liquors, set fire on the Palace, and fo destroyed them all, and seized their posfessions; which ever after were united to the Crown of Sweden. The inhabitants of this Country had anciently a peculiar language of their own, and also an Alphabet altogether distinct from the Runick, as appears by feveral old monuments found amongst them. They are recorded to have fought many famous battels, with their neighbours of Finland, Carelia, and Cajania; and after having driven some of their Enemies as far as the Sund, in memory of their conquest, and to eternize their name, to have built the City Helfingburg. From them are faid to have come the Nylanders, who border upon Carelia; and use the fame manner of speech to this day. The Natives are generally very hospitable and courteous to strangers, of a docile and ingenious disposi-

tion, and above all things endeavouring to be near and handforn within doors. The whole Country of *Helfingia* is divided into four Provinces.

1. Helfingia, properly fo call'd, heretofore he known by the name of Sundhede; which has in it three lefter divisions: Alora, thro which runs the river Liusna: Sundhede, in the midst whereof is the Lake Dil: and Nordsligh, not far from the wood Arskeg. The soil is indifferently fruisful for Com, but chiefly for Pasture; the inhabitants mostly imploying themselves in feeding and managing their stock of Cattel. Here is but one City in the whole Country, call'd Hudingsvaldia, remarkable for the great quantities of Corn, Butter, Hydes, Pitch, Rosin, Masts of Ships, and Deal-boards, that are convey'd hence into other Countries.

2. Medelpadia, much of the fame nature with Melfingia; but only it is narrower, and a to bounds more with woods and mountains; in it are two rivers very full of fish. Some fay the Kings of Helfingia anciently resided here.

3. Angermannia, a fruitful and pleafant, yet in form places mountainous, Country. The folis of good and certain, that tho it bear Complentifully, it needs not be manur'd above once in ten years. It is divided in the middle into two parts, the northern and fourthern, by a greatwood, which runs all along from the ragged mountain Scula, and thence takes its name; water'd its by only one river, well frored with Salmon and other fifth; fecur'd by one City, nam'd Hemplandia, yeilding the fame commodities as Hudingwaldia, only it affords no Copper.

4. Bothnia, not so full of mountains as Anger B mannia; of a fandy and barren turf, but well fupplied with fish and other commodities. It has in it several rivers of considerable bigness, which empty themselves into the Bothnick-Bay. Cities here are none, but this defect is supplied by a frequency of Market-Towns, which are almost as numerous as the Parishes. The advantage of this Country is chiefly by the trade from the nearer parts of Lapland, which is managed chiefly by the Birkarli, and all comes to the Seaside this way.

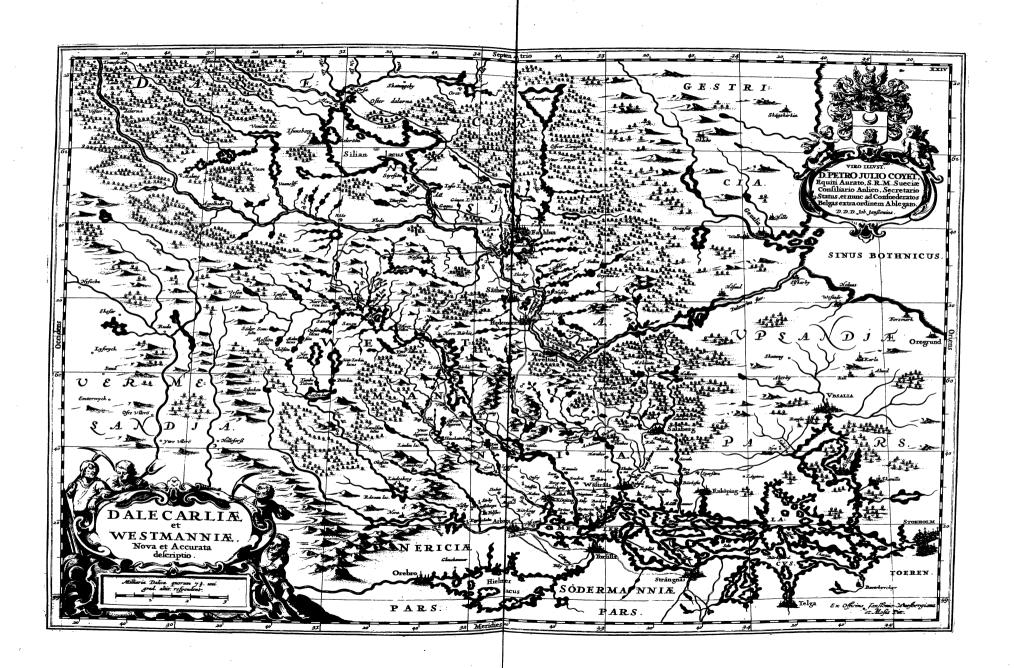
II. Sueonia, or Sweden, strictly fo taken, which s contains in it these five Provinces, Uplandia, Westmannia, Dalecarlia, Nericia, and Sudermannia.

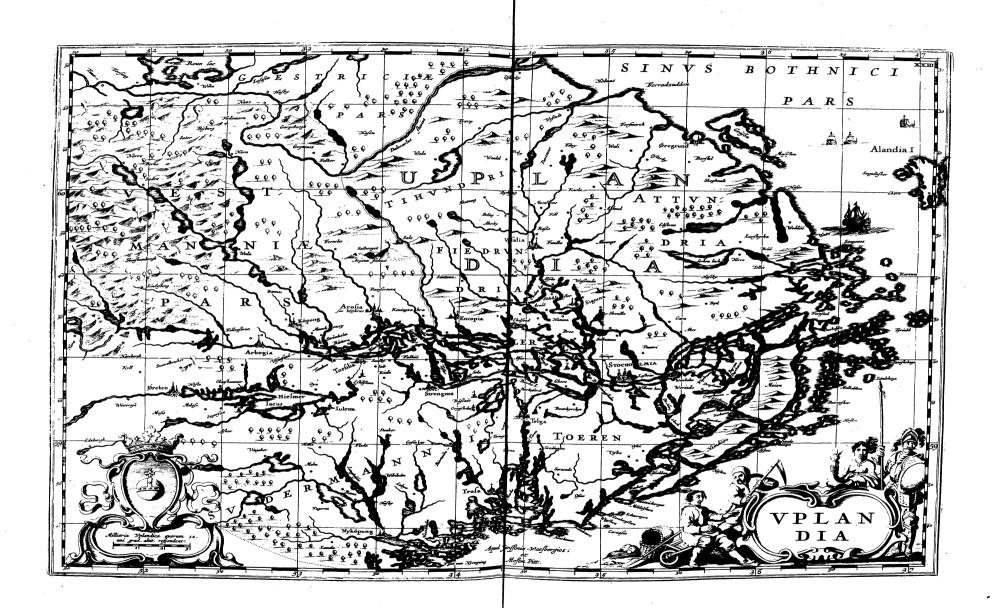
1. That which lies most North, or North west, is Dalecarlia, i.e. the Dale or Valley of men is (Carle signifying a man); a woody and barren Country; yet very considerable for its abundance of Copper, Allum, and Vicriol; all which are said to be dug out of one and the same Mine, which is very large, and no less remarkable for its Mettals, then for the vertue of the water that is found in it; for if they steep a piece of Iron in it, it will in a short time (as they say) turn it into very good Copper, wanting a fourth part of the weight of the Iron. Which seems to consim the opinion of some Philosophers, that all these three are of the same nature; and that Allum is the matter of Vitriol, as likewise Vitriol is of Copper. This Province is in the Dioces of the Bihop of Westeras, and has never a Civi in it.

Suecia.

Geftrici

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2. On the South or South-east of Dalecarlia, lies West- or Wester-mannia, or Westmannerland, bordering upon Upland and Gestricia. It is, according to the several Dales or divisions that are in it, divided into three parts, viz. Ofter- Westerand Sun-Dalia. The foil is very fruitful, and the Mines very confiderable, affording Steel, Iron, Copper, Lead, and fome veins of Sulphur, in greater quantity then those of any other Province of the whole Country. There is also a Silver or the whole country. There is also a silver Mine discover'd, and made use of at Salberg. The Cities here are three, Arosia, Arbogia and Koping; the chief of these is Arosia or Westeras, a Bishops feat; where, in the Cathedral Church, are feveral great stones with Gothick inscriptions, as there are likewise at Stregnesia. In this City the agreement, by which the State of the Kingdom was changed from an Elective to an Hereditary Monarchy, was concluded ann. 1540, in the time of Gustavus I. and thence call'd Pastum Arosiense. The history was thus: The Swedes not being able to endure the tyranny and oppression of Christiem II. then King both of Sweden and Denmark; forfook their Allegiance to him; and under the conduct of Prince Gustavus, (who had wonderfully cscaped from his imprisonment in Denmark). took up arms against him, expell'd him their Country, and at last gain'd their former liberty and priviledges; whereupon, to requite their General for this fignal good he had done the publick they (at the instance of one Canutus President of the Council, and Johannes Gothus the Popes Legat, ann. 1523) unanimously elected him King; and confidering how much it might tend to the happiness of the Kingdom, to have the Succession ascertain'd to his Issue, they, in the year 1540 wholly gave up their power of Electing their Kings for the future, and by Oath and folemn Covenant fetled the Crown upon him and his Heirs for ever; which confidence of the people in their Prince, was justified in the event, for the new King was fo far from abufing his Abfolute power, that in that very year he published many Laws for the benefit of the people.

3. South of Westmannia lies Nericia; a little, but fruitful, Province; yeilding good ftore of Sulphur, Allum, and Vitriol. Some Silver Mines there are. but not labour'd. Most of its inhabitants are Smiths who fupply the whole Country, especially those that work in the Mines, with Iron instruments of all forts. Here is one City nam'd Orebro-

4. South or South-east of Nericia, lies Sudermannia, or Sudermanland; having on the East the Baltick Sea, Oftro-Gothia on the South, and the Lake Meller on the North. It is famous for feveral Cities it contains; the chief and most confiderable of which is Nicopia, the ancient feat of the Dukes of Sudermannia. Here also is the place for building of Ships; the workmen are good, and materials cheap. Next to this is Stregnesia, a Bishops seat: with Telga, Torsilia, and Trosa, all commodious for trade.

5. North or North-east of Sudermannia, lies the Province of Upland, fo call'd from its fituation in the Country, or as some say, from King Ubbon, who reigned here. It is bounded on the Eastfide by the Baltick Sea, on the South by the Lake Meller, on the West and North by the Ri-Vers Same and Dalecarte. This Country affords great plenty of Corn, with which it supplies the neighbouring Provinces. Some few Mines it has, of Lead and Iron especially; some also of Silver, tho not digg'd. It is divided into three Lands, or (as the fome differences 'twist the Calvinists and Lu-Swedes call them ) Folk-lands: 1. Tibundria, which lies most Northerly of any, and takes its name yet probably that Prince who favoured the Refrom ten Prefectures, or Hundreds, into which formers fo much, did reftore it to the Uni-

SWEDEN.

it is shar'd out. 2. Athundria, lying betwixt Upfal and Stockholm; fo call'd because it contains cight Prefectures. 3. Fiedrundria, which takes its name from four Prefectures, into which it is divided; in it is the City Enkoping, four leagues from Upfal, and feven from Stockbolm. And here it may be observed, as peculiar to this Province, that it (as the Counties in England) is shared out into feveral Prefectures or Hundreds, as Erlingbundrat, &c. Each of them containing at first one hundred families, all, two thousand two hundred; which is not observed in other Provinces, but their divisions are called Harodh (Har signifying an Army, and Odh a possession), all which at first were supplyed with Inhabitants from this Province of Upland; for when families increase ed above their hundreds, fome (after the manner of an army) were fingled out and lifted to go and people, or rather subdue, other parts of the Country; wherefore these men setling in other Provinces, called the place where they first fate down, The possession of such a Colony or Army; as Daga-Harodh, Lyftugn-Harodh, &c.

In this Province are five Cityes; 1. Encoping, where was formerly a Monastery of Minorites. 2. Sigtunia, so called from Siggo, King of Swe-

den, who founded it. Here was anciently a Monaftery of Dominicans, the burying place of some of their Archbishops.

3. Oregrundia or Oregrund, a rich & populous City, abounding with corn & feveral forts of Merchan-

dife, because of the commodiousness of the Fort. 4. Upfal, the most Antient, and most famous, Upfal. City in the whole Kingdom. It takes its name, fays Johannes Magnus, from Obbon King of Sweden, who founded it, about the year after the Flood 240: but as others, from its fituation upon the River Sala. Here was formerly the chief feat of the Swedish Kings; for which reason, as well as for the dignity of the City, one of their Titles was Upfala-Konung, i. e. King of Upfal. Here were also the supream Courts of Judicature, Civil and Ecclefiaftical; and the feat of their only Archbishop, continued to it to this day. Fortified it is, by one onely Castle, built after the modern, not antient Gothick, fashion; upon a high hill, some fmall distance from the City, overlooking and commanding the whole Town: begun by Ericus, continued by King John, and perfected by Charles Gustavus the first: in this City is the Metropolitan Church of the whole Kingdom, covered upon the roof, (as are most of the chief buildings), with Copper; adorned with an Artificial Clock, and honoured with the Monuments of feveral of their Kings: Ericus the Saint is faid to lve buried here in a golden Coffin : Gustavus Adolphus also has his Tomb in this Church, upon which the whole Hiftory of his life is inferibed in large golden Characters. Here is also the only University they have in the whole Kingdom; begun at first, say some, Ann. 1248, under Ericus Balbus XI. by a College of only four Professors: or as Loccenius will have it, about the year 1306, under one Andreas President of the faid College, who kept a free Table for Chorifters and poor Scholars to affift in the Quire; but now, by the care of some of their later Kings, advanc't into a famous University. An. 1476, in the Reign of Steno Sture Senior, Pope Sixtus IV. gave it the fame priviledges with Bononia: An. 1595, Charles then King endowed it with feveral Immunities and Revenues, by his Royal Patent: which, fays Meffenius, was in the year 1608 upon therans fraudulently got from it; which if fo,

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versity: of this See Loccenius, Hist. Suec. Lib. 8. Pag. 474. An. 1624 in the time of Gustavus Adolphus it was most considerably augmented; that King fettling upon the University 306 Mannors, 8 Granaries of Tythes, 4 Mills, and 30 Demesnes, out of his own Crown Revenues, free from all Taxes and Impositions, towards the maintenance of more Profesiors and poor Scholars: commanding that the chief Rector should be elected by the Professors; that one of these should read a publick Lecture throughout the whole year (continued at present only in the Winter-time); that the Scholars should live peaceably, soberly, and minding their own affairs, not meddle with state matters; that none of them should (as they had formerly done) wear fwords, or carry arms. This University in the time of King John III 1592, was removed hence to Stockholm; but that place being found, for feveral reasons, inconvenient, it was in a short time remanded to Upfal. A Library they have, well stored with books: a considerable part of which was given by Gustavus Adolphus An. 1631, which he in his expeditions against Germany took out of the Library of Wurtzburg and other places. To this City there anciently did belong feveral Lands and Revenues by the title of Upfala Oedom or the Patrimony of Upfal, given by Freius furnamed Pacificus, one of their ancient Kings, out of his own hereditary Lands, as a publick (tock; which Patrimony being embezel'd by those men that had the managery of it and for many years no account given, An. 1282, in the Reign of Magnus I. furnamed Ladulaus, it was order'd in Council, That these publick Lands fhould be fought after, and reunited to the Crown, or fome other way found, to maintain the Grandeur of the Court. The Lands, by reafon of long alienation, could not be regain'd: wherefore it was enacted, that in lieu of them, all the Revenues of fishing in the Finnick and Bothnick Bays, the Lake Meller, and all other Lakes and Rivers within the Kings Dominions; as also of all Mines of what Metal foever, should over and above the Land-taxes, wholly and entirely belong to the Crown.

This City was anciently the chief Place of their Their an- Heathenish, as it is at present of their Christian, cient man- worship: wherefore it may not be amis here to ner of Wor- treat as well of their ancient superstitions, as of their present true, Religion: The Heathenish Deities, to which they pay'd their devotion were Thor. Oden, and Freia; who are faid to have come out of Asia into this Country, and were, though under divers names, worshiped by most of the Scandians. Thor, so call'd from the Assyrian word Thur or Thurra, i. e. powerful, had a Temple dedicated to him, fo stately and magnificent, that, by the relation of Johannes Magnus, who tells prodigious stories of the Golden Roof, &c. the Temple of the Sun in Cuzco was but a poorly adorn'd Chappel to it: In the middle of this stupendous Fabrick their God was fet, upon a bed or couch, with a Crown upon his head, adorn'd with twelve stars, and a scepter in his hand: Upon his right hand stood Oden or Othen, arm'd like a foldier Cap a-pie, not unlike the Roman God Mars: On his left was plac'd the Goddes Freia, their Venus, holding a fword in one, and a bow in the other, hand. These three Deities were had in special reverence amongst them; Votaries coming from very remote parts, every ninth year, to visit the Temple, and pay their devotions; offering the most precious gifts they could provide, and facrifices, for nine days together, (Pythagorean-like counting nine an auspicious number); and on every day nine forts of Animals, three of e-

dren, nor even their own felves, from being part of fuch bloody victims: This they did, not by choice, (every votary striving to be presented facrifice to his God), but by lots; taking him on whom the lot fell, tying a cord about his middle and so let him down alive into a large well, dugg close by the Temple for that purpose: if he expir'd quietly, and without any great flruggling, or motion of the water, they concluded, that their god was pleas'd, and their Petitions heard: if otherwise, and he seem'd to dye with any reluctancy, they suppos'd their god was angry, and thereupon presently made ready another such like facrifice, to appeale the wrath: When the body was drawn up out of the well, (if a pleafing facrifice), they thought it not fit, to bury it in the ground the ordinary way, but hung it up upon a tree in the confecrated grove; and for ever after suppos'd it to be instated in a place of happines, and efteem'd it as one of their Demi-gods. In these cruel facrifices their Kings themselves were not only prefent, but formetimes, when the lot fell upon them, offer'd up to their Gods: being attended to the place of execution with great joy and acclamations by the greatest part of their Subjects, who promifed themselves great and lafting happiness by so Noblea victim.

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Befides these three principal, they worshiped many other inferior, Deities, upon different occafions; as Methothim, who prefided over their Magical Arts; Fro, to whom they always offer'd black victims: Vagnoft, Hading, Gc. with all the the Sons and attendants of their principal Gods: Of which fee Johannes and Olaus Magnus, Adam Bremensis, and Loccenius. The many foolish superflitions to which their Ignorance and credulity made them subject; as their arming themselves whenfoever it chanc'd to thunder, and shooting arrows up into the clouds, to affift these Gods of their Country, who, (as they suppos'd), were waging war against those of other Nations; Their using to facrifice their horses before they engag'd with their enemies, and fetting the heads of them upon pales before the Army, in manner of a Palifado; and fuch like, frequently met with in Authors, are fcarce worth mentioning: only this may be observ'd, that in their customs and ceremonies about their worship, they had some faint notions of an Infinite power, to which they owed their being and happiness; that their foul did not dye with their body, and fuch like common dictates of natural reason: All which were clearly discover'd to them, and the mists of Idolary and Irreligion quite dispell'd, by the happy plan-

tation of Christianity amongst them.
In the year of Christ 780, Bero or Biorno III. (in) King of Sweden, desir'd Charles the Great Emper nin ror of Germany, to fend fome able Ministers into tell the North, to plant Christian religion amongst them; who accordingly fent one Herebertus furnam'd Belga, a man of noted piety and learning in those times. He succeeded well in his undertakings, gain'd many profelytes, and built a Church at Lyncopen in Oftro-Gothia, where himfelf was Rector, and afterwards dyed. Ann. 814. Ludovicus Pius I. Emperor of Germany, in the fixth year of his reign, fent hither more Apostles; one of which was nam'd Ansgarius, a Monk of Corbey in France, who brought with him from thence divers of the Monks; and planted in Saxony a Monaftery of the former name, intending it for a Seminary to supply the want of Preachers in the North. But all this Emperors time Christianity was rather privately brought in hither, (Paganism prevailing, and most of these pious men being martyr'd for their Religion ) then publickly very fort: not sparing their servants, friends, chil-

when Olaus Scot-konung, defirous to enjoy the purity of the Gospel, sent to Ethelred then King of England, desiring him to furnish him with Miniflers to preach Christianity to him and his subjects. That there hath always been great friendship betwixt those two Crowns, appears by many parriculars; one especially not to be forgotten, is that the Kings of Sweden would never permit any of their fubjects to engage with the Danes and other Northern people, to exercise Piracy against, or invade, the English Dominions, as 'tis observed by Jo. Magnus, and other Authors]. Ethelred readily confented to fo pious a request, and difpatch'd over one Sigfrid, then Archbishop of Tork, with divers other godly Pricits, and worthy labourers; who at their arrival in Sweden found kind reception, baptiz'd the King himfelf, with all his Courtiers; and prevail'd fo far to have the Gospel propagated amongst his subjects, that Christian Churches were built in every Province of the Kings Dominions. This fo happy a plantation was water'd by the blood of three of his Followers, Unaman, Sumaman, and Vinaman, murther'd by the contrivance of a wicked woman, and lye buried at Wexio, a City in Sma-India. After this, Christianity was nurs'd up by their fucceeding Kings; Ericus especially, who (as was faid before) propagated it to the Finlanders. Exercis'd it was according to the Ceremonies of the Church of Rome, till about the year 1530, at which time Gustavus I. then King, (upon what motives Authors do not agree), established the Lutheran Religion; displacing all those that refus'd to subscribe the Articles he propos'd, amongst whom was that elegant Historian and very learned person Jo. Magnus, then Archbishop; who refusing to comply with the King, left his Country, fled to Rome, there wrot his History, with an account of this Metropolis, and dyed 1544. In the year 1537, the faid Gustavus enter'd into a League with Christianus King of Denmark, Philip Landsgrave of Hassia, the Elector of Saxony, and other German Princes, to defend this Religion thus reformed, against the Emperor and other Princes of the Communion of the Church of Rome. In the year 1613, it was publickly confented to by the States of the whole Kingdom. A.D. 1627, Gustavus Adolphus gave fanctuary in his dominions to all those that were any way perfecuted in Germany, or elsewhere, for this profession. Confirm'd it was, and agreed to, by Charles Gustavus X. ann. 1655; and by this present King Charles XI. in 1663, publickly ratified and fubscrib'd to, and ever since by him maintain'd; fo that Lutheranism may seem to have taken deepest root in this Kingdom.

The Clergy of Sweden is had in great honour and reputation. And tho the revenues belonging to the Church are fince the Reformation very much impaired, (Gustavus I. annexing, as 'tis faid, to the Crown at one time 7500 Farms and Ecclesiastical Livings), yet the respect due to their Ministers does not seem to be much abated. Their Archbishop always performs the Religious Solemnities at the Kings Coronation, and, with as many Bishops as the King pleases to chuse, is admitted Privy-Counfellor to his Majesty. He is reckon'd the chief person in the Kingdom next to the King himself, and accordingly takes place of all Temporal Lords; and anciently when it was granted to a Knight or Lay-Privy-Counfellor to have only twelve, and a Senator eight, it was order'd that he might have forty, and a Bishop thirty, Horses in their Retinue. He has under him seven Suffragans, viz. the Bishops of Lyncopen, Scare, Stergnes, Westeras, Wexio, Aboa, and Riga: And divers Superintendents, who have Episcopal taking advantage of a hill called Bruncaberge, to

Jurisdiction, viz. of Calmare, Gottenburgh, Marienstadt, Revel, &c. All which make up an Ecclefiastical College, call'd the supreme Consistory of the Kingdom, wherein the Archbishop always prefides. The Clergy of this Nation, favs Loccenius, according to the manner of the Eastern Churches, us'd to marry; till Pope Innocent IV. by a Council held at Sceningia a City of Oftro-Gothia, ann. 1248, forbad marriage to Priests, and caus'd those that had wives to put them away. What concerns their Religion, or their Church-Government, being the same with that of the Lutherans, must be elsewhere more largely treated of. The King is the absolute Soveraign in Ecclefiastical matters, which he determines not without the advice of his Archbishop and Bishops. He names all the Bishops, and by his power are summon'd all Ecclesiastical Assemblies. Authors make a difference betwixt their Bishops and Superintendents, but it is not confiderable, both equally depending upon the Archbithop; but the Superintendents have not in all things equal power with the Bishops.

5. The fitth and last City of Upland is Stockholm, Stocklying in 42 degrees of Longitude, and of Lati- bolme. tude 58 ten minutes. A Town of great Trade, the prefent feat of the Kings of Sweden, and the Metropolis of the whole Kingdom. Situate it is in an Island on the side of the Lake Meller, encompassed on all sides, especially that toward the fea, with high rugged Rocks (called Scheren) which hinder the prospect of the City, but very much secure the Haven, which is very large and of dangerous entrance: though these Rocks are a defence to the Town, yet by reason of them it is fometime fet upon by an enemy unawares, as it was by Sigismund King of Poland, Anno 1594. It is faid to have been founded by King Birgerus Anno 1261, and from the great quantity of wood used in the building of it, called Stockholme, (Stock fignifying wood and Holme an Itland). But Anno 1552, a fire happening in the City and by reason of the wooden buildings burning down a great part of it, it was by publick command rebuilt, part of frone, part of brick, part also up-on Piles, so that the sea flowes under the houses. In it are feveral large well-built bridges; only two gates, opening to the Southand North. Publick Inns or Lodging-houses here are none, but strangers take up their quarters with some of the Burghers, entertainment handfome, and charges not great. An. 1407, it was confumed by Lightning, and fome thousands of people destroyed by the fire. In 1529, King Gustavus the first, called feveral principal Burghers and Merchants out of other Cities, to inhabit this; most of the inhabitants being driven hence by the tyranny of Christiern II. King of Denmark. There are in it eight Churches in all; one of which is supplied by a Finlandish, another by a German, Minister; who conftantly preach in their own language. In the Cittadel is the Kings Palace, handfomely built, some part eight or nine stories high, yet of great strength and security; within it is a large and magnificent Church, built by King John, erected upon Marble pillars, and rooft with Copper; with a private Chappel for the King, very large also, having forty windows on each fide; where at the high Altar is faid to be a maffy Silver Image of our Saviour crucified, in full proportion. This City has been very often befieg'd; ann. 1434, by the people of Sweden, who rebelled upon account of Foreign Officers employed in the affairs of the Kingdom, contrary to the Laws of the Land': By King John 1481: 1522 by Gustavus I. and at other times; the enemy always

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near, that from it they can batter the Cittadel. The Arms of this City are the Head of Saint Ericus Crown'd Or, taken by the agreement of the States, in remembrance of that Kings Virtue and Piety; and those of the Kingdom are three Crowns 0r, in a Field Azure, given for the fame reason. This being the Metropolis, and lying so conveniently, is the greatest place of trade in the whole Nation; from whence are exported Copper, Iron, Steel, Lead, Dealboard, and very many Manufactures made of those materials: Copper especially, whereof this Kingdom supplies the necessities almost of the whole world.

This City is govern'd by four chief Magistrates or Confuls, who are elected out of the Burghers, and enjoy the dignity for their life. Their Office is to give Laws, and decide controversies arising 'twixt one Citizen and another, if of leffer concern: but if of great moment, they always have the affiftance of the Lieutenant of the Caftle, who is Prefident of the Court for that time; and either puts an end to the case, or transmits it to the Kings Council. They perform this office by turns. two having precedence, and fupplying it one, and the other two the next, year. When any extraordinary affairs happen, they may have the affiftance of fome of the principal Citizens, who take upon them particular businesses, as the care of Buildings, the decision of some private action, promulgation of Laws, &c. Besides these, there are twelve Senators or Aldermen, chosen out of the Body of the City, who have the office likewife for their lives. Out of these, four are elected to be Affelfors to the Confuls; and in all cafes and differences arifing, to affift them.

In this City commonly refide a great number of Foreigners, Germans and Finlanders especially, who, as all others of the Lutheran perswafion, are allow'd free exercise of their Religion; vhich is not granted to any of the Roman Communion.

The foil of the Country hereabouts, as in most parts of Sweden, is generally fruitful; affording store of Corn, as Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, &c. and pasturage, and in some places no small quantity of Wood. In the South parts of Westro-gothia, the ground is fo rich and fertil, that thirty-fix days after they have fown, they reap their Barley.

Beafts of all forts are here in great plenty, as Horses, Elks, Bears, wild Bulls, Castors or Beavers, Sables, Ermins, Martrons, &c. Sheep also and Oxen, not only sufficient to supply the whole Country, but also to have great numbers transported out of Finland, Schonen, &c. into other

Trees also are here in great abundance, as Fir, Pine, Birch, Juniper, &c. Apple also and Pear, Plumb, and other Fruit-trees; and of late Hops have been planted here. The Pines and Firs which grow upon the Sea-coasts, are said to have in the fummer-time a kind of Rosinous Gum distilling from them, which falling into the Baltick and Bothnick Seas, and by the waves carryed to the Prussian thore, has given occasion to some, to ascribe to this the original of their Amber. which feems to be rather a coagulation of Petroleum. Honey abounds very much in this Country, not only preserved in Hives in their Gardens, but ordinarily to be met with in the Woods. Wines have been fometimes in fuch fearcity here, that they could not be furnished for the Communion, to remedy which, divers Authors report, that P. Innocent VIII. ann. 1486, gave the same parallel, to celebrate in some other to have yeilded to the Kings Exchequer above Liquors.

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The Air is of different temperature, according to the diversity of Climes; for the most part it is cold, pure, free from vapours, and confequently healthful. In those parts near the Bethnic and Baltic coasts, it is frequently mudded with fea and marish vapours. Serpents and venemous beafts, whatever some Authors say, are not at all or very rarely in these Countries; but fowl and fish of all forts in so great abundance, that even the Peasants, contrary to the custom of other Countries, are permitted to catch and to make profit of them.

Lakes here are many, and very large; the gréatest and most considerable are, 1. Meller in Opland: well stored with Salmon, Pike, and such like fish; and in winter so hard froze, that 'tis ordinary to have Markets and Fairs kept upon 2. Hielmer in Nericia. 3. Sitian in Dalecarlia. 4. Vener in Westro-gothia, an hundred and thirty English miles in length, and forty in bredth; having many Islands in it, and twentyfour confiderable rivers which fall from the Norwegian mountains, unburthening themselves into it; all which have but one passage out, call'd Tralhetta, i.e, the Devils Cap, lying towards the South. 5. Veter, in the fame Province, whose waters are fo clear and calm, that one may difcern the bottom at a great depth. Upon the banks of this Lake were anciently founded the Monasteries of St. Bridget the chief Saint of this Kingdom, and of St. Catherine her daughter, with feveral other noble buildings. 6. Vlatræsch in Cajania. 7. Pejenda in Tavastia; to which may be added, 8. Ladoga, upon the confines of Muscowy; the greatest part of which was by a treaty of Peace ceded by the Muscovite to this Crown. All of them abound with fish, the revenues of which make no finall addition to the Kings Exchequer.

From these Lakes arise many Rivers, running fo orderly from one to another, that they may feem, like those in Holland, to have their channels cut and directed by art. The first is Dalecarle, whose head is in the Dofrine mountains, whence it falls into Dalecarlia, takes in feveral lesser Currents at Torsang, and so parts the Provinces of Upland and Gestricia, and at last falls into the Bothnick Bay. 2. Saga or Sawe, which divides Upland from Westmannia. 3. Angerman nie, which waters Angermannia, and is noted for its abundance of Salmon: with feveral others of leffer note.

Mines in this Country, are very frequent; as of M Silver, Copper, Iron, Lead, Allum, Vitriol, Sulphur, &c. every Province almost affording some, more or less; where we shall make mention of them. The greatest part belong to the subject; ver some few are wholly in the Kings possession; workmen being maintain'd, and the whole revenues receiv'd, by the Crown. In the year 1264 Magnus Laduslaus then King instituted, or rather re-establisht a society of Miners, to take care of all affairs relating to the Mines, and to determine all controversies arising concerning them. These men in the year 1649, in the reign of Queen Christina, had many priviledges granted to them, and feveral new Laws made amongst them; of which we find extant these; viz. If any subject discover a Mine in his own ground, of what metal foever, the whole profit of it is to belong to him for fix years; after which time he is to pay tenths to the King; and, If he maintains a Forge, to fit out for every Hammer he keeps, one man and Waggon in time of war, for the Kings fervice. From these Mines comes the most confiderable part of the Kings Revenues. In the leave to the Priests of Normay, and places under year 1578, two or three Copper Mines are faid

500 Squipons, every Squipon being valued at very year fince.

Of the Government and Manners of the Swedes.

He Kings of Sweden are faid at first to have been elected by the Governours of the Provinces, who never affembled but upon this occasion. He whom they commonly made the subject of their choice, was of the Royal Line, or fome one of the Nobility of their own Counor ionic one of the roomly of their own confirms; and as fome fay, amongst these cateris paribus, the tallest and most personable. The place where the election was perform'd, was Upfal: where they affembling, and having agreed who hould be their Prince, they went forth of the City to a place called Moresten a small distance from it; here were fet in order thirteen large Stones, one in the middle whereon was plac'd their new elected King; the other twelve round for the twelve Senators: where after fome few Ceremonies, a Declaration of the duty of the King &c. they proposed to him an Oath, that he would protect and administer justice to his people: and the Electors for themselves, the absent Nobility, all the Body of the people; and all their posterity mutually engag'd that they would obey his Laws and bear faithful allegiance to him. These rites perform'd, the new King used to invire all his Electors and Nobles to banquet. where he himself waited on them; and afforded hemgreat and splendid entertainment, all which ended with a folemn Grace-Cup, called by them

These customs, since under Gustavus the first, the Kingdom was made hereditary, are quite left off, and when the Coronation is to be folemniz'd, the Nobles and chief Officers of the Kingdonie meet at the Kings Pallace at Upfal; whence they go to the Metropolitan Church in order. The Senators of the Kingdom carry the Royal Ornaments, the Drotfet or Viceroy the Crown, the Marshal the Sword, the Admiral the Scepter, the Chancellor the golden Globe, the Grand Treasurer the Key, and the King on horseback follows them to the Church; where the Arch-Bishop receiving him, demands of him an account of his faith; then reverently approaching he high Altar he tenders to him an Oath to this effect. That he will fear God and defend his Church, promote love, justice and truth amongst his Subjects; that he will govern his Kingdom by Natives and not admit any Strangers into Council or places of great trust; that he will not alienate any Forts, Lands or Territories within Dominions, but preserve them whole and entire to his Successours; that he will provide imfelf and his Court out of his constant Crown Revenues, and never burthen his Subjects with Taxes, but upon these accounts; viz. Either upon an Invasion, whether by Christians or Insidels; Domestick Infurrection; upon the marriage of is Sons or Daughters; for the building of some new Forts; or upon diminution of the Exchequer: and that he will introduce no laws or Constitutions without or against the consent of the people. [To Sigismund the third, King of Poland, who claim'd this Kingdom, they propos'd that he would not alter any thing in the cstablish'd Religion, which was the Lutheran: which Oath he either refusing, or prefently breaking, lost the favour of his people and the Kingdom it felf before he was well fetled in it. This done, the was well fetled in it. This done was well was well as well as well as well as well as well a ther Kingly Ornaments, and one of the Heralds clare the fame to the Governours of the King-

proclaims, fuch one is crown'd King of Swed 200 Squipous, and other Mines proportionably land and Gothland, and none but he: then all the people answer, Let the King live.

After this the King calls before him the Go

vernors or Legifers of every Province and chief Cities within his Dominions, who for themselves and their respective Governments take an oath of Allegiance to the King; this done the King gives to every one of them, to the Legifer of Upfal first, and the rest in order, an Escutcheon with the Arms of that Province or that City where they are to prefide, as Badges of their Offices; and returning to his Pallace, his Nobility are by him fplendidly entertain'd, and the Ceremony ends. Henceforward he hath power in Ecclefiaftical and civil matters, and rules his people as an abfolute Monarch.

The next heir to the Crown, is the Kings eldeft Son, if he have any, who fometimes is by publick declaration acknowledg'd to be fo, before his Fathers death, as Charles eldeit Son to Gustavus the first is said to have been : and though in that Kings time the right of fuccession was by the States granted only to his Iffue Male, yet in the year 1627, Gustavus Adolphus procur'd that the Kings Daughters also, might be admirted to the Throne, by which procurement his Daughter Christina was made capable to succeed him. Upon default of Issue Royal, it is by the Unio Hareditaria provided, that the nearest in blood to the Kings Family shall succed: and upon failure of these, the power of electing is to devolve upon the States. The Kings younger fons, he commonly makes Governours over fome particular Provinces, giving them Titles fitted to their Commands. His Daughters are provided for at the expence of the whole Kingdom, their Portions being not taken out of the Kings Exchequer, but levied by publick Tax. In the Interregnum, absence, sickness or minority of the King, the Kingdom is govern'd by the Drotles or Vice-Roy, the Marshal, Admiral, Chancellour and Treasurer of the Kingdom, who at their admission to the publick management of affairs, take an Oath not to diminish any thing of the Kings Rights, but preferve them whole and entire: and if it happen that any part of them be by these Trustees during the Kings Minority fold or alienated, the King, when he comes to full age, may by law recover it.

Anciently the Kings of Sweden, shortly after they were elected, used to make a publick Progress through their Dominions, the Legiser or Lievtenant of every Province being bound to provide for his Reception: what the King did, was to affure the people of the great care he had of them, and that charge wherewith they had entrusted him, and to receive of the people Oaths of Allegiance and Fidelity. This custom being found fomewhat expensive, and the civil troubles of the Kingdom oftentimes not permitting it, is now quite left of, and the people rest content in the confidence they have of their Prince,

without thus feeing his Person. The Court of the King of Sweden, like that The Court of England, confifts of Ecclefiaftical, Civil and of Sweden.
Military persons and government; 1. For the Ecclefiaftical, there is the Arch-bishop with as many Suffragans as are by the King thought convenient, who attend the King both at Church, and Council upon these several of the inferiour Clergy continually wait. 2. For the Civil, officers the Drotlet or Vice-Roy is chief; the Arch-bishop puts on him his Crown and o- whatsoever, and upon non-amendment to de-

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Soil.

Trees.

presides over the chief Court of Judicature, the Kings Chamber, commonly held at Stockholme; and discharges all expences, and orders it hereditary. The second consists of those whose all the disbursements of the Kingdom. He has under him one Questor, who takes care of what money is brought into the Exchequer and gives account to him. Under these are twelve and whose ancestors have not been of the Sena. Masters of acccounts, who keep Registers of the Kings Revenues, take care left any detriment happen to the Crown, and once a year make up their accounts to the Commissary General in the presence of some of the Privy Counsellours. Every one of these has one particular Province of the Kingdom given him in charge, in which he employs divers Tax-Masters who collect the Tributes, Tenths, and other Crown Revenues. and bring them to his hands. 3. In the third place fucceeds the Chancellour of the Kingdom, whose Office is much-what the same, as in other Kingdoms. 4. The Treasurer of the whole Kingdom, who has under him several Secretaries and other Officers; his office is to keep the Crown, Globe, Scepter and Sword: he is Mafter of the Royal Mint, and Pay-master general of the whole Kingdom, accountable to none but the King only. 3. For the Military Officers, the principal is the Grand Marshal or Generalissimo of the Kings Forces. Next is the High Admiral of the Kingdom, with the several other officers not different from those in other States.

Besides these chief Officers of State, each Province of the Kingdom has its peculiar Governour, called Landshere or Stathallar, whose power is very great, and office confiderable: under him there are in every Province as many Lands-men and Nemdaries or Nempmen, as there are Districts or Præfectures in it; all which have diffinct and fubordinate offices, appeals lying from the lower to the next immediately above it, and so to the fupream Court of Judicature the Kings Chamber: all actions acquiescing in the King as the source and fountain of the laws. By these Governours and Deputies agreeeing together, Tributes are exacted, and Taxes levied. According to an order of the Senate held at Lyncopen 1599, they were to keep Courts of Justice twice in every year; all of them meeting in the Winter time about February at Upfal at the publick Fair called Difting, and in Summer at Lyncope

States or Orders of men in this Kingdom there are, fays Bureus, fix: 1. Princes of the Blood Royal, Nobility, Clergy, Souldiery, Merchantry, and Commonalty.

1. The Princes of the Blood-Royal are difpothe Blood. fed of by the King, according to their age and capacity. The eldest, as was faid, is Heir apparent to the Crown. The younger are commonly created Dukes, and made Governours of Provinces; of Upfal first, and the rest in order of dignity. These after the death of their elder brother, if he dye without iffue, have right to fucceed in the Throne.

Nobility.

2. The Nobility, which is faid to have descended from King Ingon or Harold of Norway, and spred through Germany, Suitzerland, Spain, Gc. when the Goths invaded the Roman Empire. It is divided into three ranks or orders: 1. Confifts of Earls and Barons or Franck-Barons. The Earls ( Terl) anciently were created only upon extraordinary accounts, as were also their Dukes, called Hertog, neither of their titles being then hereditary. A war happening between them and fome of their Kings, their Honour and Titles were for fome ages quite laid aside, till King Eri-

dom, in whose power it was when they thought cas XIV. about the year 1560, first of all renew. fit to dethrone their Prince. 2. Next is the Chamberlain or Commission General, who owners; which gracious favour of Line owners; which gracious favour of his was fol low'd by his fuccessors, they not only conferring like honour during life, but at prefent making ancestors have been advanc't to the honour of Senators of the Kingdom. The third fort is made up of those, who are neither Counts nor Barons torian Order: of these Orders may be either their Knights, for their valour created by the King, whose Titles are not transmitted to their Heirs, tho frequently upon equal defert confer'd on them; or Gentlemen, who are the lowest degree of the Nobility, anciently called Affwarpen, either because they were expert in war, or bore a Coat of Arms. All these Noblemen enjoy great priviledges and immunities: All their estates are free from taxes and impositions, so much only out of the Lands of Earls and Barons excepted, as they at their creation receive of the King, for which they pay some acknowledgment to the Crown; only in time of war, and allexigences whatever, they are obliged to fit out horses and men for the Kings fervice proportionable to their estates. Out of these are commonly elected the Senators, Judges, and chief Officers of the Kingdom; men of low birth, tho of confiderable parts, feldom advancing themselves into places of great trust and employment in Civil affairs, in Ecclefiastical more frequently. The estates of these Noblemen are inherited as well by their daughters as their fons; the fon (if one) having half, and a daughter three parts of them; which custom King Bergerus Ferl is faid to have made and brought in about four ages ago.

3. The Clergy, concerning whom what we the find, is fet down under Upfal.

4. The Souldiery, which enjoys very great Sail priviledges from the King; as foon as any is lifted Souldier he has over and above his ordinary pay, all his Lands Tax-free: if in time of war a Souldiers horse be killed under him, the King provides him with another, and if any be taken Captive by the Enemy, the King redeems him at his own charges, and fuch like; which we shall mention when we speak of the Forces of the Kingdom.

5. The Merchantry, in whose possession the Mer most considerable part of the riches of the King-m dom is kept, and by whose procurement forreign Commodities are imported. For the good government and benefit of these, every Maritime City and Mart-Town had anciently their particular Municipal Laws, derived from Berca the ancient feat of their Kings, and about 600 year ago, a Town of the greatest trade in the Kingdom: by these it was ordered how, and in what manner, the Maritime Cities might exercise Trade as well with Inland Towns as Forreigners; what Commodities they might traffick with, not hindring one anothers commerce. &c. Thefe laws were by the Civil wars in the Kingdom quite neglected, and for a long time out of use; but by the care of fome of the late Kings, they or fome equivalent to them, begin to be restored and put in Execution.

6 The last and lowest state, and as it were the Con Basis of the rest, is the Commonalty, called Bond not or Beond; of which there are two forts. 1. Named Scatbonder, who have Hereditary Lands, priviledges of fishing and fowling, &c. belonging to them: these in time of war are bound to fit out one Horse and Man for the Kings service. The fecond fort, are those that labour in the Mines, called Bergs-men no less profitable to the publick

then the former, and enjoy no less priviledges and inmunities; both possessing Estates and Fishery of their own, and like the Commons of England, having their Reprefentatives in the publick Council of the Kingdom. Of these, some by reason of their freedom and advantage of Education, which is denyed the Pefantry of other Countrys, fometimes arrive at great honours in Church and State; the famous King Fricus surnamed the Saint, is faid to have been a Country-mans fon.

The Swedes, as all other Nations, were for a long time governed only by the laws of nature. the confus'd edicts of their Kings, Decrees of the States, and Responses of the wife: till about the year 1251, Bergerus Ferl compiled a body of Taws and Constitutions for the Kingdom, collected out of the former. These, before the invention of Paper, were engraven upon large wooden Posts; thereby, after the manner of the Romans and Athenians, to be promulgated to the people. They were commonly very short and general, as defigning the decision of particular cases to the publick Magistrates. Besides these they had upon any emergent difficulties, other ancient Laws, which they called Receffus Regni, and other ancient Statutes of the Kingdom by which only great controversies were decided.

At present the Courts of Justice are more regular; and for the speedier execution of it, there are in the whole Kingdom five fupream Courts

of Judicature.

1. The Kings Chamber, which is divided into three ranks or degrees; 1. Supream in which all Cases twixt Senator and Senator, brought thither by Appeal, are decided. 2. The Middle in which are determined actions of Treason, and all others betwixt Noblemen, Lagmen and publick Officers. 3. The lowest, where ordinary Trials are decided, whether Civil or Criminal. where it is judged, whether the procedure in Inferiour Courts, in actions brought thence by Appeal, has been Legal or not. From this Court there lies no appeal, but only to the King; who may pardon the crime, or mitigate the punishment, as he pleases. Under this, for dispatch of business, are two other Courts, one for Civil, and one for Criminal matters of inferiour con-

2. The Court Marshal, in which all matters relating to War are decided. The Grand Marshal of the Army is always President, having two Affeliours, Senatours of the Kingdom, or publick Officers; all men of the fword; with the Mafter of the Camp, Master of the Artillery, and Cap-

tain General of the Kings Guards.

3. The Court of Chancery, for the decision of all cases Civil or Ecclesiastical; here the Chancellour of the Kingdom prefides with four Senators Affesfors, and the two Secretaries of State: here all Mandates, Edicts, Commissions, &c. are made in the Kings name; all Decrees of Senate and Constitutions of the Kingdom registred; and in a word, cognizance taken of all complaints and Cases 'twixt one Subject and another, whether relating to the Church or State; which are brought hither by Appeal from fome Inferiour

4 The Court of Admiralty for the inspection and determining all business relating to the Naor Sea affairs; here the High Admiral predes, four Senators, four Vice Admirals and feveral Captains, Affestours.

5. The Court of the Kings Exchequer, in which all business relating to the Kings Revenues, or wherein the Crown is any way concerned are examined and decided; here the Grand Treasurer is Judge, who has four Assessors. two Senators and two Noblemen.

Besides these there are other Inferiour Tribu- Inferiour nals, instituted at first by Gustavus Adolphus in Tribunals. the years 1614 and 1615, in some of the most principal Cities of the Kingdom. 1. At Stockholme, where the Drotfet presides with sixteen Affessours, four Senators, fix Knights and fix Lawyers. 2. At Junecopia in Gothland, where the President is a Senator of the Kingdom, six Nobles and as many Lawyers Assessments. 3. At A-boa in Finland, where a Senator is President, six Nobles and fix Lawyers, Affessours. 4. At Dorpat in Livonia, a Senator Prefident and twelve Assessours; two other also were by him appointed; one at Wismar in Pomeren, and another at Rugen in the Dukedom of Breme; but all proceedings there, by reason of the wars twist this Crown and the neighbouring Princes, are quite stopt, and the four former at present only made use of.

In the Cities of leffer note Justice is executed in this manner; the first hearing is before an Inferiour Magistrate called Cammene Rat; the second before the Confuls and Senate of the Town. which are always four in number, each having his particular charge; the third, if the case be of importance, before one of the supream Tribunals; where upon the first hearing, the Judg or President of the Court is bound to determine the case, or else to give under his hand that it is very intricate and requires longer time, or a higher Court, for its determination; or else he with the twelve Assessors are to be fined each three Marks

Over and above all these Courts, and as it were The Sea Compound of them all, is the Senate of the nate of the Kingdom, held anciently only for the election of Kingdom. their Kings, and confifting of the Governours of the Provinces; but at present made up of more members, and fummon'd for the fame reasons and in the fame manner as the Parliament in England. In it there are two Persons elected out of every Confiftory, and one Rector of a Country Parish: out of every District one Colonel, with other Lievtenants and Majors: out of every City one Conful, one Senator or fome other principal Citizen; and out of every Territory one Inhabitant: every different order of these have a diffinct house to sit in, and for every house a Chair-man or Speaker. For the Nobility the grand Marshal: for the Clergy the Arch-bishop; for the Burgesses of Cities one of the Confuls of Stockholme or the Master of the Artillerie: and for those of the Country some one elected out of their own Body. When they have finisht their Deliberation severally, they confer all the Houses together, and having agreed upon a form, present their resolves to the King; if he is pleased with them and thinks fit to pass them into Acts, he with the Members of the Parliament fubscribe and feal them: the Records of which the Marshal of the States (an Officer appointed for that purpose) puts into the Chancery; causes them to be promulgated; and then quits his Charge, and his Staff the mark of his

Dignity.

The Laws used in Sweden, as well as those of The Laws. Oftro and Westro-Gothia are very ancient; every Province having formerly had, fays Loccenius, particular Constitutions by which it was governed: the Plantiff and Defendant using to plead their own Causes, or to give the management of them to some of their Kindred, never taking the affiftance of any Advocate or Proctour, contrary to their present practice. In cases dubious it was in use here, as in most parts of

Europe, to refer the determination of them, to the trial either of Fire Ordeal, (fufficiently known ancient Romans defired to have), people labour to most men), used at first in this Country by Olaus Scotkonung about the year 986, and quite abrogated by Bergerus Jerls about 300 years ago: or of scalding water; or of bringing the suspected Person, in cases of murder, to the dead body: (which if upon his approach begun to bleed, they judged him to be the murtherer), or of Duel, call'd Webiding i.e. confectation. This manner of Tryal was first allowed, fay some, by Frotho King of Denmarck, whence being brought into Sweden, and for fometime prevailing, it was first of all by Gustavus the Great under great penalties forbid; but not absolutely extirpated, till the time of this prefent King A. 1662, when its punishment was made arbitrary.

At present if a Legiser be to be elected, it is done by the Bishop, (who gives notice thereof in the Court eight weeks before the electionday), and the people of the Territory; who return three fufficient persons to the King, and he chuses one of them. If a President, the Legiser and the people of the District chuse him. Who takes an Oath to administer Justice impartially amongst them, and can be Judg in one only District at the same time. When a Plantiff commences an Action against the Defendant, he with two able House-keepers, goes to his house and fummons him to the Court: if he appear the first, second, or third Court day, 'tis well: if not, he lofes the Action, and diffress is made upon his Goods. In cases of Murder, Adultery, &c. punishable by death; if the guilty persons flie, Bud kaffla or Hue and Cry is fent out after them. which is to go through the whole Precinct, and to be continued from one place to another, by the delivery of a Staff, the fign of authority. A Woman convicted of adultery by fix Witneffes, loses her Dowry, her Estate, and if her husband pleases, her life too. Whoever takes Use for Money loses it, and is punished beside: though privately at Stockholme and places of Trade, Ufemoney begins to be taken. If any person have scandalized his Neighbour and be convicted of it, he is besides the Fine, forced to recant and make a publick confession of the injury in writing: [formerly for fuch offences, the Fine was nine Marks, called Lopp-gold or Lip-fine; and the guilty persons were forced to beat their own mouths, to crawl backward out of the Court, and were for ever rendred incapable of giving evidence.] Besides these and many such like Laws, there are published feveral belonging to the Goths, which they using in other Countrys, as well as this, are not more fit to be mentioned here, then in any other place.

How powerful the Kings of Sweden are in Sea, as well as Land, Forces, is fufficiently manifested by their late, as well as prefent, wars. How far Gustavus Adolphus went in his expeditions against Germany, is sufficiently known to the world; and how this present King has behaved himself between two powerful enemies, is no less manifest. And such is the great strength of the Kingdom, that fometimes it has maintained war with three potent adversaries, the Dane, the Pole, and the Muscovite, all at once. The Land-forces are provided and kept in readiness, after the manner of our Trained-Bands, by the Provinces of the Kingdom, thirty-two Regiments in all, seven hundred souldiers in each Regiment. These are most of them Musqueteers; Pikemen being, by reason of their thick and frequent woods, not fo ferviceable in this, as other, champain Countries. The body of their Army, to their great advantage, is in time of

Land For-

war composed of Peasants (fuch foldiers as the ous, frugal, hardy, and being us'd at home to make all their clothes themselves, prove when they come to field, as many Taylors, Shoo makers, &c. as Soldiers. Every Company of Foot has its particular Captain, Lieutenant, and Enfign; who have always, but especially if the feat of war be within the Kingdom, very small pay; the Captain himself not having (besides the abatement of all Taxes for himself, and some of his relations) above one Coat a year, and four Dollars per mensem; and a common soldier one Dollar and a fourth part per mensem. Regiments of Horse are in Suecia and Gothia twelve and in Finland two, one of which is made up by the Commonalty, the other by the Nobility of that Province. Each of these has its Captain, Lieutenant, and Cornet, and much-what the fame discipline as in other Countries. Their hosses are commonly lesser, but stronger and more accustomed to labour, then those of Germany, The Horsemen carry with them Carbines or fhort Guns. The reason why Finland maintains fo few, and Suecia and Gothia fo many, Regiments; is, because the former is particularly ob liged to maintain the Fleet and Sea-foldiers; and the latter abound more with horses and men: the Province of Dalecarlia being faid at one time to have raifed thirty-thousand men, well armed Of these Land-forces there is, according to the Laws of the Kingdom, a general multer once every year at least; all the Courtiers (fome few only excepted) being allow'd pay, and bound to accompany the King to the place of Rendez

Next are the Sea-forces, no less considerable then those of the Land; the King having commonly in readiness above 50 men of war, many of them carrying 50 Guns; all under the command of one High Admiral. In a war against Denmark. King John the third, fitted out feventy men of war with feveral Merchants Ships, in which befides the Seamen, were embarqued 18000 Land-Souldiers. The chief Port in the Kingdom is Stockholme, where lie at anchor fometimes above 300 Ships: in Finland, Livonia and other Parts, there are very convenient Harbours, though not fo well stored with Ships; by reason that the Muscovite, the greatest enemy on that side, maintains no Sea-forces.

The Kings Revenues, by which thefe are maintain'd, confift chiefly in the Crown-Lands, as Chases, Forrests, &c. which the King as was faid, takes an oath not to embezil; but these being formerly, by the civil Troubles of the Kingdom in great part alienated from the Crown; and of late, fince the Titles of Earls and Barons were renewed amongst them, very much impair'd; (it being the custom that when the King honours any person with either of those Titles, he with it gives him a piece of Land which has formerly belonged to the Crown), other ways are fought out for the maintenance of their Courts and Armies, which are

1. From these Crown-Lands or Kings Pattimony daily regained, for which a Colledg of Reduction is of late instituted.

2. From the Mines of Copper, Silver, Lead,

3. From the Sea-customs.

4. From the imposition upon Oxen transported out of Schonen, Finland, &c. Which being a bout the value of 5 s. English by the head, 2 mounts to a great fum; especially in times of

5. From the feveral Companies of Merchants

of which there is but one for Exportation, viz. The Tar-Company; though there be divers for Imnortation, as the Tobacco-Company, the Sugar-Company, &c. who each pay yearly confiderable famms to the Crown.

6. From Impost on the Exportation of Guns. 7 From the Mulcts payed by those that are cast in Law; a third part of which is paid to the

8. From all moneys which the King pays out. from which he deducts to the value of one per

Befides thefe there are many other ways whereby the King raifes money, as the Frank-Subfidies or Quit-rents, the revenues from all forts of Skins and rurrs brought out of Lapland &c. which not being constant and certain, but more or less according as the Snows fall or the Frosts continue, I omit to mention.

When his Majesty of Sweden is engaged in a War, he can, and ordinarily doth, make use of these

extraordinary means, as

1. All persons whatsoever, none excepted, who received falaries or pensions from the Crown, in the time of war, abate one half, and fometimes the whole, as 'tis faid they did in these late wars.

2. The Gentry of Sweden, Finland, &c. pay a Contribution of about fixteen pence English, a man; which is called the Six-Mark Contribu-

3. All Towns pay a Contribution according to their in-comes, fome more, fome lefs.

4. Every Town, which is obliged to have constantly in readiness a certain Company of Seamen, (whom the King fends for upon occasion, to serve in the Fleet) is bound in time of war to double the number.

5. When any army is transported over the Baltick, it goes either to Pomeren or Bremen, which Provinces pay fo much a month, in money or provision, towards its support.

6. The Gentry of Liffland and the Neighbouring Provinces, contribute fo many thousand measures of Corn for the supplying of their Ma-

7. Every Peafant plowing fo much ground a year, must give one Shirt, one Lamb-skin Coat, one pair of Mittens, one pair of Woollen Stockings, and one pair of Shoes, towards the maintenance of Souldiers.

By these and such-like means, great additions are made to the Kings Exchequer; the ordinary income of which is faid to have been in the year 1578 fix or feven Tun of Gold of 100000 Dollers apiece, all charges of the Crown being first deducted; though in that year, as also in several following, there were fpent in maintaining Wiburg and Revalia Cities upon the Borders of Muscovy, 100000 Dollers extraordinary.

The Sueci or Swedes (by some Writers mistaken for the Suevi or Schwabs a people of Germany), fcem to be the fame Nation with the Sueones or Suiones of Tacitus, by that description of them which he fets down. An ancient and warlike people, united under distinct Laws (if Swedish Authors may in this case be credited) not many years after the Flood by one Suenno or Sueno eldest fon to Magog, and great grand-child to Noah, and from him called Suenons or Sueons: though others will have them fo named from Suedia or Suidia i.e. to burn Wood or Forrests that are cut down; they being fore't at their first arrival into this Country, to fell and burn the Woods in order to Tillage: but these opinions as well as that of Graius who derives their name from the Swedib and English word Swet, because the Swedes were always a laborious people, are conjectures

fearce worth naming. That this Nation was not only before, but the Parent of, the Gothi or Geta, is afferted by many Authors, and, fays Loccenius apparent, from feveral Runick Monuments and ancient Swedish Laws, which testify that thence proceeded the Gothifb people diffusing themselves into other Countrys, as Thrace, Spain, Italy, &c. One of these Laws is said to have been made about the time of Alexander the Great, for calling them back into their own Country Scandia; every one being commanded prefently to return, or forfeit all Title to any Inheritance there which they or their Ancestors had formerly possess'd. That they were not fo well known to the world as these Goths or Getes (which we take to be the fame People) is on the contrary altogether as certain: but the reason of this may be, that there were several Emigrations of the latter, when the former remained in their own Country, either not known by strangers as a distinct People from the Goths, or passing under the same name with them. The Norwegian Chronicles reckon five and twenty Kings of Sweden, before Haldanus Hwithen the first Founder of their Kingdom, which was afterward by Harald Harfagher the third King from him, very much enlarg'd and made an absolute Monarchy. That out of this Country a vast number of men went to people Schonen and the Cimbrick Islands in the Reign of Ericus (the first Swedish King according to Loccenius his account), is attested by Johannes Magnus and other Authors; and about the year of Christ 870 one Otherus in his account of the Northern Regions which he made to King Ælfred, makes mention of Swedland or the Land of the Swedes, and the Isles of Gotland and Jutland, giving them muchwhat the same Limits they have at present. And in all ages fo famous have been the warlike Exploits and victorious Arms of this Nation, that one Nicolaus Ragvaldi Archbishop of Upfal, making an Oration (extant in Johannes Magnus) in the Council of Basil, A. D. 1440 concerning the noble atchievments of the Sweo-Gothish People, prevailed fo far with the Holy Fathers there present, that it was moved in Council that the King of Swedland should have precedency of all other Christian Kings.

The men of Sweden, as to their persons are Their generally of a proper and big body, a comely Manners. presence, and gentile carriage; in their younger years bred up to learning, travelling, and efpecially languages, (of which 'tis ordinary for a Swedish Gentleman to be able to speak five or fix in perfection); and in their riper, accustomed to affairs of State and War. Honest, free, and plaindealers they are noted for, infomuch that the Granaries in the whole Country had anciently neither Lock nor Key, but only a Hatch, judged fufficient fecurity amongst honest and trusty neighbours: and to steal Corn out of the common fields was a crime fo horrid, that it was punishable by death. The women are also of a tall stature, and very personable, generally chast (adultery, which is severely prohibited by their Laws, being feldom committed by them), modest, virtuous, and endowed with those qualities which are commonly the confequents of wholfom Laws and Government. They, the Citizens especially, love to go neat, and provide themfelves generally with good clothes and fair houses, counting that ill fpent which is superfluously beflowed upon their worst part, their belly. When Marriage, Christenings, Burials, &c. are to be folemnized, they spare no expences to seem noble and magnificent; fometimes rather then want a splendid Funeral for their Relations, keeping the dead corps for feveral years, and in the

interim labouring to gather up as much monev as will maintain the pomp of it's burial. [Anciently they burnt their bodies; a custom, as they fay, brought in by Wooden: however they make it one of their Epocha's, and call that time Ætas Cremationis: afterwards they buried them on the tops or some eminent places of hills, and this is call'd by their Writers Ætas Collium; but Christianity hath reduc'd to the same customs, that are used by the rest of that Religion.] Frugal and laborious they are; inured as well by their exercises, as the Clime of their Country, to all extremity of hardship; it being ordinary for a common Souldier to watch upon the Guard at Stockholme a whole winter-night full eighteen hours long, without being relieved. To be a Gentleman and well descended, is highly esteemed amongst them; tho frequently their titles of honour out-fwell their estates; for when any one of a competent estate dyes, one half of it is allowed to the furviving widow, and the other half divided among the children; the fon having two parts, and a daughter the third; the widows part upon her decease is shared amongst them after the fame proportion; fo that one great estate is cut out into many little parcels, by many children; which being again subdivided by these childrens children, the family is commonly reduced to a low condition, all inheriting equally the Titles and Priviledges of the Nobility.

The hospitality of this Nation is amongst the Hospitali- rest of their good qualities, the most remarkable: they anciently using to entertain those that were strangers with the like civility as they would treat their friends; affording them victuals, and what necessaries they stood in need of, gratis; and furnishing them with horses to the place whither they intended to go. The contrary to this, viz. churlishness and inhospitality, was thought so great a crime, and fo unworthy the genius of any Swedish inhabitant, that in the time of Charles the fecond, (who is faid to have reigned fometime before our Saviours birth,) if any one denied lodging three times to Strangers, that King fent to fet fire on the houses of such Offenders, and burn them down to the ground, This freedom of entertainment fometimes causing dammages and inconveniences to private Persons A. D. 1285

Magnus Ladulaus then King, put forth a Decree,
that no one should think himself obliged, (as they, perhaps by some natural dictate did think themselves to be), to afford Lodging, Victuals and Horses, to Strangers; but might demand Money for what they afforded them: which some of the more Southern People (more accustomed to Strangers) at this day do exact, though among the more Northern, the ancient custom does still pre-

Their

Their Cloths anciently, as those of the Laplanders at present, were (as may be gathered out of Claudian and Jornandes) ordinarily made of Skins of Wild-beafts, and called Mudd; the black being in most request and used by the better fort. At present not only the Gentry, but the Common People, use Habits equal to those of other Countries, but strive to outgo one another in fineness and costliness. In the time of Gustavus the first, there was such irregularity of Habits among the people, the Courtiers especially, that the Dalecarli petition'd him that all forreign Modes and Fashions might be left off in his Court, and forbid to be used in his Kingdom: but that King (perhaps feeing as great advantage by it in respect of Trade, as disadvantage any other way) put the Petitioners off with a complement. The

have diversity of Garbes according as they are A-la-mode in France.

Their Drinks, before theuse of Wine amongs them, were water mixt with Honey called Miodor Mead, and Ale or Beer, which latter was only drunk at their publick Feafts, thence called 01, i.e. Feafts where they had the liberty to drink Ale. The Curs which they used to drink in were anciently made of the Horn of a beaft called Vrus; but at prefent are of Copper, Brass, and among the richer for of the Commonalty, ordinarily of Silver. Healths to their King, their Friends, &c. they, for the greater Honour, always drink standing, and count it a great difrespect if the whole Company will not pledg them: infomuch that one complained to Gustavus the Great of his Companion, who would not drink the Kings Health in as many Cups as he had done; who inftead of being rewarded (as he supposed he should have been), was feverely reproved, by that King. As an Attendant to their drinking, Tobacco is very much in use amongst them, which within these fifty years was altogether unknown to this Country.

In their Diet they are sparing and abstemious: This the better fort have their bread made of Com, Diet which though there be fufficient in the Country to serve all the Inhabitants, yet the poorer fort very frequently, and in time of scarcity always. make use of a kind of Bread made of the bark of Firr or Pine Tree, mingled with Chaff and made up with pure water: which is the chief reafon why the Swedish Souldiers can endure a Seige or any Extremities of war, much better then any of other Nations. Anciently at their Banquers they had Poets Laureat maintained by the King, who fung before the Guefts fome Poems composed in honour of their Kings: as they did also in their Camps and Garrifons amongst the Souldiers, thereby to animate and incourage them to an imitation of their Ancestours; but at prefent their customs in these matters are very little different from those common to other Nations.

After their Victuals and manner of treating Error their Guests, follow their Exercises; which were commonly fuch as might fit them for Warlike Exploits and hazardous Enterprifes. Olaus Magmus reports, that the ancient Goths used to dip their Children as foon as born in cold water, and as they grew up to riper years to inure them, like as in a house of correction, to constant and severe lasting, and fuch like feverities. Tilts also and Turnaments were in use amongst them, in which and fuch like Sports Totila one of the Kings of the Goths was, fays *Procopius*, very early and carefully instructed. The ordinary fort of People use to make Fortifications, Bastions, &c. of the Snow or Ice, and after the manner of Souldiers enage one another; to Climb Rocks also, and like the rest of the Scandians to slide upon the Snow in Scaits. Chefs-play also (perhaps to teach them, or to advantage their conduct in War) was very much in use amongst them, their Kings and chief men delighting in it, and thereby fays Olaus Magnus, prognofticating future events, as of Victories, Marriages, and fuch like; this peo-ple being very much addicted to Magick and prying into fecret occurrences.

Marriage, as it anciently was, fo at prefent is Mor esteemed very facred, and chaftly observed. A Maid without the confent of her Parents or Tutors is not permitted to marry, nor can a Guardian betroath his Pupil or Orphan to any one, but in the presence of four Witnesses at least, two in behalf of one party, and two of theother. If after a Virgin is thus contracted to a Common People have their Apparel made of course woollen-cloth; the Nobility and Gentry possible agreed on, but endeavour to have 132. Marriage,

Marriage, the Husband may demand his Bride, of York (who was fent thence to preach Christibreak any Lock to come to her, and if any refift, he may without being questioned for it, kill him: and if he happen to lose his life in the Quest, he that kills him shall be deem'd a Murtherer. If any Husband leave his own, and contract and cohabit with another mans wife; he shall upon Officient proof, lose his head : and the Woman be stoned to death.

Learning, which thrives best in a peaceable and quiet Country, has formetimes been under 6 fo general a difrepute in this Kingdom, that 'tis faid, the eldest fon of Amalaswentha, who was Heir to the Crown, was not fuffer'd to be brought up in the knowledg of any Liberal Arts. But such difregard never lasted long; Learning being always, when the heat of war was over, recalled from her banishment; and when men had leafure to think upon their better part, constantly embrac'd and follow'd by them; and that even in their Kings Palaces, they always maintaining Philosophers to instruct them in the secrets of nature; and Poets (which they call'd Scald from Scal, i.e. found, because they repeated their verses aloud) to inform them of the worth of their predecessors; these not only remain'd in their Garrisons (as was faid) but some one always accompanied the King in all great expeditions, that they might be eye-witnesses of those actions, of which they were to give an account in publick. One of thefe is reported to have had to good Lungs, that being commanded by the King to repeat forme veries, he spoke them so loud, that he was heard throughout the whole Army. The letters which they made use of, were call'd Runick from Ryn, fignifying a furrow, for the fame reason that the Latins use versus, exarare, &c. because that anciently when they had writ from the left hand to the right, they turn'd back again from the right to the left. By whom at first invented, is uncertain; fome fay by Odinus or Wooden, one of their chief Gods. That they came into Sweden about the year of Christ 380 or 400, is affirmed by many, altho the superstitious use of them generally practis'd by the inhabitants, feems to prove, that they were much fooner known to them. With these the common people used to carve certain sticks or staves (still in use among some of them), setting upon them the names of their Gods, their Months, their Holydays, &c. which ferved them for an Almanack, and some Idolatrous purposes. These characters, in the reign of Olaus Scotkonung, at the defire of Pope Sylvester II. and Sigfrid Archbishop

anity in Sweden,) were quite abolished; and some-time after, by the whole Council at Toledo, says Wormius, utterly condemn'd; it being by them thought almost impossible ever to have extir-\* pated Paganifm, unless they had first rooted out these letters, in which so much of their idolatry (tho perhaps fomething of good learning and intiquity) was writ.

The Swedilb language differs only from the Their Danilb and High-Dutch in dialect, being rougher Lanand less capable of improvement then either of guage. the other two; whence the Swedes rarely write any thing in their own tongue. Some of their Authors endeavour to bring the language from another fountain, telling us, That the old Runick (fragments of which may be feen in the Danish monuments published by Wormius) is the mother tongue of Denmark, and the Gothick of Sweden. But these differ only in character, not words: as may be easily perceived by comparing Ulphi-la's Gothick Version of the Gospels (not long since published by the learned Franciscus Junius) with Wormius's Collection of the old Runick monuments. The Colledge of Antiquaries at Upfal have lately taken great pains in publishing a new Edition of the Codex Argenteus with the modern Swedish, thereby to demonstrate their tongue a dialect of the ancient Gothick. (Of this see more in Denmark).

The Swedish year was anciently divided only Their into Summer and Winter; but afterwards, ac- Tear. cording to the custom of other Nations, meafured by Months and Nights: this Nation ra-ther using to count by nights then days, as also rather by Winters then Summers, both because they were longer, and (chiefly) because that was the mode of all Northern Nations perhaps from the beginning of the world. Their Months are called *Monat* from *Mona* fignifying the Moon; the particular names yet in use amongst them, were given in remembrance of fome of their Heathenish Gods, as 1. Fanuary they call Thorf-monat from their chief God Thor. 2. February Goia-monat, from Goia or Freia daughter to Thor or Jupiter. 3. March Thur-monat, from Thur) which feems to be the fame with Othen or Oden) an Afatick Deity the fame with Mars; and so of the rest.

Their Trading, as of all other Nations, was Their anciently bartering, but at present Money is very Trading. plentiful among them, as of Gold, Silver and Copper, and these last as well supplied, out of their own Mines, as imported by Merchants.

GOTHIA,

Gothia and its Provinces



Othia or Gothland, i.e. the Land of the Goths, is parted from Suecia by the Woods Kolmord and Tydhweth: A large and ate betwixt two potent Nations, and frequentvat war one with another, the Swedes and

Danes: for which reason it became anciently the ordinary feat of their wars, till the inhabitants obferving the Swedes to be their nearest and more dangerous (as being upon the fame Continent), and very often victorious, neighbours, they join'd and incorporated with the Swedes, and their Country has ever fince been reckon'd as a chief part of the Swedish dominions. It is bounded on the East with the Baltick Sea; on the West with the Mountains called Lyma Fiell, and the Sinus Codanus; on the North with the Provinces of Nericia and Sudermannia; and on the South with the Sund or Orefund, and part of the Baltick. It is divided in general into East- and West-Gothia.

I. West- or Westro- or Wiso-Gothia, which has in it these three Provinces, I. Westro-Gothia properly fo taken. 2. Dalia. 3. Vermlandia, to which

Gothia pnd its Provinces Westro-Gothia.

Weftro-

may be added Hallandia. 1. Westrogothia, a plain and fruitful Province; fomewhat inferiour indeed in fertility to Upland and Sudermannia, but exceeding both of them in abundance of Cattel and convenience of pasturage; in which the great wealth of this Country does confist. In this Province are several great Rivers, as Tida, Lida, Nos, &c. which falling into the Lake Vener, are fent out by two paf-fages at Elfzburg and Kongelff, and at last unburthen'd into the Sinus Codanus; with some others, as Eda and Visk; which fall not into the Lake, but empty themselves into the same Bay. Here are feveral Cities of good note, viz. 1. Gothburg or Gottenburg, a confiderable Mart-Town, lying upon the mouth of a small River which runs out of the Sinus Codames; between the Towns of Elsberg and Goldberg, frequented very much by Hollanders, and other strangers, and of late endowed by the Swedifb Kings with many notable priviledges. The unfuccessful efforts of a great Danish Fleet against it ann. 1644, shews it to peace concluded at Roschild a City in Zeland, it, be a place of great strength and consideration. 2. Scare, anciently the refidence of the Gothish Kings, and at present a Bishops seat: so called from Scarinus a potent King of the Goths who built it; it was in the time of Adam Bremensis, the Metropolis of Westgothia, but now a ruined and fenceless Town. 3. Mariastadt, and 4. Lidecopia, less considerable then the former. Towns of most note are 1. Falecopia. 2. Skedvi. 3. Hio. 4. Bogesand. 5. Bretta. 6. Old Ludosia, taken and fortifyed by Christianus the I, King of Denmark, and Cattel of all forts, which are exported hence

2. Dalia, lying betwixt the Lake Vener and some De part of Norway; a Province for the most part mountanous, and consequently barren. It is watered with several Lakes and Rivers well stord with Fish of all forts: Here the pasturage is good fruitful Country, fitu- and their Cattel larger then those in any other part of the Country; there is one Town of note called Daleburg.

3. Vermlandia, last inhabited, as Authors re-Ven

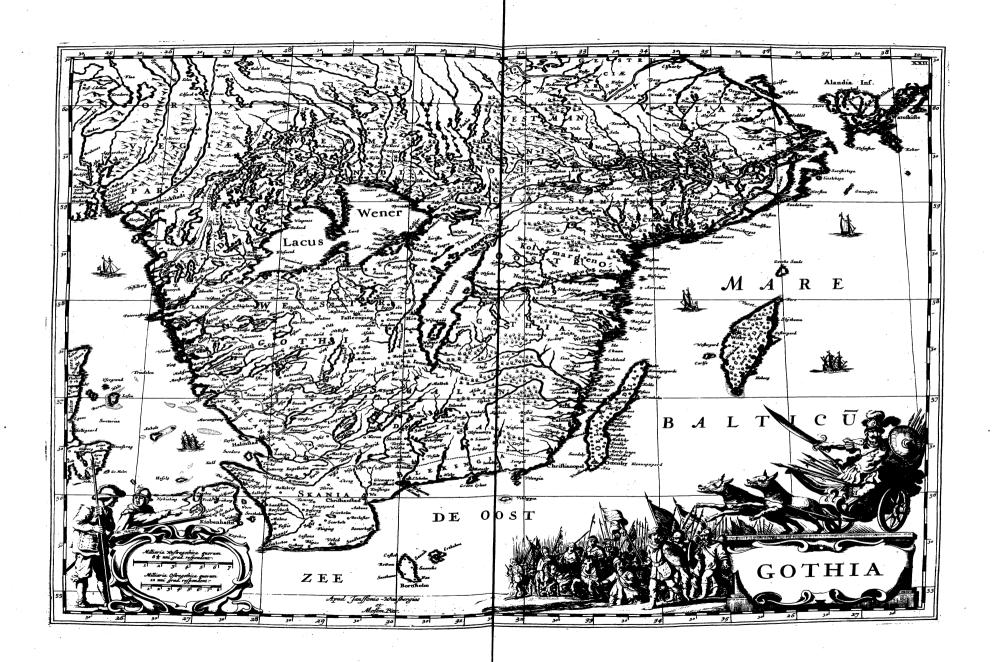
port, amongst all the Gothick Provinces; one Ola-die vus Tretelia being faid first of all to have brought Colonies hither. It is a Country Mountanous and Woody, having some Mines of Iron, and one vein of Copper indifferently rich. Lakes and Rivers it has many, though but one only City, called Charlestat from Charles the IX King of Sweden who built it, in the place of an ancient

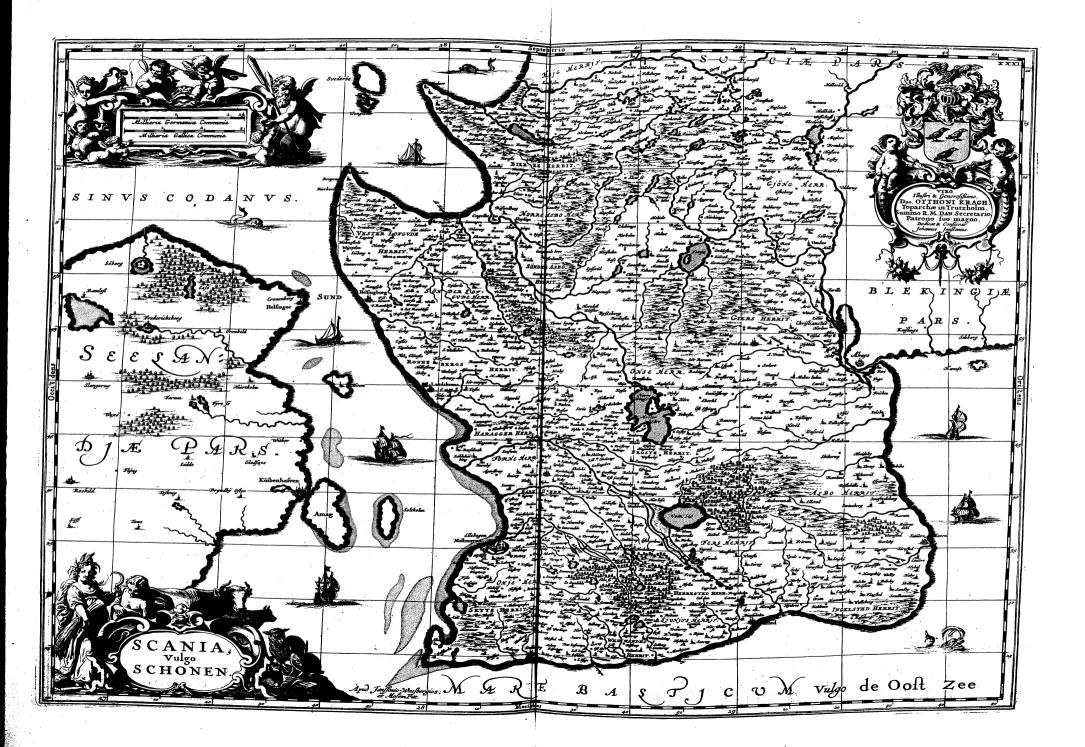
City named Tingvalla.

4. Hallandia, which has on the West the Si-Hall nus Codanus, on the South Schonen, and on the dia North and North-East Smalandia and Westro-Gothia. A pleafant and fruitful Province, reaching in length from Bahufia to the City Laaholm upon a fmall River which falls into the Sinus Codanus, several miles; but in breadth in some parts not above half a mile, and where broadeft not exceeding three miles. It has in it four Cities 1. Halmstadt. 2. Falkenburg. 3. Laaholm. 4. Waersburg, all lying upon the Codane Bay, very conveniently for Trade and exporting of those Commodities which come out of the more Northerly Provinces. In the year 1645 by a Ratification of peace held betwixt Christina Queen of Swedland and Christian the IV King of Denmark, this Province with all its Cities, Towns, Forts and Appurtenances was granted to the Crown of Sweden, for thirty years as a pledg of fecurity, whereby the Swedes might be afcertain'd of their free passage through the Sund or Orefund; the controversies about which had been the chief occafions of their former war. At the end of thirty years if the Swedes thought convenient, either this Province was to be retained by them as a pledg for the performing of the covenant on the part of the Danes, or they to have some other Province, or Cities and Forts equivalent to it, given into their hands, which might be to them fufficient affecuration. An. 1658, by articles of a with all its Cities, Towns and Forts, was granted to Charles the X, then King of Sweden and to his fuccessours for ever.

II. Eastern-East- or Oftro-Gothia, which has in it Ofto these Provinces, 1. Ostro-Gothia properly so call de this 2. Smalandia, and 3. Oelandia, to which may be added Gorlandia, Scania and Bleckingia.

1. Oftro-gothia divided from Westro-gothia by the Lake Veter or Wetter; for the most part a level and champaigne Country, abounding with Com but foon after in the fame year regained by the Swedes. This Town feems to be the fame with Lofa, mentioned by More fair is his David Vivia. Lofa, mentioned by Meursius in his Danick Histo-





Mines altogether wanting, but some few are to be met with in the Mountains near Godegard. be met with in the defeated, Hellestaberg and Vongaberg. Cities in it are 1. Vadsten, where was anciently a Fort and a Monastery dedicated to St. Bridget, and (at present) an Hospidedicated of James, and (as present) all Holpital for lame Souldiers. 2. Schening, anciently a very famous City, but now a ruin'd and very inconfiderable Town. Here 'tis faid, that by command of P. Innocent IV. an. 1248 a Council was held, in which Marriage was forbid Priests, which they had used from the plantation of Christianity till that time. 3. Lincopia, Lincoepping, a Bishops seat; not far from the mountain Kettleberg; a pleasant, though not spacious, City. In the middle of it are Springs bubling out, the like whereof are not to be met with in all Sweden: here is an ancient and stately Church built by one Herebertus, who is faid to be one of the first planters of Chriwho is an experience of the international vising between twick Sudercoepping and Neucoepping upon the banks of a large Lake, and thence very well Supplied with Fish of all forts. 5. Sudercoepping or Sodercoepping, a handsom, but fenceless, City: near this place, says Olaus Magnus, are found Cubical Crystals, or rather as I conceive Fluores, of small

bigness, but in great plenty. 2. Smalandia parted from Oftro-Gothia by the Wood Holavedh; a very large Province being 95 German miles in compass, indifferently fruitful in those parts where it is not overgrown with wood. Itabounds very much with Cattel ( whence fome fav it has its name, Smala fignifying Cattel), which are exported hence in great numbers into Denmark and from thence into Germany and Holland. In it there are very many Lakes, the chief of which are Bolm, Vioftez, Moklen and Afnan. Rivers likewife not a few, as Nyffea, Laga, Helga, Marboa, Æm, &c. This Country is cut out into feveral Divisions or Territories, the principal of which are Tieberad, Verendia (which is faid anciently to have had distinct Laws of its own), Tiustia, Finheidia and

Mauringia, &c. It abounds with feveral Mines as of Copper and Lead, and in some parts with great store of Iron; which is faid to be found in the bottom of their Lakes and Rivers. Cities here are 1. Calmar whose name is faid to have been given to it by the Germans, from the coldness of the air which blows from the Baltick Sea. Here is a very convenient Port frequented by our English Merchants and some of other Nations. In the year 1230 Ericus King of Denmark, Norway and Swedland, instituted thirteen Prebendaries in this City: and ordered that the Cathedral Church here, should have the priviledges of an Ecclesiaftical Colledg. It is at present governed by one Superintendent, who with the rest of the Bishops has a place in the publick confiftory of the Kingdom. This City was fometimes under the power of John King of Denmark and Christiern the second who fucceeded him, but not long after regain'd by the Swedes. In the year 1611 Christianus the fourth King of Denmark took this City, putting all the Inhabitants to the Sword; but two years after it was by vertue of a ratification of peace made betwixt the Northern Crowns restored to the Swede. In the year 1647 it was almost quite confumed by fire, not above fixty houses left standing in the whole City; but fince that, is very handfomly rebuilt, and at prefent by reason of its commodious Situation upon the Baltick, a very considerable Trade-Town. 2. Jenecoepia or Jenecoepping, situate in a Vale near the Lake Veter, built for the most part of Wood: a City quite naked and easy of access. It is reported that ancient-

the houses of this City were covered on the out-

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thoughta great piece of handsomness. M. Heberer in his Itinerary reports, that when he came to this City he found a great number of very large Serpents, which were kept tame by the Citizens, and though they were familiarly admitted into their houses, yet never did them any injury; whether or no they used to eat them, as the Indians are faid to do at this day, is not by him fet down; though 'tis probable they did not feed them in their houses for no other end then to sport with |. 3. Vexio, a Bishops See; where some of the first Planters of Christianity, as was faid, lie buried.

4 Ekefio, and 5. Veflerwick.
3. Oelandia, a pleafant and fruitful Island, lying in the Baltick Sea, divided from Smalandia by a very narrow Bay; in it are Cattel, as Oxen, Horfes, &c. Birds also and Wild-beasts, in great plentv: and besides the Fort called Barkholme or Bornholme, two and thirty Parishes in all. This Island was by the Dane yeilded up to Gustavus Adolphus, an. 1613. See more concerning it amongst the accessional Provinces of the Crown

of Sweden.

4. Scania or Schonen, a Province abounding with Corn, Beafts, Birds and all other Commodities of life; here feveral Mines of Silver, Lead, Iron, &c. are faid to be laboured, and their Mettal to be hence transported into other Countries; but this seems to be a mistake, either from the confounding of the word Scandia with Scania (which is frequently done by Geographers) or from counting that Mettal which is brought hither from the more Northern Provinces, to come immediately from this. This Province an. 1658 was ceded to the Swedes, and an. 1660 confirm'd to them; fothat it may feem one of the new accessions to the Kingdom, amongst which see a description of it.

5. Blekingia, a fruitful Province lying upon the Baltick coast. It was given up to the Swedes an. 1658, and (as was Schonen) confirm'd to them an. 1660. A larger account of this Province may

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be expected by and by.

6. Gothlandia or Gothland, an Island lying in the Baltick Sea, over against Oftre-Gothia, about eighteen German Miles in length, and five or fix in breadth; fourteen miles from the Gothick Shore, twenty from Curland, thirty from Dantzic, fifty from Bornholme and eighty from Roftock. It has in it one City named Wisbuy or Visburg the residence of the Governour of the Island. When it was under the Danish Government, Friderick the fecond ordered one superintendant to preside here, and subjected all the Churches and Parishes, (about an hundred in all) to his jurisdiction; which authority was shortly after lost, and by Christian the fourth again restored. Upon the decaving of Wineta and Julinum Mart-Towns in Pomerania, this City became famous for Trade, and may be reckoned among the chief of the whole North. In this City Hydrographical Tables and Sea-mens Cards are faid to have been first printed and perfected; and rules for Navigation and Commerce for the whole Ocean, as far as the Scithian Sea and Hercules his Pillars, here prescribed and by Sea-men observed. In it were anciently ten Churches and four Monasteries, at present only seven Churches in all. Near this place are feveral large Rocks with Gothic Epitaphs and Inscriptions, of which see Pontanus. This City was formerly under the command of the Teutonick Order, in which time it was beseiged by Ericus King of Swedland, Denmark and Norway, and after much loss both of men and monev on both fides, the difference was referred fide not with Thatch or Stone, but with a fort of Courfer Chold or Chold or Courfer Chold or Chold o counter Cloth or Canvas, which the Inhabitants both to the City and the Island; and he in confidence of the City and the Island; and he in confidence of the City and the Island; and he in confidence of the City and the Island; and he in confidence of the City and the Island; and he in confidence of the City and the Island; and he in confidence of the City and the Island; and he in confidence of the City and the Island; and he in confidence of the City and the Island; and he in confidence of the City and the Island; and he in confidence of the City and the Island; and he in confidence of the City and the Island; and he in confidence of the City and the Island; and he in confidence of the City and the Island; and he in confidence of the City and the Island; and he in confidence of the City and the Island; and he in confidence of the City and the Island; and he in confidence of the City and the Island; and he in confidence of the City and the Island; and he is the City and the Island; and the Is

fideration of it to pay them in hand a 1000 English Nobles. After King Ericus's death it was sometimes in the possession of the Swedes, sometimes of the Danes. See more amongst the Swedish Islands.

That this Country was first of all inhabited by the Goths, and from them receiv'd its name, is agreed on by most Authors; but whence they came hither, under whose conduct, or in what age of the world, is very much controverted. That they came out of Scythia Europa over the Venedic Bay under Magog, and from him were call'd Magoga, Gothi or Geta, is the opinion of Jo. Magnus, and Olaus Magnus his Brother and successor in the Archbishoprick of Upsal. Tho they seem to have no motive for it, other then the affinity of names, not being able at fuch great distance of time, to have any certain authority of Historians. Other Authors, and those of very good account, affirm the Goths or Getes at first to have been a Colony of the Messageta who inhabited Scythia Europaa in those parts near the Palus Maotis or the Caspian Sea, and thence to have come into Scandia, there to have fetled, and fent out Colonies into Germany, Italy, and other parts both of Europe and Asia; and from the Messageta to have been called by an abbreviation Getæ or Gothi being (as most are of opinion) the same Nation. These Geta, as soon as come over the Baltick Sea, erected a Government among themselvs, administred justice by their own Laws, and in a short time (Northern Nations being observ'd to be most prolific) encrea'd to a numerous and potent Nation; and the bounds of the Kingdom not being able to contain, and the Provisions not sufficient to satisfy, so great a number, they were forc'd to feek out for themselves other more large, and more convenient, habitations: which they chose to do in the neighbouring parts beyond the Venedic Bay, and in other more Southern Countries; where they became to the Roman and Greek Empires more known, and more confiderable then any other enemies with which

they had to deal. At what time their first emigration out of Gomigration thia was, Crantius and Jornandes are very positive; out of Go-out of Go-imbarqued in three Vessels, (too small a number to contain the feeds of fo potent a Nation, had not several other people as the Vandali, Suevi, Heruli, &c. jovned with them, and made them in a fhort time very potent), the first place they touch'd at was the Isle of Gothland, (not improbably fo called from them), thence they came to Rugen, and so on to Pomeren, where two of their Ships arriving before their fellows, thosethat came first to harbour called the other, when they came up to them, by way of reproach Gepanta or Gepida, i.e. flow or flothful; whom, as not fit for their company and deligns, they left in those parts, and joyning themselves with other Nations advanc'd on by land as far as Poland and the Palus Mæotis, where they divided themselves into two Companies. 1. Those that went toward the East, called by the Romans the Oriental. 2. Those that march'd into Transilvania and places near Germany, Spain, &c. call'd the Occidental Goths; which branch about the year of Christ 450 possess'd almost all the Kingdom of France. [This division to be made first of all after their emigration out of their own Country, Loccenius with fome other Swedish Writers cannot allow, but fay, that their Country was divided into Oftro- and Westro-Gothia before ever they parted from it; that being the most certain, constant and first distinction, as may be gathered from the ancient Swedilb Laws, which in the very beginning, fays the fame Loccenius, testify the fame thing.] Those that went into Spain are said

themselves in their room, about the year 360 or 407, and retain'd that Kingdom till an. 710: the chief families of Spain counting it an honour to have their pedigree deduced from the ancient Goths. By those that went towards Italy under the conduct of Alaricus or Allreich, (who Anno Christi 409, sack'd Rome it self ) and the Government of it retain'd by Theodoricus Veronenlis (Dietrick vonberne) who died An. 526, and after the Government was for feventy years by them maintain'd, they were quite overcome and urterly expell'd that Country by Narses; of which fee the Catalogue of their Kings. They that travell'd as far as Thracia and Masia and the parts of Macedonia, were by Claudius the Roman General almost all overcome in Battle, he at one time killing 320000 of them, as he himself in a Letter to the Senate declares; for which fignal victory a golden Statue was erected for him in the Capitol. At feveral other times and infeveral other places, they made head against the Roman Empire, as in the time of Constantine, and Theodofius who overcame 20000 of them, which to mention in this place is not fo pertinent as in that where the Seat of the war was; wherefore at prefent we shall relate no more of those famous exploits which were performed by the Goths after their departure out of Scandia: but leave them to be taken notice of in other more convenient places.

Besides this emigration, which is said to have been under the conduct of Berico or Berig, Authors make mention of another egression of the Gothish or Getish people, as should seem much ancienter; in the reign of Ericus one of their first Kings, about the time of Sarug or Saruch great Grandfather to Abraham; when, as was faid, were peopled Denmark, Jutland, Fionia, and the neighbouring Islands then called Wetalaheedha, i.e. marshy and waterish places. This opinion, tho as to the time of the transmigration it may feem fomewhat improbable (the earth then not being so well stored with inhabitants, especially in Suecia and Gothia, places so far removed from the Mount Ararat, which is generally supposed to be Caucasus, (upon which, as many Authors are of opinion, Noah's Ark rested ) as to be forced by reason of the multitude of them, to fend out Colonies into other Countries), yet as to the evincing an emigration into these western and southern parts very anciently to have been, it is by Fornandes, Crantzius, and all Swedish writers unanimously approv'd; to whom we refer the Reader for further fatisfaction in so difficult and obscure a controversie.

This people, tho at present united under the same The Government and Laws with the Swedes, and commonly passing under the same name with them, was anciently different from them as well in their manners as their policy; whereupon it may not be amiss to set down in this place, what occurs amongst Authors as proper to this Nation in relation to their manners and customs, which may probably seem to have been the same, not only in Scandia, but also in all the other parts of Europe and Asia, which they subdued, and whither they extended their dominion: they always ruling by their own Laws and Constitu tions, which they suffer'd not to be translated into any other language, but always published in their own; not only making those they overcame, their subjects, but, by instilling their cufloms and manners into them, as much as postble, the fame Nation. [This piece of policy was practifed by William the Conquerer here in England, who caused all our Laws to be turned in to have driven out the Inhabitants, planted to the French language, that thereby this Nation

night in time forget its own tongue, and be better disposed to endure his yoke ]. That the Goths were always a warlike people, their fevetal fwarmings into other neighbouring Counveral twantings and other neighbouring Countries, and the great victories they obtain'd over tries, and the Steat Heladoes not only commend them for their courage, but their honesty and plain-dealing, who favs, Of all the Thracians it feems they had in his time advanc'd into, and been confiderable in, the more Southern parts of the world ] the Goths or Getes are the most vaof the world just. And this their courage m war was from the belief they had of the immortality of their fouls (a doctrine they receiv'd from Zamolxes their great King and Prophet); according to Lucan lib. 2. De bello Pharfal. where speaking of the Goths, he says:

-certe populi, quos despicit Arctos Fælices errore suo, quos ille timorum Maximus haud urget Lethi metus: inde ruendi In ferrum mens prona viris, animæque capaces Mortis, & ignavum redituræ parcere vitæ.

Their education and usage whilst young, was such as belt fitted them for warlike enterprizes and couragious exploits; for their children as foon as born were dipp'd over head and ears first in cold, then in hot, water; and as the Spartan children used to be whipp'd at the Altars of their Gods, these were constantly lash'd with scourges till the blood gushed out, thereby to inure them to hardship; nor, when they were grown up, were their exercises or employments any other, then fuch as agreed best with men of a military constitution. They practis'd Tilts and Turnaments, as did also the Swedes, riding the great Horse, vaulting, &c. and for recreation, Chess-play. As any one exceeded another in rank and quality, so more, and more noble, performances were expected from them; their Kings fons being never admitted to fit attable with, or scarce come into the presence of, their fathers, beforethey had received fome fignal testimony of their courage from the very chief of their enemies; as is reported of the Longabards (a people, fays Welf. Lazius, anciently inhabiting Scandia), who under the conduct of Alvinus, fon to their King Odvinus, obtaining a great victory over the Gepida, requested that their General who with his own hand had flain the King of the Gepidæ's son, might be admitted to sit with him at the publick or triumphal Banquet: but the King refused their address, and told them, that it was against the custom of theirs, and the Gothick Nation in general, that their Kings fon should be permitted to eat with his father, before he had commendations of his valour from another Prince. This the fon hearing took with him forty foldiers, went to Jurismundus's Camp ( fo was the King of the Gepide named) and telling him he was the man who flew his fon in battel, defired of him a teltimonial of his courage; the King admiring his boldness, courteously received him, placed him by him in his dead fons room, and giving him the armour which he used to bear, peaceably difmifled him.

Lovers they were, tho no great practifers, of carning; and (according to the character 70bannes Magnus gives of them) easier drawn by perswasion then command; as always hating and thinking it unworthy themselves to be interior to any in knowledg or courage. Towards their triends courteous; towards their enemies, if ooltinate, cruel and revengeful; if submillive, none more merciful and kind, and no Nation readier then the Goths to accept a parley, or any overture of peace.

Their wives ( of which they, as also the Scythians, were allow'd plurality) were not less valorous,

confidering their fex, then their husbands: they accompany'd them in all dangers, and frequently, taking up arms, made a great and confiderable part of their army: as they are faid to have done in Thracia and Mæsia when they were set upon by Claudius the Roman Commander. Yet did not the women always, and upon every Colony and Detachment of Goths fent out of Scandia (feveral of which are mentioned by Wolf. Lazius ) follow their husbands: for the Laws commanding the men to return into their own Country, or to forfeir their Estates, (every one that presum'd to be abfent after fuch a time, being thereby adjudged dead in Law, and his next heir to enter upon his inheritance) were chiefly procured by the women, whom the Goths at their departure had left in Suecia and Gothia ]. The Virgins were taken in marriage without any other dowry then their own perfections, to commend them to their husbands choice, never having any portions given them. Adultery amongst them was punished by death; with many fuch-like customs, which may be gather'd out of their Laws publish'd by Isidore Bishop of Sevil in Spain.

Their manner of Government was the best, Their and (according to Aristotle's opinion) the Governmost natural of any, the Monarchical; their ment. King (when diffinct from the Swedish) not being bound in any Covenant with his people, nor holding his Estate at the Will of the Subject; whereupon perhaps their Kingdom was more confiderable in it felf, and more terrible to its enemies; as being more expeditious in its determinations, and united in its defigns, then a Democratica State is frequently found to be. Their Kings did not only bear rule over the Goths their own Nation; but after their uniting with the Swedes, sometimes commanded that people also: tho at present the King of Sweden is, and for many years has

been, absolute Monarch over both Kingdoms. A Catalogue of their Kings is given by Jo. Their Magnus, Grotius upon Procopius, Crantzius, Loccenius, Wolf. Lazius and other Authors, whom we shall Swedish follow, fetting down what we find most remark- and Goable, and agreed upon, concerning them. They are thisb. commonly divided into foreign and domestic, or internal and external, Kings; who exercised their authority fometimes in Gothland and Swedland. fometimes in Scythia, Italy, Spain, and other places which they subdued. [Wolfgang. Lazius is of opinion, that those Kings which were made in Forreign Countries, as not only in Thracia, Masia, &c. but even in Scythia before the time of the Trojan war, did not only rule over their own particular Colonies, but had the whole Kingdom of Swedland subject to them: which seems to be contrary to what we have alledged out of Locc. and other approv'd Authors; for if the Swedes were subject to them in Thracia &c. upon what authority did they publish Laws for the recalling them thence? and if those were Lords and Mafters of Sweden, upon what account could they be justly difinherited for not returning thither? and it is further faid, that when Theodoricus was King of the Goths in Italy, one Radolphus King of Swedland with many of his Subjects went to visit him: which shews that even then, when the Gothilb Nation was most potent abroad, the Swedes had a diftinct King of their own and exempt from their Jurisdiction.] Johannes Magnus by what authority I know not (Loccenius himself in a matter so obscure not venturing to be positive) deduces the Original both of this Nation and Monarchy of the Swedes from

Magog, Grand-child to Noah by Japhet, whom he makes to be their first King and Founder. 2. After him is faid to have fucceeded Swenno his Ggg2

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eldeft fon, who (as the fame Author fays) first of all gave name to the Swedes or Swenons. 3. Gether or Gogus who founded the Getish or

(as afterward named) the Gothish Nation. 4. Vbbo brother to Swenno Anno a Dil. 246, who

is faid to have built Upfal.

5. Siggo, who, to defend his Territories against the Finlanders, built the City Sigtuna near the Lake Meller.

- 6. Ericus, Anno a Dil. 357, he fo prudently managed, and so far extended, his Kingdom, that by many Historians (amongst which Loccenius is one) he is reckoned as the first King of the Swedes and Goths: how descended, is somewhat uncertain; but by fome faid to have been a poor mans fon, and advanced to the Throne by the voices of the people. In his Reign feveral men (vagabonds), fuch as would not conform to his Laws and Government, were fent out into Schonen and the Cimbrick Islands. He lived to a great age and died peaceably. After the death of Ericus, (An. Mundi 2014, according to the Swedijb Chronicles), the state of this Kingdom was much disturb'd by civil commotions, and the fuccession in the Throne for fometime interrupted. The next names are
- 7. Vddo. 8. Alo. 9. Othenus.

10. Charles I. 11. Biorno and Getharus. All which ruled both in Gothia and (their own Country) Suecia. 12. Gylfo, who is faid to be descended from one

Ferinoto King of Finland.

13. After Gulfo the Kingdom is faid to have been govern'd by Judges for sometime, till Othinus or Odinus, who came out of Asia into the Northem parts, and fettling at *Upfal*, by his Magick and Sorceries gain'd fo much favour amongst the people, that they elected him King, and after he was dead esteem'd him as one of their principal Gods. He was, as I may fay, the Numa Pompilius of the Swedes, being the first that established any set worship, and sacred folemnities amongst them that gave Laws and ordain'd Officers, both to execute justice in his Kingdom, and take care of all Religious matters; the chief of which were twelve, of a Senatorian order, call'd Driar or Drotnar; (whence Drotfet, the name now in use to denote their Viceroy, feems to come). This he did, as he pretended, by the advice, or at the command, of the Gods, with whom he kept great familiarity and correspondence.

14. Niordus or Nearchus, a famous Magician. 15. Freius, Froerus or Frotho, furnam'd the Peaceable, the first that took upon him the name of Drott or King. He is faid to have given the patrimony of Upsal, call'd Upsala Oedom, which belongs to the Crown, and which the King takes an oath not to alienate or embezle.

16. Odder, and Freia or Frigga his wife, who with her husband rul'd peaceably, and was reputed a

Goddess after her death.

17. Fiolmus, a fortish and negligent Prince, who neither regarded his own, nor the peoples, welfare. Being invited to banquet by Fretho King of Denmark, and made drunk with strong Liquors, he was accidently drown'd in a Vessel

18. Sueigder, of whom the Norwegian Chronicles mention many fabulous Stories and Diaboli-

cal Enchantments.

19. Walander or Wanlander, who made an inrode into Schonen and Hallandia, and conquer'd them, or rather regain'd them out of the hands of one Oflarus, who had possess'd him-47. Ericus III, surnamed the Wife, and by some the

felf of those parts. In his time the Russes are faid to have imploy'd one Retho, a famous Pi rate, to infest the Swedes, who lay upon their coasts and did very much injury to them. (hence Retheran fignifies in the Swedish Language, to commit rapine). Against this Pirat the King levied all the forces he could, but withal distrusting their power, defired affistance of the Devil, promifing him his body and foul upon condition he might obtain a victory over him: which he is faid to have done, and the Devil shortly after, according to compact, to have come and fetch'd away his bargain.

20. Wisbur. 21. Domalder, who with many of his Nobles. was facrific'd to their God Odinus or Woden 22. Domarus.

23. Vignerus, in the Norwegian Chronicles call'd Dygue, the first that took upon him the name Konung or King.

24. Ingemarus or Agnus, as some report, mur-

ther'd by his wife. 25. Humelus or Humblus, whose eldest fon Dan was the first King of the Danes, and gave name to that Nation.

26. Sigtrugus, who defeated Gramus King of Den mark in battel.

27. Suibdagerus, first of all King of Norway, next of Denmark, and afterwards of Sweden: the first Forrainer after Odinus that obtain'd the Swedish Kingdom.

28. Almundus. 29. Vifo. Both which waged a long and bloody

war with Hadingus King of Denmark.
30. Hunningus or Hundingus who concluded a peace with Hadingus; and lov'd him fornirely, that hearing a (falfe) report of his death, he made a funeral Banquet (as was the cuftom) in honour and remembrance of him; invited his Nobles to it; and, as not willing to furvive his friend, before them all drown'd himself in a Vessel of Metheglin; which Hadingus hearing, and being refolv'd that affection should not seem cold on his part, for very grief hang'd himfelf.

31. Regnerus, a good and peaceable King.
32. Hothebrodus, who took up arms against Helgo King of Denmark, because he, in disgrace of the Swedish Nation, had made a law amongst his subjects, that if any of themkill or injur'd a Swede, he should pay only half the mulct, which was to be pay'd, if he had done the like to any other person whatso-

33. Atiflus, a warlike and magnificent King. 34. Hotherus, who waged war with the Danes and Ruffes, and died of a wound he received in battel.

35. Rodericus, King of Denmark and Swedland at the fame time; but either leaving or loofing the former, he retir'd into the latter, and there ended his days.

36. Attilus, who kill'd Wermundus King of Denmark in fingle Duel, and was himself afterwards slain by Wermundus's two fons. After this Kings time, the fuccession for about 600 years was much interrupted; who enjoyd the Kingdom is uncertain: Borvildus, Charles II, Ericus II, and fix more are mention'd, but little more known of them, then their names He whom Historians first pitch upon to have certainly fucceeded was

6. Alricus, who challenging Gestiblindus King of the Goths to Duel, thereby lost both his life

the Eloquent; a happy and peaceable Prince. He reign'd according to Johannes Magnus's He reign a according to Jonannes Magnus's computation about four and thirty years before our Saviours Birth.

A Catalogue of the Gothifb Kings, who reigned forthy after their Transmigration out of Scanthortiy after their Hammagration out of Scan-dia, while they dwelt about the Palus Maotis near the time of the Trojan War: collected out of Wolf. Lazius, upon whose credit you are to take

them.
1. Telephus, well known for his exploits in the

Trojan War. 2. Bericus or Beger. Filimar.

Frogradus. Aringis. Eurypilus. Tamyris.

8. Anter this fuccession of Kings in Scythia Europea, the Goths, either weary of that Country or driven out of it by some of their potent Neighbours, are faid by the fame Author (though I find not his opinion feconded by any Swedish writer) to have returned into Gothia, and particularly to have pitch'd upon the Isle Gotland, as the fittest feat for their Kings; a long series

be fet down, being for the most part, the same with the Swedish Kings before mention'd. Gothia and the greatest part of the Kings dominions, built Hunnaberg an ancient City in Ostro-Gothia, and after some continuance in the Country were, by this King at last utterly ex-

of whom might feem not very necessary to

pell'd.

49. Sivardus or Signardus, in whose time commotions arising in the Kingdom, the Goths elected a separate King of their own nam'd Carolus, whom some make to be 50. Charles III.

51. Ericus IV. slain by Haldanus King of Den-

52. Haldanus, who got the Kingdom by his valour. Of this King are reported several prodigious Stories, as of his Gigantick stature, his pulling up Trees by the roots, and fuch like, not inferiour to those, which Poets relate of Hercules and the Giants.

53. Ungvinus, who to his own Kingdom united Gothia, for a long time govern'd by diffinct

Kings.

54 Ragvaldus or Regnaldus. 55. Amundus.

56. Haquinus, in whose reign the Goths elected one Sivardo King of Gothia.

57. Oftenus I. who entertain'd an implacable hatred against the Norwegians: sent a great Army against them, subdued their Country, made the Inhabitants Tributary to the Swedish Crown, and as an opprobrium to the Nation, fet a Dog to be chief Governour over them, to which they were to pay all fubjection and fwear allegiance, under the penalty of lofing one hand and one foot; this is mention'd both

in the Swedish and Norwegian Chronicles. 58. Alverus or Alaricus, elected, fays Krantzius out of the Nobles; and in the midst of his happy Reign, stabb'd by his Brother Ericus, who was impatient to obtain the Crown, which he thought he might procure after his death; but vainly, for the Government was conferr'd

59. Ingo I. eldest son to Alverus. He was the first that order'd the election of Kings to be held at Moresten near Upsal, (of the manner of which, see what was said in Suecia.) About

this time the Kingdom was governed by Judges: the next King is

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60. Ingellus I. kill'd by his Brother. 61. Germunder, in a war against Denmark taken 383.

Prisoner and hung up upon a Gibbet. 62. Haquinus.

62. Egellus, after whose time succeeded several 389-Kings: Johannes Magnus reckons twenty, concerning whom nothing very remarkable is fet down by Historians.

The next great Epocha is counted from the reign

84. Bero or Biorno III. the first Christian King 780. in Sweden, converted to Christianity by one Herebretus, at his request sent to him by Charles the Great, Emperor of Germany.

85. Brautamundus or Amundus, in fome civil 824-commotions in his Kingdom, kill'd by his bro-

ther, and Successor 86. Sivardus II. who in his expeditions against 827. Nerway, was, with the greatest part of his Army, overcome in battel, the enemies Forces

moitly confitting of Women. 7. Herotus or Haraldus, 'twixt whom and the 834-King of Denmark a war broke out concerning the Province of Schonen; which this King at last freely granted to the King of Denmark as a reward of his fignal prudence and valour.

89. Charles VI.

90. Biorno IV. 8. Haldanus, in whose reign the Hunns overrun 91. Ingellus II. in whose time Helsingia, and se- 883. veral other Provinces in Suecia, had their diftinct Governours: these he under colour of friendship, invited to a Banquet, and when he had made them drunk with strong Liquors, he caus'd a fire to be fet on the place where they were, and fo destroy'd them all, and

feiz'd on their possessions. To revenge this cruelty Gramus Duke of Sudermannia, and Hauno Duke of Oftro-Gothia rais'd Forces, and came against him, but with no good success at last, for under pretence of a Parley they were taken Prisoners, and at Ingellus's command burnt to death.

92. Olaus (from his commanding many thick 891. woods to be cut down) furnam'd Tratelia or Tree-Feller. He is faid by fome, to have embrac'd Christianity, at the perswasion of Ansgarius a Learned Bishop sent into Sweden by Lewis II. Emperor of Germany. But though he himself (perhaps) did favour Christian Religion, it got fmall footing amongst his Subjects; for Paganism is faid for a long time to have prevail'd in the Reigns of the succeed-

ing Princes. 93. Īngo II. 94. Ericus VI. furnam'd Windy-Cap; who is faid 907. to have had a Cap, by holding up of which he could cause the wind to blow from what Point he pleas'd; for which and fuch like magical exploits, he, by the confent of the people, was elected King.

95. Ericus VII. furnam'dVictorious. 96. Ericus VIII. turnam'd Aarfel, i.c. Rich in Corn. 980. He is faid to have countenanc'd Christianity, which had been from the time of Bero 'till his reign, very much suppress'd; and endeavouring by Law to establish it in his Kingdom, to have been by the fury of his Subjects torn in pieces, and martyr'd for his good intentions

toward them. 7. Olaus furnam'd Scotkonung, i. e. Infant- 985. King: because advanc'd to the Crown when young. He embrac'd Christianity and sent to Ethelred King of England to furnish him with able Ministers to teach him and his Subjects in that Religion. Ethelred ac-Hhh

cordingly order'd Sigfridus Arch-bishop of Tork, 5. Dromgethes. and with him two Priests Eschillas and Davidus, to go into Sweden; where the King kindly receiv'd them, was by them baptiz'd, and at their intreaty built Christian Churches in most Provinces of his Dominions, and as some fay, by reason of his great constancy and zeal in his Religion, had the name of Christianissimus given him. He among feveral good Laws and Constitutions, order'd that the chief power of electing the Kings of Sweden, should not belong to the Goths in any case, but principally to the Smedes: and that they (before call'd Kings of Up(al) should be thenceforth stil'd Kings of Swedland and Gothland. This King suppress'd Duelling and the Runick Characters, introduc'd the trial by Fire Ordeal, and dyed in a happy old

98. Anundus, nick-named Carbonarius, because he order'd that whosoever offended against the Laws which he had promulgated, should in proportion to the crime, either 20. Totismundus. have all his house, or part of it burnt down. He was educated in the Christian Religion by the care of his father Olaus, which in his reign

he defended, and dyed peaceably.

99. Enundus, base-son to Olaus, and brother to Anundus, furnam'd Gammel, i. e. base, from his contempt of Religion; or, as some are of opinion, because he yeilded up to the Crown of Denmark, Schonen, Blekingia, and Hallandia, which belong'd to him, as being part of the Kingdom of Gothia.

100. Haquinus III. furnam'd Rufus. 1041. 101. Stenchillus II. bred up in the Christian Re-1056. ligion, which he very much encouraged amongst his subjects; making his Palace a sanctuary for any that were perfecuted in any

parts of his dominions for that profession. 102. Ingo III. Not descended from the Blood-Royal, but, for his fingular virtues elected King by the voices of the people. He is faid to have been fo exact an observer of his own Laws, that he never offended against any of

103. Halftanus, a just and peaceable Prince.

1064. 104. Philippus 1080.

1059.

1110.

1129.

1143.

105. Ingo IV. in his progress through his dominions, by some of his Courtiers, poison'd at a fmall Village in Oftro-Gothia.

106. Ragvaldus, furnam'd Knaphofde, i. e. cockbrain'd; elected by the Swedes without the confent of the Goths, which they not enduring,(as thinking it a breach of their priviledges,) rebell'd against him, and in battel sew him. For one to fucceed him both Nations pitch'd

107. Suercherus II, who as he was going to Church on Christmas day, was, by a Ruffian (employ'd by one Scatelerus, who hop'd to obtain the Crown after his death) miferably affaf-

Gothick Kings out of their own Country, who reign'd over the Goths while they inhabited about the River Vistula or Weissel, and also in Dacia and Thracia: near that time when, according to fome Authors, they divided themselves into Oftro- and Westro-Goths.

1. Anthinus.

2. Antheas.

3. Gothilas, a Famous Queen, whose Daughter Medumpa was married to Philip King of Ma-

4. Sitalcus elected King An. ante Christum 30 He, with an army of 150000 men lay'd wast all the Country of Greece.

E

6. Tanobonta.

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Boroista, cotemporary with Sylla the Roman-Dictator, who lived An. ante nat. Christ. 76.

8. Commositus, both King and Priest. Corillus, under whose conduct the Goths (favs

Lazius) firit of all invaded Dacia. 10. Dorpaneus, co-temporary with Domitian the Roman Emperor, An. Christ. 83.

11. Decebalus. 12. Oftrogotha.

13. Cinna or Omba.

14. Cannabas or Canabandes.

15. Hildericus, furnam'd Ovida, who liv'd in the time of Constantine the Great.

16. Gebeticus.

17. Armanaricus who was, (fays Damasc. suppl. Eutrop.) overcome by the Hunns, and made Tributary to them.

18. Vinnitarius.

19. Hunimundus.

21. Alaricus and Fridigernus, who, as Lazius mentions, reign'd at the fame time in Thracia; they defeated the Roman Forces fent against them. commanded by Valens the Emperor, whom they put to flight, and apprehending him in a fmall Cottage, whither he had fled to hide himfelf, burnt him to death.

23. Theomarus, who conquer'd Mæsia. 24. Radagaisus, who to Mæsia added a great part

of Pannonia, An. Christ. 390. 25. Alvaricus, a Potent King.

26. Alaricus II. who subdued all Illyricum, and extended his Arms as far as Italy (Arcadius and Honorius fons to Theodofius the Emperor, either for some private ends, wishing the success, or not being able to withstand the power of his Forces; and thereupon not timely preventing his defigns) he fack'd Rome, fubdued Naples and overran the greatest part of that Country. But at last the Goths were by Stilico General of the Roman Army, driven out of Italy; and after their departure thence, they are faid to have fate down in France,

The Oftro-Gothish Kings who ruled in Italy according to Wolf. Lazius.

1. Alaricus. I. 2. Theodericus, whom Leo, or (as Scalig.) Zeno the Emperor made his adopted fon; he expell'd the Heruli out of Italy, and wholly subjected it to the power of the Goths, he had one daughter nam'd *Amalasuentha*.

3. Theodatus, or (as Jornandes has it) Eutharicus, call'd out of France by the Italick Goths

to be their King,

4. Alaricus II, though he was the first of that name

who fetled in Italy. Alaricus III.

Athalaricus, who had one only Daughter, whom he married to Vittigis, who maintain'd a war against Justinian the Emperor for about fourteen years; and defended himfelf bravely against the Roman Power.

Illovadus, he was kill'd in battel by Narses the Roman General

8. Alaricus IV. who reigned only five months.

9. Totylas, or Odilo. 10. Teias, the last Gothish King in Italy, who himfelf was kill'd by the Romans, and his people almost all rooted out and destroyed by them; fome few only remaining, who mixing and incorporating with the Italians, at prefent pass for the same Nation with them.

Westro- or Wiso-Gothick Kings, who reign'd in Gal-

lia Lugdunensis and Aquitanica. Alaricus I. who (as was faid) conducted the Gothick people into those parts. An. Salut. 411. Austulphus, son to Alaricus.

2. Auguspinus, 1011 to citaritius. 3. Theodericus, kill'd by Attyla King of the Hunns. Turifinundus, fon to Theodericus, who, to re-

venge his fathers death, waged war with the Hums, and overcame them.

Dietmarus, in whose time a great part of the Goths, under the conduct of one Vallia, went

Gundoccarus, in the time of Theodofius junior. After his reign the Goths in these parts grew inconsiderable, as intermixing themselves with other people, and not having a distinct King of their own, but being subjected to (many) other Princes.

Besides these Gothish Kings which we have mentioned, there were many other, who ruled over the Wife-Goths in Spain, and the adjacent parts; a Caralogue of whom we leave to be fet down in Spain and Arragon, and the Kingdoms where they reigned: for the Goths in those parts blending with the Romani, Alani, Suevi, Mauri, Saraceni, &c. did not fo much continue a distinct Nation of themselves, as become a people incorporated with those of other Nations; or these with the Goths: so that they were ruled by Forreign Princes, and their manners modell'd by different Laws.

The second great Epocha in the Swedish Chronicles, is from the reign of

108. Ericus IX. furnam'd the Saint, a virtuous and pious Prince. He never lay'd any Taxes or Impositions upon his Subjects, but was content with the Crown-Patrimony, and when Money was offer'd him by his people, he refus'd to accept it. He built the Cathedral Church at Upfal, and propagated Christianity to the Finlanders. This King new modell'd all the Swedish Laws, and expung'd those that any way favour'd Paganism. He was murther'd by a Party of Rebels, and in the very place where they cut off his head, there prefently issued out (fays Loccen.) a spring of pure water, famous for curing difeafes.

109. Charles VII. a peaceable and religious King: who founded feveral Monasteries, and had an Arch-bishops see granted him, in his own Dominions.

110. Canutus fon to Ericus.

111. Suercherus II.

112. Ericus X, a quiet and peaceable King. 113. John I, furnam'd the Meek. He propagated the Christian Religion amongst the Leislan-

114. Ericus XI, furnamed the Stammerer. He rooted out Paganism in Tavastia, and brought over the Inhabitants to the Christian Faith.

115. Waldemarus son to Bergerus Jerl, who upon the death of Ericus, in his Fathers absence, was clected King: which his Father being diffatiffied with, at his return declaring his displeasure, that an unexperienc'd youth (his Son) should be advanc'd to the Crown, and himfelf difregarded, he was thereupon desir'd to take upon him the management of all publick affairs. After his death, Waldemarus had absolute power in his Kingdom, and ruled by his own (unfortunate) commands. He was depos'd by

his people, and his Crown given to
116. Magnus I, furnam'd Ladulaus, i.e. the Lock to Granaries, because he made such severe Laws against stealing Corn, and breaking up Granaries, that in his reign, the people used nei-

ther Lock nor Key; his Laws being fufficien to fecure them from Thieves and Robber He built many Churches and made feveral wholfom Laws; ordering that all Offenders, inftead of paving mulcts, should be obliged to affift in building fome Tower or Fort.

17. Birgerus fon to Magnus, in his time and by 1291. his means Carelia received the Gospel. He manag'd affairs imprudently, and thereupon was depos'd and banish'd by his Subjects, and his Kingdom conferr'd on

18. Magnus II. furnam'd Smeek, i. e. the flatter'd 1219. or cocker'd Prince. In the former part of his reign he ruled peaceably, and had the affecti-ons of his people, but falling into fortifliness, and following strange women, he lost the love of his Subjects, and was in a Senate at Stockbolm publickly arraign'd for his misdemeanors, call'd for to answer for himself, and not appearing in his own defence, by them depos'd. Fricus XII. fon to Magnus, fometime during his Fathers reign manag'd all business of State, and therefore he is by fome reckon'd amongst the Kings of Sweden, though without good reason, for he was only an affiftant to the King in Council, not a Partner in the Government.]

The fourth Swedish Epocha is reckon'd from the remarkable alteration of affairs under

19. Albertus of Mecklebourg, elected by the Suf- 1363. frages of the people. For some time he rul'd well, but preferring Germans to the chief places of trust in his Kingdom, he thereupon lost the love of his Subjects, and his Crown to boot. After he was depos'd he retir'd into a Monastery. The person who succeeded was

120. Margaretta Queen of Denmark and Norway. 1395. She vex'd her Subjects with intolerable Taxes, admitted Danes, English-men and Italians, into publick Offices, and was thereupon affaulted by the Nobles of the Kingdom, who had certainly flain her, had the not given them fair promifes, and propos'd to them one to fucceed

her, viz. 121. Ericus XIII. her Nephew, fon to Wartislavus 1396. Duke of Pomeren. He was King of Denmark, Norway and Sweden at the same time: He marryed Philippa Daughter to Henry IV. then King of England: for some time he reigned happily, but breaking the Laws of the Kingdom, and not observing his Coronation-Oath, he fell into great troubles, and at last, after he had enjoy'd three Crowns for five and forty years, was dethron'd by his Subjects; [this King after he was depos'd is faid to have turn'd Pirat, and very much infested the Brittish Coasts, his Kingdoms of Denmark and Sweden, were given

122. Christophorus Duke of Bavaria. This King 1441. revis'd and corrected the municipal Laws of Sweden, and caus'd them to be promulgated; from him call'd Christopher's Laws. He dved fuddenly at Helfinburg, as he was going to confult with his Nobles at Jenecopia.

After this Kings death, there was an Interregnum for fome fmall time, during which, all publick business was manag'd by one Benedistus Bielke and Nicolaus Baner, two Principal Officers of State in the time of King Christophorus.

The fifth Epocha is reckon'd from the ending of the Interregnum, which was, when the Government was undertaken by

123. Carolus VIII, Canuti, Marshal of the Kingdom, who was descended from the Stock of the ancient Gothilb Kings. As foon as he was fetled in the Throne, he pretended Title to Gotlandia which the Danes then possess'd; and thereupon made war with Christianus I, King of Denmark; but H hh 2

with fmall fuccess. He lay'd upon his Subjects heavy and grievous Taxes, and attempting to take away Church Lands and pious Donations, lost the favour of his Subjects, and was by them expell'd, or rather by the Danish forces driven out of his Dominions. His friend whom he in his Banishment trusted himself with, was Casimirus King of Poland, who entertain'd him nobly for feven years, during which time Sweden was govern'd by.

124. Christiernus I. King of Denmark, call'd hither by the prevailing Faction; but feizing the publick Treasure of the Kingdom, and committing many cruelties, he was shortly after deposed from being King; and

1457-

125. Carolus Canuti, recall'd from Dantzick, and restor'd to the Throne; but being troubled with civil Commotions at home, chiefly manag'd by the Arch-bishop of Upsal; and endanger'd by the Danish Forces from abroad, commanded by the depos'd King Christiernus I. he voluntarily left the Government of the Kingdom, and appointed for his Successor his Nephew

126. Steno Sture Senior, who was received by the Senate at Stockholm, rather as a Protector, then an absolute Governour of the Kingdom; he manag'd all publick affairs very happily, and with great fatisfaction to the people for a long time, till in the year 1491; at which time he was accus'd by the Senate, for acting in feveral matters without their knowledg and advice, for making a League with the Inhabitants of Riga against the Teutonick Order, (of which the Russes taking advantage, had made some inrodes into Livonia and Finland,) and fuch-like Crimes; and thereupon by them turn'd out of all office: the Kingdom was conferr'd on

127. John II. fon to Christiern I. King of Den-1497. mark. He took Steno Sture into favour, and going (as was then the cuftom) to visit his dominions, left him Vice-roy at Stockholm, to manage all the affairs of state during his absence. Steno, got into the Office, endeavours nothing more then to lessen his Masters, and to advance his own credit and interest with the people; and thereupon calumniates him as a publick Enemy to the Nation, seizes upon those Castles and Forts which the King had Officer'd with Danes, besieges Stockholm, gains the City pre-fently, the Castle (in which the Queen had secur'd her felf) after two years fiege, and not long after, the command of the whole Kingdom. Upon these disorders in Sweden, the King shelters himself in Denmark, thence sends a Messenger to Steno Sture, desiring him to fend his Queen Christina to him, whom he courteously attending to the Borders of Denmark, dyed fuddenly at Jenecopia a City in Smalandia, being (as was suppos'd) poison'd by fome, of the Queens friends. The Kingdom was dispos'd of by the Nobles, and given to, or rather (as Johannes Magnus relates,) forcibly obtain'd by.

128. Suanto Sture fon to one Nicolaus Grand Marshal of Sweden. He was Administrator or Protector of the Kingdom, not absolute King. He took Colmar then possess dby the Danes, and maintain'd a bloody war against John II. of Denmark, the exil'd King of Sweden. A Treaty of peace being agreed on to be held at Colmar, he refus'd to be present, and was thereupon by Maximilian the Emperor of Germany and John of Denmark declared an Enemy to the publick, and a difturber of the peace, and as fuch he and all his accomplices, were by all good men to be deem'd, and their possessions

to be confiscated. Suanto not valuing all their protestations against him, declares against their proceedings, and striking a League with the Inbechers (which they afterwards broke) putshimfelf in a posture of defence in the profecution of the war he dyed at Arhusia, after he had govern'd very happily for eight years: the next who fucceeded him was his fon

N.

129. Steno Sture Junior, Protector of the Kingdom: Upon fome grievous quarrels and animosities breaking out 'twixt this King and Gustavus Trolle (who afterwards enjoyd the Crown), the Kingdom was miferably shatter'd and opportunity given to Christiern II. fon to John II. King of Denmark, to make an Invafion into it. Steno to defend himfelf, raifes an Army, goes against him, and near the Lake Wener, loses his life in battel. The Kingdom was by the Nobles under certain conditions. as of having their Laws and Religion protected, &c. given to

130. Christiern II. King of Denmark, who having obtain'd the Diadem, meditated nothing more. then revenge and cruelty, and committed for many Massacres and Acts of hostility upon his Subjects, that he may feem not much inferiour in tyranny to Nero himself. He under pretence of friendship, and deciding the troubles of the Kingdom, invited all his Nobles to a royal banquet, and after having treated them splendidly for two whole days, at last (pretending the diffurb'd flate of the Kingdom, requir'd that they should be taken out of the way, and that the Popes Bull (which he caus'd publickly to be read before them)gave him authority to do it, murther'd them: casting their dead bodies out into the streets, where they lay for three days, to be torn by Dogs, and trod upon by the Souldiers. The body of Steno Sture, which had layn some time in the ground, he caus'd to be dug up and given to the Dogs to devour; with suchlike unheard of Cruelties, which made him hated amongst his Swedish Subjects, and not secure while he liv'd among them. Hereupon he retir'd, or rather fled into Denmark, and the whole management of Swedish affairs was undertaken by

131. Gustavus I. Nephew to Steno Sture by his 1 brother Ericus, whom Christiern had put to death. He when young was taken by Christiern, and carried prisoner into Denmark, whence miraculously escaping, he came into Sweden, put himself in the head of the diffenting party, manag'd feveral engagements against the Tyrant very fuccessfully, and was at last, seemingly much against his will, crown'd King. This King was the first who made the Kingdom of Sweden Hereditary; the Nobles and Commons in confideration of the great fervice he had done the Nation, freely giving up their ancient right of electing, and establishing the Crown upon him and his heirs for ever. He was the first that encourag'd and propagated the Lutheran Confession in Sweden, and made a League with the Reform'd Princes of Germany, to defend it against all Opposers. He protested against Christian anus III. King of Denmark, who alledg'd fome pretentions to the Arms (three Crowns or) of Sweden: made a peace with the Russes, and after he had reign'd happily for nine and thirty years, dyed in a quiet and peaceable old age: his Diadem (according to the right of inhe ritance) was conferr'd on the head of

32. Ericus XIV. his Eldeft fon. As, foon as of 15 before, he was well fettled in the Throne, the first thing he propos'd to the Senate, was to

confultabout a marriage with Elizabeth Queen of England. He concluded a peace with the Danes, which they not observing on their part, he made war against them, invaded Norway. and committing fome cruelties upon the Norand committing former cruciates upon the Normagian Noblemen, thereupon quite lost the favour of his own Subjects, and was by them under the command of his rebellious Brothers (notwithstanding their oath of Allegiance) treacherously betrayed, thrust from his Throne, and shut up in Prison; where, after nine years confinement, he died miserably. During his imprisonment, when he perceiv'd what way affairs would go, and to whom the Kingdom after his death (according to justice) be transferr'd, he is faid to have writ under his Escutcheon these words; Translatum est regnum to fastum est fratris mei; a Domino constitutum est ei: which so happen'd, for the Diadem (in right) descended upon

133. John III. brother to Ericus. He, as foon as invested with his Royal Robes, endeayours to lay a Foundation for a quiet reign: and thereupon concludes a peace with the Mufcovite, the Pole, and the Dane, his three potent Neighbours. This King is faid to have endeayour'd to introduce the Religion of the church of Rome into his Dominions, and labour'd to perswade his Brother Charles to embrace that Profession; but with small success. In the latter part of his Reign he was victorious in war, and faw his fon Sigismund crown'd King of Poland. He died, not without suspicion of being poison'd. After his death, his Brother Charles Duke of Sudermannia for some time manag'd all publick affairs, 'till his Nephew, to whom according to the right of fuccession the Crown did belong, could conveniently come out of

Poland, to receive it. 134. Sigismund son to John III. He was educated in the Religion of the church of Rome. Hereupon the States of Sweden fearing left he, being admitted King, might reeftablish Popery amongst them; before his Coronation, propos'd to him an Oath, not to alter any thing in their Religion reform'd according to Luther, but to allow his Subjects the free exercise of that profession. This Oath he endeavour'd at first to evade, but (being advised by the Popes Legat and some Jesuits, that an Oath taken by him with Heretics was not obligatory; or if he scrupled that, that a Difpenfation for the breach of it was eafily attainable from the Pope) at last solemnly took it, and promifing the States faithfully to obferve all the conditions of it, he left Sweden, and return'd into Poland. During his absence, all affairs of the Kingdom were managed by Duke Charles his Uncle; who for some small time executed the Office of Vice-Roy very quietly, and to the great fatisfaction of the kings subjects; but some differences arising about Religion (the Papists, Jesuits especially, to whom free exercise of their Worship had been granted, growing powerful, and thereupon behaving themselves insolently towards the Lutherans) the businesses of State became troubled, and the determination of controversies, and removal of jealousies out of the peoples hearts, a very difficult matter. Hereupon Sigismund is sent for out of Poland but both delaying to come into Sweden, and

to fend Orders to his Uncle, that Popish Delinguents (as they were represented to him) should, according to Law, be proceeded against as enemies to the State, and that other (fuch-like) grievances should be redress'd; he so lost his interest with his Swedish Subjects, that when (at last) he came amongst them, they opposed him as a public enemy; made war against him, and overcame him in Battel. After he was defeated, he return'd to Poland, and his Crown of Sweden was by the States fet upon the head of his Uncle

35. Charles IX. Duke of Sudermannia, and brother 1600. to John III. He maintain'd the Augustan Confession during his whole Reign; carryed on a bloody war against his Nephew Sigismund, and Christianus IV. King of Denmark (whom he challeng'd to a Ducl): and after he had reigned eleven years, dyed at Nycopia, in his return from opposing the Danes. The Government after his death, according to the right of Inheritance descended upon his eldest son

36. Gustavus Adolphus II. surnamed the Great, 1611. This King, in the beginning of his Reign, prosecuted the war with Denmark, which his father was engaged in at his death: but, intending to turn the whole forces of his Kingdom against his Cousin Sigismund K. of Poland, he, within a short time, concluded a peace both with the Dane and Muscovite; this done, he invaded Livonia, took several places of great importance in that, and other Provinces, which belong'd to the Pole; and at last, making a Truce with his Cousin for fix years, he return'd into Sweden. During the war with Poland, Ferdinand II. Emperor of Germany, had done him (as he alledged) very many injuries; (as, his fending affiftance to the Pole into Boruffia under the command of Arnhemius: his not admitting the Swedish Delegates to a Treaty of Peace at Lubeck, but charging them to depart the Empire, &c.) whereupon he invaded the Imperial dominions, took feveral strong Cities, and, after he had over-run a great part of the Empire, was kill'd in battel near Leipfick. He was fucceeded by

37. Christina his only daughter, who being then 1633. but feven years old, the affairs of the Kingdom were order'd by her Guardians, till she came to the eighteenth year of her age; at which time she took the Government upon her self, made a Peace with the Emperor, and the King of Denmark; and at last, either weary of ruling fo potent a Kingdom, or thinking the care of it too great a burthen for her to undergo, voluntarily laid down the Crown, and com-

mended it to 138. Charles Gustavus X. A Noble and Victo- 1654 rious Prince. He maintain'd war against the Pole, the Muscovite, and the Dane. As he was returning from Gottenburg upon the confines of Denmark, to Stockholm, he dved of a Feaver; and his Kingdom, according to right of fuccession, descended upon

139. Charles XI. his fon, then four years of age. 1660. During his Minority, the Kingdom was go vern'd by his Guardians; but coming to full age, he took upon himfelf the management of all publick affairs; and is now reigning A.D. 1680. Aged twenty-four years. A warlike and virtuous Prince.

O F

Of the Great

# PRINC

Finland.



lies the Great Principaby the Natives Somi or are in it (Soma fignifying a Lake); but by Carolus Canuti VIII. the Swedes first, and after them, by all stran-

gers, call'd Finland, q. Fine-land, from the pleafantness of the Country; or (as others say) a Fiende-land, i.e. the Land of Fiends or Enemies: the Finlanders using for a long time, before they

Tavastia or Tavasthus; built by Berjerus Jerl, AD. were under the Swedish power, to make frequent incursions into that Kingdom, and very much at that time had brought over to the Swedish injure and molest its inhabitants.

It is bounded on the East, with the Sinus Finnicus, and the Lake Ladoga; on the West, with the Bothnic Bay; on the North, with part of Lapland: and on the South, with part of the

Finnic and Baltic Seas.

Its Pro-

It is divided into these seven Provinces: 1. Southern-Finland. 2. Northern-Finland. 3. Cajania. 4. Savolaxia. 5. Tavastia. 6. Nylandia. And 7. Ca-

Southern Finland.

1. Southern Finland, parted from the Northern by the River Aujaroki, which waters the relii) being driven out, new Colonies were fent Episcopal City Abo. It extends it felf all along the Finnic Bay, Eastward; having on the North and North-East, the Provinces of Tavastia and Nylandia. In it are, besides several little Towns, two remarkable Forts, viz. Gufto in the Western, and Rafeberg (to which belongs a Dynasty or Principality) in the Eastern, part of it.

2. Northern Finland, running along the Eastfide of the Bothnic Bay, towards the North. It is indifferently large in circumference, taking in dia is almost made (as the Ancients supposed it both the Satagunda's, with Viemo and Majco. water'd it is by one only River, call'd Cumo-elff (famous for its abundance of Salmon, and other forts of Fish) which falls into the Sea near the Rivers come nearest together. Towns of note here are Raumo, tain'd all that large track of ground which liesbears and the Rivers on the North, the Lakes Person on the North of North Person on the North of North Person on the No both the Satagunda's, with Viemo and Masco. Wa-City Biorneborgh. Towns of note here are Raumo, Nyfladh, and Nadhendal: to these Sanson adds Castelbolm, in the Island Alandia.

Cajania.

3. Cajania, or Oft-Bothnia, as some call it, in opposition to West-Bothnia, which lyes over against it, on the West side of the Bothnic Bay. In it are many large Rivers, the chief of which are, Kimi-elff, (which emptieth it felf into the Bothnic Bay at the most Northern Cape of it, and parts this Province from West-Bothnia.) Ito-elff, and Vla-elff. Cities here, are 1. Vlam or Vlo, 2. Vala or Wallam Cal; to which may be added, the Forts Cajaneburg and Vlaburg.

4. Savolaxia, which is bounded on the East, with the Lake Ladoga; on the West, with a a ridge of Mountains, which part it from Carelia; on the North, with part of Muscovitic Lapland; and on the South, with Tavastia and Carelia. This Province abounds much with Lakes and Rivers, most of which disburthen contended for by those two potent enemies. At

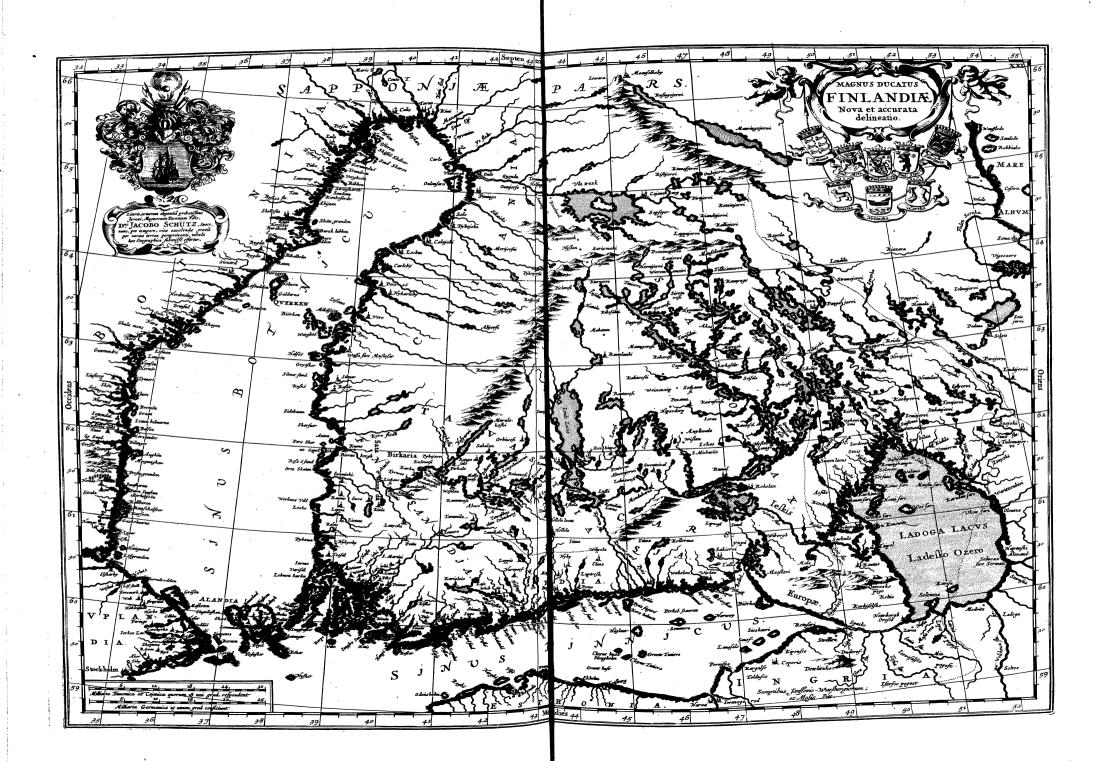
Evond the Bothnic Bay afford Fish (Pike especially) in great abundance. and the Lakes, besides the great quantity of Fish lity of Finland; call'd they breed, supply the inhabitants with Sea-Calfs, not met with in any other Scandian Lakes. Soma, from the great Here is one remarkable Fort, call'd Nystort, or number of Lakes that St. Olaus's Fort; built in the year 1475, by one Ericus Axelfon Governor of Aboa, in the reign of

5. Tavastia, an in-land Province; having on Tore the West, North Finland; on the North, Cajania; on the East, Savolaxia and Carelia; and on the South, Nylandia and the Principality of Rafeborg. In it there is one Fort, call'd the Fort of Government, and forc'd to profess the Christian Religion. Here is one Lake of a confiderable bigness, nam'd Jende or Pejende: and towards the Northern parts of the Province, several others, call'd Kautilambi, i.e. Iron Lakes; not so large as the former, but no less remarkable, by reason of the great quantity of Iron which the inhabitants find in them, and (as is said) daily hook out for their private use.

6. Nylandia or Neuland, fo call'd New-land, Nyla because its ancient inhabitants (the Finni and Caout of Helsingia and Suecia, to go people, or rather defend, this Country. Here are two Cities, Borgo and Hesingfors.

7. Carelia, lying upon the East-fide of the Care great Peninsula Scandia or Scandinavia: parted from Russia by the Rivers Pinsyoki, which runs toward the North Sea; and Povevetz, which falls into the Lake Onega. | by the near approaching of these two Rivers toward each other, Scanto be) a perfect Island; the nick of land call'd tween the River Kymi on the North, the Lakes Pejende on the West, and Onega on the East; and the Rivers, Sueci which falls into the Lake Ladoga, and Nieva which empties it felf into the Finnic Bay, on the South and South-East: but at present is bounds are much narrower, taking in only the more Southern part of that large Country which formerly it did (wholly) contain. It affords good store of pasturage, and breeds Cattel, as Oxen, Horses, &c. in great abundance, whence it has its name Carelia, (Caria, in the Finlandish tongue, fignifying Herds or Droves of Cattel)

While the Finlanders had Kings of their own, of all Carelia belong'd to their jurisdiction; but af- Good ter the Swedes on the one fide, and the Musco- men vites on the other, began to infelt it by frequent (and wars and invasions, the title to it became very disputable, and was for a long time very hotly themselves into the Lake Ladoga. The Rivers bout the year 1319, Magnus II. surnamed Smeek



dia, divided the whole Province betwixt them, fetting certain bounds in Systerbeg, and other places towards the North; beyond which it was not lawful for either of them, without the others leave, at any time to pass. These limits, tho not nunctually observ'd on either fide, are faid to have continued, as a distinction of the Swedish Territories in this Province, till the reign of Charles IX. King of Sweden A.D. 1609. in which year Ivan Vafilowitz Tzar of Muscovy, being engaged in a war with Sigismund King of Poland, and in danger to lose his whole Empire; defired of the faid Charles IX. that he would fend fome forces to his affiftance, and promifed him upon condition that he would aid him in that extremity, to deliver up into his hands the Principality of Carelogorodia or Kexholmia, with the City and Fort, as a perpetual possession to him and his Successors. But the Tzar proved not so good as his word, for after he had freed himself from the danger he was in, he not only caused the Smedilb foldiers to be robb'd of all the pay he had given them, but refused to yeild up Kexholmia to the Swedes. This very much incens'd Charles IX. who upon the first advantage (the Poles rallying their forces against the Muscovites, and taking their Imperial City Mosco) invades that part of Carelia which the Tzar retain'd from him; takes Kexholm, and feveral other Forts upon the confines of Muscowy; and withall makes an inrode into the Province of Novogorod Weliki, i.e. Novogorod the great. During the war Charles dyes, and the profecution of it was continued by his fuccessor Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden. He takes from the Russes Noteburg in Ingria or Ingermannia; and had fuch good fuccess in his conquests, that in the year 1616 he obtain'd of them very advantagious conditions of peace, viz. That (as it is in the eighth Article of the Ratification) Michael Federowitz Great Duke of Muscowy should veild up to the Swedes Ivanogrod, Jamma, Capories, and Noteburg, formerly belonging to the Principality of Novogard; with all Cities, Towns, Prefectures, &c. appertaining to, or any way depending upon them: And also (according to the eleventh Article of the faid Ratification) should deliver to Gustavus Adolphus and his successors for ever, as a perpetual possession, all that part of Carelia which the Ruffes laid claim to; with all the Cities and Towns contained in it. (See what was faid in Muscowy concerning this Province,

pag. 15.) The chief Cities in Finlandish Carelia, are 1. Wiburg, a noted Mart-Town, well fortified with Trenches, Forts, and a strong Castle, against which the Mulcovites very often have made unfuccessful attempts, with no less then an hundred thousand men. 2. Kexholm, or (as the Swedes call it) Kekisalmi, i.e. the Frith of Gurnardi; from keki, signifying a kind of Fish call'd a Car, or Gurnardi, (which abounds in the River Woxen, upon which this City stands;) and Salmi, a Frith or of Carelia; gorod in their language denoting a

In this Province the foil is exceeding rich; in those places especially which lye near the Lake Ladoga; for, fifteen or twenty miles Northward from it, the ground is so overflown with Lakes and Rivers, that it bears Corn only on the higher and more mountainous parts; whereupon the inhabitants live mostly upon hunting and fishing; taking more pains for their sublistance

where the earth is less bountiful. The largest and most remarkable amongst the Lakes of this Country, (and, as some are of opinion,

King of Sweden, and George Duke of Novogarof all Europe) is the Lake Ladoga, of which four its name from a kind of Fish about the bigness of a Herring, call'd in the Ruffian tongue Lagdog, (which is peculiar to this Lake, and with which it very much abounds.) The figure of it is oval, about an hundred leagues in length, and fixty in breadth. In it are many fmall Islands, and upon its banks feveral Towns of very good note.

Near a place call'd Kidila in this Province, are dug out of the ground a fort of precious stones, which go under the name of Kexholmian Rubies: the Ruffes call them Kidelsco Camen.

The ancient inhabitants of Finland were (favs The Inha-Fornandes) the most hospitable and least barba- bitants of rous of any of the Scandians; but at present they Finland. are of all (the Laps only excepted) the most fierce and unciviliz'd.

Their language, which they make use of, and Their which is proper to themselves, is of a harsh and Lanuneven dialect; difficultly attainable by any guage. stranger, as having in it some proprieties not common to any European tongue; as, in the whole language they have no F, nor any word that begins with B, D, or G, or two confonants; to that they pronounce v.g. for the, he; for grant, rant; for both, poth; for good, cood, &c. Thro the whole tongue they observe no Genders, and have but one Article (se) to denote both sexes: their Prepofitions they place after the words to which they belong: Their Rythms in Verse they count not from the like ending, but the like beginning, of the last words; and many such-like differences.

The Government of Finland, was anciently Their Goadminister'd by Kings of its own, who exercis'd vernment. their power without controll, and were no ways tributary to, or dependent on, a foreign jurisdiction: till about the year of Christ 1150, Ericus IX. furnamed the Saint, King of Sweden, brought the whole Country into Subjection to his Laws, and (at the fame time) compell'd them to embrace the Christian Religion. After his days Tavastia was conquer'd by Berjerus Ferl; and Carelia by Turgillus Kuntesonius, who built Viburg to defend it against the Russes, A.D. 1193. At present, the whole Principality belongs to the King of Sweden, and is reckon'd as a very confiderable part of his dominions.

# Of Ingria or Ingermanland.

Ngria, Ingermanland, or (as the Muscovites Of Ingria. call it) Ifera, is a fruitful and pleafant Province; having on the East and South, part of Muscowy; on the West, Esthonia and part of the Finnic Bay; on the North, the Lake Ladoga, and the River which joins it with the Finnic Bay. It affords beafts, both wild and tame, of feveral species, in great plenty: That which abounds most, is the Ælg, Elk, or (as the Germans call it) Ellent, which (as we mentioned in Lapland) in the spring-time swims over the River Nieva Bay. The Ruffes call it Carelogorod, i.e. the Fort in numerous herds into Carelia, and towards the end of Autumn, returns by the fame way into Russia, and the more Southern parts of this Province, and also into Esthonia, Livonia, &c. here are feveral Cities, of great importance and ftrength, which were formerly the chief fecurity to the Russes on this side, but now are all given up by the forementioned Treaty A.D. 1616. into the possession of the Swedes. As, 1. Notteburg, which the Russes call Oresia, i.e. a Nut, from its compactness and strength. It is seated in a fmall Island at the mouth of the River Nieva, which by reason of its breadth is a great security to it. About the year 1614, Gustavus Adol-

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phus befieged this City, and after he had lain before it with his whole Army for a long time, and not by force able to gain it; it was at last by the Burghers voluntarily surrendred up to him: not because they wanted any provision necessary to defend the City, but because (as is reported) astrange distemper of Boils or Warts in the mouth and throat, feized the greatest part of the inhabitants: fo that they were not able to eat any victuals, or fufficiently to fecure their Bastions against so potent an enemy. 2. Ivanogorod, built upon a Rock, in a fmall Isthmus, at the confluence of two Rivers; it lies opposite to Narva. parted from it only by a large and rapid River, which runs from the Lake Peipus, and empties it self into the Finnic Bay. On the East-side of this City there is a fmall Mount, made hollow, partly by art, and partly by nature; in the fide of which many of the poorer fort of people, fuch as ordinarily live in the suburbs of great Cities, come to inhabit. 3. Jamagorod, fituated upon the River Laga. 4. Capurium or Coporio, a frong Fort, lying upon the Finnic Bay. All these Cities and Forts, by vertue of the Peace concluded 'twixt Gustavus Adolphus King Of Sweden, and the Muscovite, an. 1616 or 1617, were deliver'd up into the hands of the Swedes, and ever fince by them retain'd, (of what was given to the Tzar by that Treaty, see what was faid in Muscovy, p. 23. concerning the Province of Novogorod, &c.)

### Of the new Accessions in Livonia.

Livonia.

Ome, tho the lesser, part of Livonia or Liesland (as is taken notice of in Poland, where a description of the whole Province may be seen ) belongs at present to the Crown of Poland: all Esthonia, with the Island Oselia, and some Towns in Lettia and other parts, which lye upon the Baltic coasts, being in the possession of the Swedes; and held by them by vertue of a Ratification of Peace concluded at the Monastery of Oliva near Dantzic, ann. 1660, between John Casimir King of Poland, and Charles XI. the prefent King of Sweden. The Articles which chiefly relate to the Swedes, and their possessions in Liefland, we shall (for the Readers satisfaction) here insert: 1. It was agreed on, That a general and inviolable peace, amnestly, and friends ship should thence-forward be maintain'd between the said Crowns of Sweden and Poland, the Emperor Leopold, and Frederic Wilhelm Marquess of Brandenburg, and between their subjects of what degree, condition, or Religion soever. 2. That the King of Poland for himself and his heirs should renounce all pretensions to the Crown of Sweden and the Great Principality of Finland, and to all other possessions which his Grandfather John III. King of Sweden had formerly enjoyed: but that the faid John Casimir, during his life, might, when he writ to any Prince or Ally whatsoever, use the Arms and Title of the King of Sweden as well as those of Poland. Only obferving this, that in all transactions 'twixt him and the King of Sweden, he should stile himself King of Poland and Great Duke of Lithvania, without adding any more Titles, but only annexing three Etcaterations: thus, John Casimir King of Poland, Great Duke of Lithvania, &c. &c. Gr. (The like was to be done by the King of Sweden, after the Title of Great Duke of Finland). 3. That the King and States of Poland and Lithvania should yeild up to the Swedes all Livonia beyond Dwina, with the Island Rune, and some other places beyond the Dwina, which the King of Swe-

all Esthonia and Osclia, and all Cities, Towns, Forts, &c. that did formerly any way belong or appertain to the Crown of Poland: the King of Sweden being hereby obliged upon the surrender of these places, not to lay any claim to Curland or Semigallia, or to any Towns and Forts that belong to those Provinces: That all the inhabitants in the Swedin Livonia should have free exercise of their Religion, Laws, &c. with undishabled intercourse of Trade upon the Dwina: And several such-like Conditions.

The whole Province of Liefland, in respect of list jurisdiction, may be divided into Swedishand for Polonian Liefland.

1. Polonian Liefland, which lies beyond the

Dwina, and contains in it the Dukedom or Prin-L cipality of Curland, and Semigallia, with part of Lettia. (of which see Poland)

2. Swedifb Liefland, which may be faid to con-Sn tain the Districts of Effbonia, Odepoa, Ofelia, and Liettia. This Province being frequently subject—an ed to different Princes, has no very certain li-lij mits set, nor like names given to the parts of it, by any that have undertaken to describe it. Some Authors adding Harland and Verland, as distinct Provinces from the former, which may

feem rather parts only of Esthonia, then different Principalities from the rest.

I. Esthonia, Estia, or Esthland, (so call'd from the Esthi its ancient inhabitants) is bounded on the at North with the Finnic Bay; on the West, with the Baltic Sea, and the silands Dagho and Oselia; on the East, with the Lake Peipus, and part of Musicary; and on the South, with the District of Lettia and the River Dwina. It is cut out into sive divisions or Diecceses, Alentakia, Wiria, Hania,

*Wicia*, and *7ervia*. 1. Alentakia, which lies betwixt the Lake Pei- A pus and the Finnic Bay; having the River Narva on the East; and on the West, the District of Wiria. In it are two Cities of note: 1. Narva, call'd commonly the German Narva, to diffinguish it from Muscovitic Narva, which lies oppofite to it upon a River of the fame name, not far from the famous Fort Ivanogorod. It is a place of great strength and consideration; and ordinarily well garrison'd with Swedish foldiers. Behind the Castle there is a small piece of ground, encompass'd with wooden pales, which was given by Gustavus Adolphus to the Russes, where they are permitted to live, and enjoy free exercife of their Religion, which is according to the Ceremonies of the Greek Church. The German Lutherans ( of which there is a vast number,) that reside here, have a particular Church allow'd them, and Sermons preach'd to them in their own language. This City is faid to have been built by Waldemarus II. King of Denmark, A.D. 1223. It was taken by the Russes in 1558, and by them lost to the Swedes A.D. 1581, and in the year 1599, by a Ratification of Peace, confirm'd to the Kings of Sweden, and ever fince by them posses'd. It lies in 60 deg. of Northerly Latitude; forty German miles from Pleskow, and as many from Novogardia. 2. Nieflot, of Neuschlos, i.e. new Fort : not far from the Lake Peipus, upon the River Narva.

2. Viria, Wiria, or Wilandia; which has Alea Intakia on the East, Harria on the West, the Finnie Bay on the North, and Jeruia on the South Places remarkable in it are: 1. Wesenberg, not far from the River Weissena, which A. D. 1581, was taken by the Swedes from the Muscovite. 2. Tolsbarg, twelve miles distant from Wesenberg. 3. Borcham.

vania should yeild up to the Swedes all Livonia beyond Dwina, with the Island Rune, and some other
places beyond the Dwina, which the King of Sweden during the Truce had possession of 5, and also

division is Revalia, the Metropolis of Liesland, a
division is Revalia, the Metropolis of Liesland, a

little, but handforn, pleafant, and well fortified, Muscowy, on the West, with the Livonian Bay, on the City; lying in 59 deg. 30 min. of Longitude. In the year 1374, it was fold to the great Mafter of Livonia. In 1561, being in danger to fall into the hands of the Muscovite, it committed it felf to the protection of the Kings of Sweden: and has ever fince been subject to them. Here was anciently a Bishops See, but, since Lutheranism foredit self into these parts, that Title is here discontinued, and all Ecclefiaftical affairs manag'd by Superintendents. For the promoting of Learning and good Education, this City has one publick Gymnasium wherein Professors and Tutors are maintain'd, to read and teach Humanity, and all the Liberal Arts. The chief Church is dedicated to St. Olaus. Not far from this place, is the Monaftery of St. Bridget, feated upon the Finnic coast, and the Fort Pades or Badis, lying upon the Ri-

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ver 19a.

4. Vikia, Wicia, or Wikke, which has in it these three places of note: 1. Habsalia, Habsel, lying upon the Bothnie Bay; formerly, viz, in the time of Frideri II. King of Denmark, in the possession of the Danes: afterwards A.D. 1575, taken by the Muscowite; and in the year 1581, gain'd by John III. King of Sweden. 2. Lode. 3. Leal. 4. Wickel or Wyck: all, Korts of good strength and consideration.

5. Jervia, which lyes land ward, almost in the middle of the other Districts: It contains Wittenstein,

Oberpalen, and Lau or Lais; places of moment.
II. Odepoa, bounded on the East, with the Lake Peipus; on the North, with Embeck, and the Rivers Fela and Pernavia; on the West, with the great Bay of Livonia; and on the South, with Lettia. In it are these places of note, viz. . Derpat, Derbat, Dorpat, or (as the Russes call it) Juriogoord, a large City, built most of Stone and Brick, and fecured by ftrong Stone-walls; where was formerly a Bishops seat. It was heretofore under the Tzar of Muscovy A.D. 1230. Under the Poles A.D. 1582. Afterwards taken from them by Charles Duke of Sudermannia, But by them regain'd, A.D. 1603. In the year 1625, when Gustavus Adolphus sent Forces into Livonia under the command of Facobus de la Gardie, this City was gain'd to the Swedish Crown, and ever fince remains as a part of its possessions. Here, by reason of the great abundance of all sorts of commodities of life, and the healthfulness of the air, Gustavus Adolphus ann. 1632, at the desire of one John Skytte Baron in Ouderof, (who had sometime been Tutor to that King), instituted an University: and appointed and stipended one Rector, and feveral Professors, for Theology, History, Mathematicks, &c. 2. Warbek, upon the mouth of the River Embeck. 3. Kanneleks. 4. The Fort Ringen. 5. Odepoa, a finall Town, hence the whole District has its name. 6. Nienbausen, a strong Fort upon the borders of Mus-Cov. 7. Marienburg, another Fort, not far from the Lake Peipus. 8. Tarnest a place anciently of good importance; but being in the hands of the Muscovites, it was belieged by the Polander, and at last by them taken, and when they quitted it, so demolished, that, tho the Swedes have spent some charges in repairing it, it has not at prefent attain'd its ancient strength and splendor. 9. Felimin, Fellin, fifteen German miles from 10. Parnavia, Parnow, upon a River of the fame name; a Town of great trade for all commodities, Corn especially; first of all added to the Swedish dominions by Ericus XIV. King of Sweden, an. 1562, Afterwards taken by the Poles and regain'd from them, an. 1617. 11. Sales or Lemfael: with fome other less remarkable Towns and Forts.

III. Lettia, bounded on the East, with part of

North, with Odepoa; and on the South, with the River Dwina. Its chief City is 1. Riga, an Arch-Bishops See, lying in 48 deg. of Longitude, and 57 deg. 30 min of Latitude upon the Dwing, at its entrance into the Bothnic Bay. It is defended with a strong Wall. Bulwarks, Towers, an extraordinary large Trench. and three rows of great Guns; which were put in good order and readiness, (chiefly) by the care of Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden. Here is a noted Harbour for Ships, much frequented by Merchants from Germany, Holland, England, &c. who come hither in the fummer-time, and are laden with Hemp, Flax, Wax, Pitch, Tar; with Planks also, and Wood ready hew'n for building Ships; with skins of all forts, as of Bears, Elks. Foxes, &c. and Furs of Castors, Sables, Martrons, Ermins, &c. all which are brought to this City out of Muscowy and Poland in the winter-time over the ice and fnow upon fledds; and made ready for fale against the time when the Merchants usually arrive. The Citizens (commonly) speak other Swedish, German, Curlandish, or Livonian; and have their Divine Service, (which is reform'd according to the Augustan Confession.) always celebrated in some one of those languages. In the year 1581, this City was taken by Stehen King of Poland from the Emperor; and by his fucceifor Sigismund III. endow'd with many notable privilegges and immunities, and by him kept in possession till 1605, at what time, Gustavus Adolphus Prince of Sweden, brought an Army into Livonia, and after fix weeks close fiege, had it furrender'd up to him: fince which time it has always been under the Swedish power. 2. Dunamund, i.e. the mouth of the Duna or Dwina; fo call'd from its fituation, being plac'd upon the Dwina, two miles from Riga, at its very entrance into the Livonian Bay. It is a Fort of great importance, commanding the whole River fo, that without leave had from the Governour here, no Ship can pass into, or come out of, the Harbour of Riga. And because the Dwina at this place breaking forcibly into the Sea, and often, (in the spring-time especially), bringing huge flakes of ice along with it, very much alters the Channel, and thereby makes the patlage into the River very dangerous, there are waiting here a fort of experienc'd Guides, call'd Pilosen or Pilots, who for fmall wages conduct all strangers along the fafe way, either up to Riga, or back again into the Baltic. 3. Kakenhusen, Kockehaus, a strong Fort, where was anciently the refidence of the Archbishop of Riga. 4. Ascherad; with many lesser Towns, Villages, and Forts.

Of the late Accessions in Pomeren, and the

TOw far the victorious Arms of Gustavus Adolphus spred themselves in the Empire of Germany; passing over the Elb, the Rhine, and the Danor, in one year; and thereby becoming as well the terror, as wonder, of Europe; is sufficiently known to all the world: and how, after his death, the Swedish Conquests in those parts began to lessen, and several places of importance to be either forcibly regain'd by the Emperor, or by the fucceeding Kings of Sweden freely yielded up to him, is no less manifest. What Cities, Towns, Forts, Titles, Territories, &c. were by a Ratification of Peace concluded between the Imperial Ministers and the Swedish Agents, (in lieu of those many and large Dominions which Gustavus Adolphus had posses'd himself of), given up into the hands of the Swedes, either absolutely and for ever, or under fome conditions to be by the Swedes observ'd, we shall in this place only mention: remitting the more large description of them to Pomeren, Germany, &c. whereunto they did formerly belong, and where an account of

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them may be expected.

By a Treaty of Peace between the Imperial Plenipotentiaries and Swedish Ministers held at Ofnabrug and Munster, A.D. 1649, it was concluded: That, (because Christina Queen of Sweden had required of the Emperor and the Electoral Princes. that satisfaction should be made her, for delivering up to them several places which had been by her Father in the late Wars brought under the Swedish power; and likewise upon account, that she earnestly desired as much as in her lay, to restore and promote, the publick peace of the Empire; which the Emperor and their Electoral Highnesses on the other part were very ready by all means to advance and take care of ) His Imperial Majesty with the confent of the Electoral Princes, and States of the Empire, Should give up to the Queen of Sweden, and to her Heirs and Successors, these following Dominions, to be held by them in full right of possession, as a perpetual and immediate Feud of the Empire,

1. All Nether-Pomeren, commonly call'd Nor-Pomern, with the Isle of Rugen in the Baltic Sea, in the same manner and extent as the late Dukes of Pomeren had possess'd and enjoy'd the same. And also in Further-Pomeren, Stetin, Gartz, Dam, Golnau, the Isle Wollin, with part of the River Oder that encompasseth it, the Sea commonly call'd das Frische Haff, with its three Bays, Peine, Swine, and Divenow: and so much land on each side, as shall be agreed on by the Commissioners, to be appointed for affigning the just limits for both Parties: Which faid Kingdom of Pomeren and principality of Rugen, with all Dominions belonging, or places annex'd, to either of them; and also all Territories, Prefectures, Cities, Forts, Towns, Villages, Feuds, Rivers, Ifles, &c. with all Tributes , Revenues , Titles , Dignities, Preeminences, Immunities, and Prærogatives, Ecclesiastical or Civil; with all other Rights and Privileges, should from that day (27 of July A. 1648) for ever belong 10, and be freely used, and inviolably pussels by, the then Queen of Sweden, ber heirs and Successors, in as full and ample manner as the former Dukes of Pomeren had had, enjoy'd, or govern'd, the same. Moreover, That the King of Sweden, and the Duke of Brandenburg should both of them use the Titles and Arms of Pomeren, after the manner that the former Dukes of Pomeren used them: The King of Sweden for ever, and the Dukes of Brandenburgh so long as any of the Isfue Male of that Family remain'd; but, that upon defect of the masculine Line of the house of Brandenburg none should lay claim to those Titles and Arms of Pomeren, but, the Kings of Sweden folely to retain them without any Competitor: and not only so, but then to have all Further Pomeren, with the Bishoprick and Chapter of Camminen yielded up to them and their Successors for ever.

2. That the Emperor, with the consent of the Electors, Should give up to the faid Queen and her fuccessors for ever, the City and Port of Wismar, with the Fort Walfisch, and the Prefectures of Poel (the Towns Schedorff, Wietendorff, Brandenhusen and Wangern, which belong to the Hospital of the Holy Ghost in Lubeck, excepted) and Newen Closter, with all Rights and Priviledges belonging to them, in as full and ample manner, as the Dukes of Meklenburg had before enjoy'd, and posses'd,

3. That the Emperor with &c. should give up to the Queen of Sweden and her successors for ever, the

Verden, with the Town and Prefecture of Wile hausen, and also all the Right the Arch-Bishops of Breme had to the Chapter and Diaces of Hamburg (provided that, the house of Holsaria, and the City and Chapter of Hamburg, retain'd their respective liberties, possessions, &c.) with all and singular Rights. Priviledges, &c. Ecclefiaftical or Civil to the laid Arch-Bishoprick, Bishoprick and Prefecture in any wife belonging; yet to retain them for ever, as an immediate Fee of the Empire: using the ancient Arms which belong d to them, but changing the Ecclesiastic cal Title, into a secular one, Viz. that of Arch-Rishop and Bishops, into Duke of Breme and Verden. And likewise the Kings of Sweden by vertue of this Grant to have priviledge to be present at all Diets of the Empire, under the Titles of Dukes of Breme, Verden and Pomeren; Princes of Rugen, and Lords of Wismar: and to take place amongst the secular Princes. on the fifth feat in the faid Diets: and in all Controversies arising concerning these Territories, to appeal to some of his Imperial Majestie's Courts of Fudicature, there to have them determin'd.

4. That the Queen of Sweden, or her successors might have power to erect an University where they thought most convenient, in any part of these new Do-

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Laftly, that her Majesty of Sweden, and her successors should acknowledge all these Possessions as Feudiatary to the Emperor, and receive all Investitures from, and (as their Predecessors and other Vassas) of the Empire formerly used to do, to) take an Oath Fidelity and Allegiance to him, and his Imperial

ccessors for ever. By these additional Dominions in Pomeren and Germany (which at prefent, by reason of the wars between the two Northern Crowns, are very much diffurb'd, and in great confusion) the Kings of Sweden had (as was faid) several new Titles conferr'd upon them; which, with others that are taken from their late conquests in Livonia, Carelia, &c. make up the greatest part of the whole Catalogue: The prefent King flyling himself thus;

> The most Serene and most &c. Prince Charles XL King of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals, and Hereditary Prince, Great Prince of Finland, Duke of Schonen, Esthonia, Livonia, Carelia, Breme, Verde, Stetin, Pomeren, Cassubie, and Wenden; Prince of Rugen, Lord of Ingria and Wismar, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria, Juliers, Cleves, Bergen, &c.

Of the new Accessions in Denmark within the Baltic Sea, viz. Scania, Hallandia, Blekingia,

BY a Ratification of Peace concluded at Ro-child Feb. 26, ann. 1658, between Charles X then King of Sweden, and Frederic III. King of Denmark; the Provinces of Scania, Hallandia, and the Castle of Bahus: with all the Forts, Islands, &c. and also all the Royalties, Jurisdictions, Dominions, Ecclesiastical or Civil; with the Revenues, Tributes, Payments, and all Rights whatfoever, whether by Land or Sea, were by the King of Denmark (in consideration of having some places restored to him, as Sialand, Laland, Falfria, &. which the King of Sweden had, during the late war, made himself Master of) wholly ceded and given up to the Crown of Sweden, as a perpe tual possession, to be incorporated with that Kingdom for ever, in as full and ample manner Arch-Bishoprick of Breme, and the Bishoprick of as the Kings of Denmark and Norway had for

merly possess'd and enjoy'd the same. And, by another Ratification of Peace held at Copenhagen another than the faid Frideric III. of Denmark, and this present King of Sweden, these Provinces in the fame manner as they had been granted by the former Treaty, were confirm'd to the Swedish

We shall treat of all these Provinces (though by reason of the present Wars 'twixt the Swedes and Danes, the possession of them is much difurb'd, and some Cities and Forts in them, seized and Garrison'd by the Danish Forces) as Acceffional parts of this Kingdom: remitting what may be faid concerning the ancient Titles the Kings of Denmark had to them, or what elfemay concern them, to be spoken to in that King-

1. Scania or Schonen, a Province abounding (as was faid in Gothia), with Corn, Beafts, Birds and all Commodities of life; having on the East, Blekingia; on the West, the Sund, along the shore of which it runs for the space of twenty German Miles; on the North, Hallandia, and Westro-Gothia; and on the South, part of the Baltic or Oft-Zee. It is in length eighteen, and (where broadeft) in bredth, twelve, German miels. In it are (besides many Towns and Villages) twelve No-

marchies or Principalities.

The chief City is, 1. Lundia, Lundon or Lune, formerly (from the year 1109 to 1559) the feat of an Arch-bishop, who was wont to be call'd to the general Diets of the Empire, and have his voice in them. It is faid to have two and twenty Churches in ir, and amongst the rest a magnificent Cathedral dedicated to St. Laurence, no less remarkable for its high Steeple (which is a guide to Mariners) and its large vault under the Quire; then for the Dial, which shews the year, month, week, day, and hour of the day, all, at the same time: with all Feasts both moveable and fix'd, as also the motions of the Sun and Moon, and their progress through every degree of the Zodiack. This clock is so order'd by artificial Engines, that when ever it strikes, two Horse-men come forth and encounter each other, the one giving the other just so many blows as the hammer is to strike upon the Bell: at what time, a door opening, the Virgin Mary appears, fitting upon a Throne with Christ in her arms, and the Magi doing him reverence, and two Trumpeters founding all the while. This is the suppos'd work of Caspar Bartholine the famous Mathematician. The Altar also of this Church is an excellent piece of work, of black and white Marble, adorn'd on the fore-part with the Sculptures of Frederic II, and Sophia his wife; and upon the Table-stone with the Images of our Saviour, and his twelve Apostles, at his last Supper. 2. Malmoge or (as some call it) Elbogen, at the very Southern point of Schonen, just opposite to Copenhagen in Zeland, a well traded Port: the birth-place of the faid Cafpar Bartholine, or Malmogius Danus (as some pleas'd to name him) the great Mathematician. 3. Trelleberg, North of Elbogen. 4. Landscroon, on the Sea side, a place of great consequence and trength; built by Ericus VIII, An. 1413. It has fix Gates in all, three towards the Sea, and three towards the Continent, with a fair Marketplace, and a stately Stadt-house. Here is a large and convenient harbour for Ships, though of somewhat hazardous entrance. This City was fortify'd with a Castle by Christian III. who remov'd the Fair at Engelholm to this place, where it is kept at Mid-fummer eve-5. Hellemburg a mean Town, but fortified with an impressable Collins of the post of the po impregnable Castle, just opposite to Helfinore, impregnable Castle, just opposite to Helfinore, try, there are (favs Meffenius) several large stones with

and Croneberg in Seland; the other of the two Keys which openeth into the Sund. In the middle of the Castle rises a high four square Tower. which shews it felf to Mariners a great way off from the Castle; and serves them as a mark to fteer their course by. In this Town are kept two Fairs every year, one in Mid-Lent, the other upon Palm-funday, noted for the concourse of people, and great store of Merchandize vended here. 6. Radneby, a Frontire Town, bordering on Verendia. 7. Christiania or Christiendorp built by Christiern IV. An. 1604, out of the ruins of Ahufig and Vag or Wa, and fortified with eight Bulwarks, and fo encompass'd with Fens and Marshes on one fide, and with the Sea on the other, that it may feem almost impregnable. To these may be added 8. Scanore, the most ancient of

2. Hallandia or Hallandt which lyes to the Hallan-North East, upon part of Westro Gothia; its li-dia. mits begin at the Promontory, call'd by the Natives Hallands-Ars (by Strangers Coll), and thence runs along the Codane Shore to Elsburg, fixteen German miles; and may be faid to have on the West, the Sea which runs 'twixt it and Jutland; on the North, part of Smalandia; and on the South, Scania or Schonen. (Of this Province, see what was faid in Westro-Gothia.)

3. Blescida, Blekingia or Blecking, a Province Blekinfomewhat mountanous, woody and barren, and gia. not near so fertil as either of the two former: It is bounded on the East and South, with the Baltic Sea; on the North, with Verendia in Smaland; and on the West, with Schonen. The whole Province is divided into eight Nomarchies, and contains these Cities and Towns of note, all lving upon the Baltic: 1. Uftadium, vulg. Ufter. 2. Stanthamera, or Santhamer. 3. Abuiis. 4. Selfburg. 5. Elenholm. 6. Rottenbuy. 7. Christianopolis Christenberg, rais'd out of the ground by Christiern IV. King of Denmark, A.D. 1604, to defend his Kingdom on this fide: but not long after by a warlike Stratagem furpris'd by the Swedes An. 1611, and by them destroy'd and quite dispeopled: fince which time, it has been rebuilt, and at present is very well replenished with Inhabitants and much frequented by Merchants. 10. Bromsebro (famous, for the treaty of peace betwixt Christina Queen of Sweden, and Christianus IV. King of Denmark concluded at this Town A. D. 1648): with many smaller Towns and Vil-

To these may be added, 4 Jemptia or Jemp- Jemptia. terland ( fo called from one Kietellus Jampte a Norwegian Nobleman, who escaping from the tyranny of Harald Harfager, King of Norway, came and fet up a Government for himfelf in this Province and Helfingia) which lyes Northward in Suecia properly fo call'd, having on the East, part of the Province of Medelpadia; on the West, the Dosrine Mountains; on the North, Angermannia; and on the South part of Helsingia and Medelpadia. This Province did anciently belong to the Kings of Norway, though in the reign of Olaus Scotkonung it is faid to have revolted from Olaus Crassus then King of Norway, and become Tributary to the Crowns of Sweden. In the year 1613, by a peace concluded between the Northern Crown, it was by Gustavus Adolphus yielded up to the King of Denmark; but A. 1642 reposses'd by the Swedes. Pontanus in his Map of Scandia, reckons up fome places of note in it, viz. Alfne, Ron, Aus, Lidh, Hamer-dal, Underfaker, Oviken, &c. In the time of Olaus Magnus this Province was under the jurifdiction of the Arch-Bi-

Herrnda-

with Gothick Inscriptions, which are a prophefy of what for the future would befall the Scandians. 5. Herrndalia, (call'dby Pontanus, Herdalia, and by most Authors reckon'd as a part of Helfingia,) contains the Territories of Nomedal, Hellegeland, Frostena, Indera, Heroa; with some others: all which, belong to the Dioceefes of the Bishop of Nidrosia; and are in the possession of the King of

Of the Baltic Sea, the Finnic, and Bothnic, Bays; and the Swedish Islands contain'd in them.

He Baltic Sea, (fo called (fays Pontanus) from the Saxon and English word (Belt), because it encompasseth the Kingdom of Sweden, after the manner of a belt or girdle: or (as Jornandes would have it) from Baltia or Basilia (i. c. Queen of Islands) the ancient Greek name of Scandia or Scandinavia: or (as Adam Bremensis is of opinion) from the Wife-Goths who inhabited upon the Coasts of it, usually call'd Balts, i. e. a stout and valiant people) is the largest of any Sea in Europe, except the Mediterranean; containing in it five and thirty Islands of considerable bigness, besides an infinite number of leffer note. The whole Bay (as fome are of opinion) is call'd by Mela, Sinus Codanus, (q. Gothanus or Gothicus, from Gothia that borders upon it; or Caudanus from Cauda, because it comes from the main Ocean, after the manner of a tail of abcast:) by Strabo, the Venedic Bay, from the Veneda a people of Germany, who liv'd upon the Coast of it: and by the Danes and Swedes the Oost-Zee, because (as may be gather'd out of the History of Eric Eigod King of Denmark) the Danes who went pilgrimage to the Holy Land, used to pass into Russia, and the Eastern parts, by this

It beginneth at the narrow place call'd the Sund: and interlacing the Countries of Denmark, Sweden, Germany, and some part of Poland, extendeth it felf to Livonia and Lithvania. It, either by reason of the narrowness of the passage, by which the Ocean flows into it; or, because of its Northerly fituation, whereby the Celestial influences have less power over it, never ebbs nor flows. From the feveral Countries and places that it washes, it has diverse names given it, and is distinguished into different Bays: the most remarkable are

The Both-1. The Bothnic Bay, counted from the Island Alandia, Northward; to the River Kimi, which falls into it at the very furthest Cape. It has its name from Both, fignifying in the Swedish Language, a Fenny Country, or a Land overflown

The Fin-

2. The Finnic Bay, fo call'd from the Principality of Finland, which it waters. Some will have

the Sinus Venedicus of Strabo, and the Mare a malchium of Pliny, particularly to denote this

The Swedish Islands in this Sea [concerning those that are under the Danish Power, see Denmark (to begin with the most Southerly first) are

1. Rugen, upon the Coasts of Pomeren: given to the Swedes, by the great Treaty of peace at Munster and Osnaburg. A.D. 1649. (Of which confult the Volume of Germany).

2. Bornholm, is fituate more Northward then Rugen, and lyes opposite to Blekingia: it has one City in it, nam'd Santwyk, and thirty-two finall Villages. This Island was, by a Ratification of Peace held at Copenhagen A. D. 1660, given up to the Danes under certain conditions; of which mention is made in Denmark.

3. Huena or Hueen, a very small Island in the Oresundie Bay, samous for the City Vraniburg, built by that excellent Mathematician Tytho Brahe, where the Pole is elevated 55 deg. 54 min. This Isle was yielded up to the Swedes by vertue of the foremention'd Peace concluded betwin the two Northern Crowns, A.D. 1660.

4. Viklippa,
5. Vilengia, both,lying over against Blekingia,
6. Oelandia, a fruitful and pleasant Island in which are faid to be the best breed of Horses that are in all the Swedish Dominions. This Island A.D. 1526, was taken by Christiern King of Denmark, and shortly after regain'd by Gustavus I. King of Sweden. A.D. 1613, it was put into the hands of Gustavus Adolphus, and ever fince retain'd by the Swedes. (See more concerning it amongst the Provinces of Gothia).

7. Gotland, lying over against Oftro-Gothia; in length feventy-two miles, and in breadth twenty. For a long time almost torn in pieces by the conrinual Arms of Denmark and Sweden; till 1648, by a Treaty of Peace betwixt Christina Oueen of Swedeland and Christiern IV. of Denmark, it, with the City Wisbuy (of which see amongst the Gothic Provinces) was wholly vielded up into the hands of the Swedes, to be held by them as a perpetual

8. Ofelia, call'd by Pliny, Oferica, opposite to Liesland, and reckon'd by some as a District of Efthonia; fifty-fix miles in length, and twentyeight in breadth. In it is the City Arnsburg, fortifyed with a strong Castle.

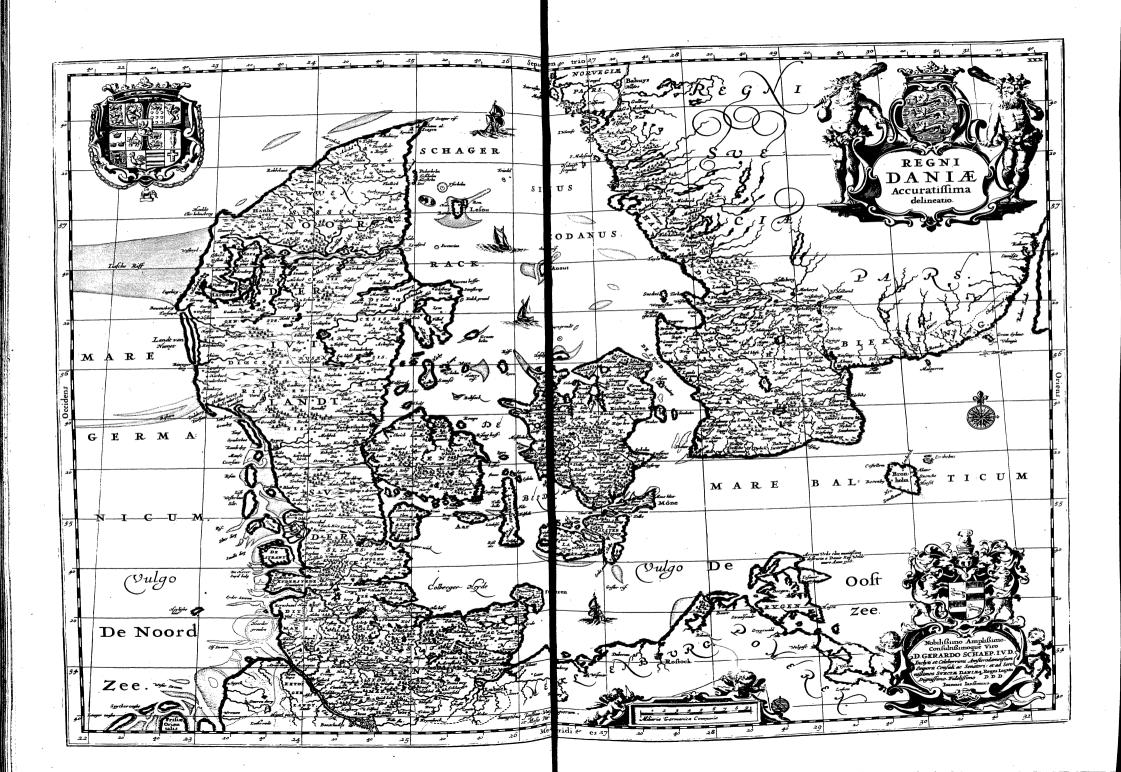
9. Daghoe, Dachden or Dagheroort parted from Olelia by a very narrow Bay.

10. Alandia, lying in the middle Sea, betwixt it and Upland, reckon'd by fome as a part of Finland: in it is the Fort Castlebolm.

11. Hogland, in the Finnic Bay, with feveralothers of less note and importance.



DENMARK.







the name of Denmark (Danmark or Dania) from Dan, the fon of Humblus, a Prince of these parts many years before the coming of our Saviour. This opinion feems to have been an ancient tradition amongst the

DENMARK.

Danes, and is confirmed by one of the old Chronicles of their Kings, published by Wormius out of a manuscript copy of the Scanian Laws, writ of a manufcript copy of the Scanian Laws, write in Ranick characters; in the beginning of which we read, Dan heet den forste cunung i Danmurk; dervar sur Christus borth. As bannom call is Dan-nurk, i. c. The first King of Denmark was called Dan; who reigned before the birth of Christ. From him Denmark had its name. But the flories they tell us of this King (like all their ancient histories) are so incoherent and incredible, that little trust can be given to this etymology. Others ridiculously derive the names of Danes and Danemark from Dan the fon of Jacob. Some from the Gracian Danai. Hadrianus Junius, a learned Hiftorian, but not too happy in etymologies, would have the *Danes* fo called from the abundance of Fir-trees which grow in their Country; not confidering that a Fir-tree has not the fame name (Dannen- or Tannen-baum ) in Denmark as in Germany; for the Danes, as well as the English, call it a Firtre or Firtre. Pontanus, fleghting all the conjectures of other Authors, thinks he gives us a fufficient account of the original of the words Dani and Dania, when he tells us, That these people are the Danciones or Dansciones (as the learned Mr. Cambden reads the word, instead of Daufiones in the vulgar Copies) mentioned by Ptolomey. But this determination is not at all fatisfactory; for the question is not, how long, but whence the Danes have had their name? For my own part, I dare not affent to any of the derivations yet given; but had rather guess, that the Danes or Dansche took their name from the great opinion they had of their own uprightness and integrity. For Danneman is a word ordinarily used among them to this day to denote an honest and good man. Thus the Germans use the phrase, ein l'eutschhertziger mensch, to signific a true (Dutch) hearted fellow. And we may observe, that it was the constant custom of all the Northern National ons, to give themselves names from their piety as well as prowefs. Thus the people who ftiled themselves Germans (War-men) in the field, were Teutschen (or Godly) at home; and the Cimbri (or Camp-fighters) in time of war, were Got-

Axo Grammaticus deduces tisch (pious and religious) as soon as they laid down their weapons.

The ancient inhabitants of Denmark were the Ancient Cimbri and Geta: of both which we shall dif- Inhabicourse at large in the description of Jutland. Concerning the Goths, fomething hath been faid in the description of Sweden, and more may be expected in the treatise of the Cimbric Islands.

The Kingdom confifts of, 1. Jutland, which Division is a Peninsula, washed on either side by the Ger- and Si-man and Baltic Seas, and bounded on the South tuation. with fome parts of the nether Saxony. 2. Zeeland, Funen, with some more Islands of less note. To these may be added, 3. Schonen and Halland, which formerly did belong to this Kingdom, but in the year 1658, by a Ratification of Peace concluded at Roschild between Frederic III. King of Denmark, and Charles X. King of Sweden, were wholly annex'd to the Crown of Swedeland: and by another Ratification held at Copenhagen 1660, confirm'd to it.

The Air is not fo cold as in some places of Air. Germany, which ly much more to the South: nor fo hot in Summer. This temperature proceeds chiefly from the adjoining Sea; which, as in England, fans the inhabitants in Summer, and keeps them warm in Winter. Sometimes indeed the Baltic Sea is frozen up (as it happ'ned in the year 1659, when the King of Sweden march'd his army out of Jutland into Zeeland over the Ice) and then Charcoal and Turf, which is their only fuel, stand their friends.

The Land (naturally barren, and abounding Soil. with little but Woods and Mountains) is by the late care and industry of the inhabitants made very fruitful. Funen furnishes many foreign parts with Barley; and Zeeland's greatest trade lyes in transporting of Corn and Hay. Schonen is full of pleafant Meadows; whence fome Authors think it had its name: for Schone fignifics fair.

The rich pastures in Denmark afford such mul- Cattel. titudes of Kine, that (according to Oldenburgh's relation) some years forty thousand, others an hundred thousand Cows and Oxen are hence transported into the Low Countries; which must needs exceedingly enrich the Kingdom. They have also good breeds of Horses; but not in fuch numbers that they can afford to fend any into other Nations.

Helmoldus tells us, that in his time the great Fish. riches of the Danes confifted in Fish. And Saxo Grammaticus fays, the Sea-coasts round Zeeland, and other parts of the Dani/b Kingdom, are fo stock'd with shoals of Herrings and other Fish, that you may not only take them up with your hand without the help of any Net, Line, or Hook;

Forrests.

but that they hinder the passage of Ships and the bravest performances of the Hestors of other Boats. Certain it is (however strange and incredible Saxo's ftory may appear) Herrings fwim usually in infinite numbers; and no part of the Seas were anciently better stock'd with this kind of Fish then the coasts of Denmark. But of late years the Herring-trade has fail'd strangely here; and those they do catch come far short of the English and Dutch Herrings in bulk and goodness. I am unwilling to think (with Oldenburgh) this decay of the Fishing-trade in Denmark, a judgment inflicted on the inhabitants; fince our Fishermen will tell us, that fome years the Herrings haunt the English shore, sometimes the Dutch or French. However, tho the Herrings have forfaken them, they have still plenty of other forts of Fish, as Plaife, Whiting, Cod, &c. which they dry and fend abroad. Pontanus, to shew how well they are provided in this kind, tells us this memorable ftory: "It happened not many years before the "writing of his History of Denmark, that feveral " Ambassadors from most of the greatest Princes "in Europe being met together at the Emperor "of Germany's Court, had some disputes about censures, looked upon the Cimbrians as a dull "precedency. Some of them afferted the dignity "and power of their Masters from the riches of "their Country in Gold and Silver: others brag'd "of the plenty of Corn, Fruits, &c. when all had "done, the Danish Ambassador told them, That " should the richest Prince in Europe sell his King-"dom, and with the price buy nothing else but wooden "Platters, the King his Master was able to fill them "all with three forts of fresh Fish. Whereupon they "unanimously declared the King of Denmark the a tincture from the earth and foil out of which " happiest Prince in Christendom; and placed his "Ambassador next the King of France's, who fat "on the Emperors right hand.

Their Forrests are full of all forts of Venison; infomuch that every hunting feafon (which commonly is in August) there are above fixteen hundred Bucks brought in to the Kings Palaces; ancients, whom exceffive colds had pinched into besides an infinite number of Hares, Conies,

However the ancient Romans vilified and contemned all the Northern Nations, esteeming them a fort of barbarous, dull, and unactive people; yet 'tis manifest from the relations given by Lucius Florus, and other Roman Historians (who never cared for speaking too well of their enemies) how stoutly the Cimbrians encounter'd the Roman Forces. And 'tis more then probable, that the Galli Senones came out of this Country, who forced their Infantry to take fanctuary, or rather imprison themselves, in the Capitol. Besides, most of the Northern Nations have at some time or other stoop'd to the Danish Arms. For, if we consult the best of their Historians, we shall find, that Ireland was eight feveral times conquer'd by the Danes: The English were ten times beaten by them; and for many years subject to the Kings of Denmark: Scotland was for awhile tributary to this Crown; whence some fancy it had its name; Scotland, in the Danish tongue, fignifying a Country that pays tribute to a foreign Potentate; hence we still retain the word Scotfree, i.e. one exempt from all payments, dues, and duties: Saxony paid homage to Frotho, Siward, and other Danish Kings: And the Swedes oftner then once swore fealty to the Danes; but revolted as foon as they found themselves able to rebel: The Kingdom of Norway, annex'd to the Crown of Denmark, in a sufficient testimony of the Danish valour: Nay, Saxo Grammaticus gives us many instances of the courage and conduct of several Danish Viragines, whose exploits

Nations. Tacitus, speaking of the ancient Gen Nations. 1 actives, speaking of the anticint Germans, fays, They were a little too much addited to mans, lays, 1 vey were a strong mans, audused to Gluttony and Drunkenness; but withal so obliging to frangers, that they looked upon it as the height of barbarism and rudeness, to turn any such out of doors. or deny them lodging. Both these characters may still be applied to the Danes. For, since they grew fo modifh as to drink wine, they have exceedingly Ape'd their neighbours, the Germans, in large draughts, and long meals. Again, they are wonderfully complaifant to all Foreigners, which perhaps may in fome part be attributed to their immoderate defire of learning the languages of other countries. But, notwithstand. ing the civil entertainment usually met with in this Kingdom, it behoves every stranger to carry himself so circumspectly, that he seem neither by his words nor actions to fleight any thing he meets with. For, the Danes are naturally proud and felf-conceited; and quarrelfome upon the least apprehension of an affront. The old Romans, commonly too peremptory in their phlegmatick people. And we know, the general vogue still gives the Italians, French, and Spaniards a larger share of brains then they allow to any of the Norther Nations. However, this Kingdom has never wanted men remarkable for their wit and learning; who (as we shall have occasion to shew hereafter) have, in spight of the difadvantages of a cold Country, given evident proof, that men do not, like waters, take they fpring.

Twas Julius Cafar's observation of the Gauls. that they look'd down with a fcornful eye upon St. the low stature of the Romans. And anciently and the Northern people (except only the inhabitants of Iseland and Groneland, if known to the as finall dimensions as the Spaniards, and other Southern Nations, were heated into) were generally a fort of Gyants. The Danes in a more peculiar manner, from their large fize (fay fome) had the name of Geats; corrupted afterwards into Geta, Juta, &c. At this day, the a-la-mode luxury of the times has fo prevailed in Denmark, as to contract the pristine bulk of its inhabitants: who nevertheless feem still to be more vigorous and long-liv'd then most of their neighbours. Ariftotle long fince could tell us, that the Northern people were most commonly vellow-hair'd. And *Lucan*, fpeaking of the inhabitants on the banks of the *Elb*, fays,

Fundit ab extremo flavos Aquilone Suevos

Indeed most of the Danes (those especially that live beyond the Baltic ) are to this day either white or reddish hair'd. Hence it is, that in England we usually say of a red hair'd man, He is a Dane. And from the old grudge between this Nation and Denmark, I fancy arose that ill conceit that most English have of red hair'd peo-

What the ordinary food is, may be eafily known from the abundance of Corn, Fish, and Die all manner of tame and wild Beafts (fit for food), wherewith, as we have told you, this Kingdom is stock'd. Among the many other forts of Fowl, no Nation in Europe has fo many Woodcocks (call'd by Martial Perdices Rufticas, by Pliny Rufticulas, and accounted by the ancient Romans a (if he say true) may be set in competition with great rarity) as Denmark.

It was long before Vines spread themselves so far Northward as to reach beyond the Rhine. In Julius Casars days the Belgic Nervii knew no fuch drink as wine; or at least, as he fays, would not fuffer any fuch lewd liquor to come amongst them. But as foon as the Germans tafted the Glass to their neighbours the Danes; who, in a fhort time, grew as intemperate as their teachers. The ancient drink of the Country was Oel (Ale or Beer) made of Malt and Water; which is fill in ordinary use among them. Though in England we make a distinction between Ale and Beer; yet the Danes know no fuch difference: what the Germans call Bier, is Oel in Denmark. This is that famous drink which animated the Western Nations against the Romans; which Tacitus calls humorem ex hordeo aut frumento in quandam similitudinem vini corruptum, i.e. a liquor

made of Corn which rivals Wine. It is undoubtely true, what Rodericus Toletames many years ago observed, that the High Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Flandrian, and English Languages, are only to many distinct Dialects of one and the same Mother-tongue. Which may foon be difcerned by any man that shall take the pains to compare the Lords Prayer. orany other piece of Scripture, in all these tongues. The Gibb'rish indeed spoken in Lapland, Finland, and fome other Countries to the North-East of Sweden and Denmark, is quite another thing, and as unintelligible to the civilized Danes and Swedes, as Hebrew or Arabic. But the ordinary Danish (whatever some of their own Writers say to the contrary) is no more then corrupted Dutch. I know, Fontanus has taken the pains to collect a greatmany words out of the Danish tongue (which he calls vocabula Danis propria; tho all of them are not to be found perhaps in any him to a compliance. German Dictionary. What then? No man shall with this argument perswade me, that the Dutch and Danish tongues are fundamentally distinct, and not two branches of the same stock. For, you shall find thousands of words in Willeramus, Otfrid, and other ancient German writers, which are at this day wholly out of use: and scarce a speak perfect English. Neither will it avail any thing to fay, the ancient Danish tongue was brought hither out of Asia, and call'd formerly Asamal, i.e. the Language of the Asians: for the Edda Islandorum (which probably is the oldest piece which mentions the coming of the Asians into these parts) says, Odin ( or Woden, the great Captain of the Ase) spread his language over Saxony as well as Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Adding further, That within awhile the Asian tongue was generally spoken in all the neighbouring Countries. The itrongest argument to prove a difference between this tongue and the old Teutonic, may be had from a diligent enquiry into the various phrases and proprieties of speech used in both of them. But when we consider how much the idioms of the High and Low Dutch differ; and how vastly the Syntax of our English Language is alter'd from the Danish and German; we shall last two distinct primitive languages, that time is able strangely to alter the physiognomy of tongues as well as men. However, the dispute is like shortly to have an end; and the Danes will in a little while, if they do not already, speak good Dutch. For the German tongue is now ordinarily spoken in Copenhagen, and most of the chief customs of other Countries, till Frederic III. in the trading Cities in Denmark. DENMARK.

To let pass the stories of King Dan, whom Governfome Historians make to reign in this Kingdom ment. three hundred years before the birth of our Saviour; it is manifest (from the unquestionable testimonies of the best Roman writers ) that Denmark was a Monarchy in the Confulship of Cathem, but as a pape, they quickly commended the suice of the grape, they quickly commended the suice of the grape. Christ. Afterwards, we have a certain account of Gothric, King of the Danes, in the days of the Emperor Charles the Great, from whom the prefent Kings of Denmark are descended in a lineal fuccession, (except, what Pontanus seems not to allow of, the line of the ancient Kings sailed upon the death of King Christopher III. A.D. 1448). The power of the Danish Nobility in Council is exceeding great: but not fo large as to make the fupreme Government Aristocratical. Some would argue, That the Nobles are above the King, fince 'tis well known they denied to Crown Frederic II. (in the year 1559) till he had fworn never to pretend to be able, by his own authority to put any Nobleman to death. From this, and fome other like inftances, Bodinus endeavours to prove the Kings of Denmark petty Princes rather then absolute Monarchs: not remembring that (even in France it felf, as well as all other Kingdoms of Europe) it has always been thought requisite, for the fatisfaction of the people, that every King at his Coronation should make some folemn Vow to maintain the ancient Laws and Priviledges of his Country and Subjects. And if, in the case mentioned, the Nobility of Denmark required their King to lay a stricter obligation

on himself then was usual; the performance was arbitrary, and not constrain'd. The Subjects

might possibly, upon the Kings refusal to gra-

tifie them, have rebell'd against their lawful So-

Before the year 1660, the Kingdom of Den- King. mark was not (as Norway) Hereditary, but Elective: yet fo, that the Senators usually chose the eldeft fon of their King, who thenceforward was styled the Prince. The rest of the Kings sons had the Titles of Dukes and Heirs of Norway. The Election in ancient times was commonly had in County in England but has some peculiar words this solemn manner: As many of the Nobles as not understood in the rest, which nevertheless were Senators, and had power to give their voices, agreed upon fome convenient place in the fields. where feating themselves in a circle upon so many great stones, they gave their votes. This done, they placed their new elected Monarch in the middle, upon a stone higher then the rest, and faluted him King. In Seland to this day there is fuch a company of stones which bear the name of Kongstolen, or the Kings seat. And Olaus Magnus tells us the fame flory of a great flone, call'd by the Vicenage Morastan, near Upsal in Sweden. Near St. Buriens in Cornwall, in a place which the Corni/b-men call Bi/cow-Woune, are to be feen nineteen stones set in a round circle, distant every one about twelve foot from the other; and in the very center one pitched far higher and greater then the rest. This Cambden fancies to have been fome Trophee erected by the Romans under the later Emperors; or elfe, by Athelftane the Saxon. when he had fubdued Cornwal, and brought it have reason to confess, before we pronounce these under his dominion. But Wormius, more probably, guesses, that in this place some Danish or Saxon King, was elected by his followers. And I conceive the fame may be faid of Long Meg and her daughters, near little Salkeld in Cumberland. But, to return to Denmark, of later years the Danes in their elections have follow'd the

year 1660; who was the first that ventur'd to

Lll 2

exercise the authority of an absolute Prince, and to shake off the dependance his Ancestors were wont to have upon the good will of their Subjects; procuring, with fair words and threats, a Law to be established, That for the future the Kingdom of Denmark should immediately upon the Kings death descend upon his lawful Heir. Whereupon, the prefent King Christian V. was the fame night his Father dyed (without any previous election, or confent asked of the Nobility) proclaimed King. The Rites of Coronation are usually perform'd at Copenhagen; where the King is anointed by the Bishop of Roschild.

Catalogue Kings.

The Chronicles of the Kings of Denmark which have hitherto been publish'd, are so impersect and contradictory one to another, that 'tis utterly impossible to give an exact Catalogue of their Kings. Saxo Grammaticus (who liv'd, faith Stephanus, in the twelfth Century) has made a shift to collect a great many stories out of the scatter'd fragments of old Runic Inscriptions and ancient Ballads, and to relate them in a better method and stile then could be well expected from the age he liv'd in. But, when we confider, that the best he met with, could not possibly be of more authority then fuch venerable scraps of Chronicles as are published by Wormius at the end of his Monumenta Danica, and fee how these two run counter, it is hard to rest satisfied with the relation he gives us; and yet as difficult to provide our felves of a better. The first rational account given us of any of the Danish Kings, which we may fafely rely upon for truth, is in our English Chronicles: which (as the Learned Sir Henry Spelman in an Epistle to Ol. Rosecrantz, formerly Danish Ambassador in England) treat more fully and clearly of the affairs of Denmark, then any of the Danish Historians. Wherefore (omitting the relations given of Dan, Humblus, and the rest of their Heathen Kings, as either false or frivolous) we shall content our felves with a short Register of the Kings of Denmark fince the first planting of Christianity in that Kingdom. And

1. Harald, being beaten out of his Kingdom by his brother Reinferd's accomplices, fled to the Emperor Ludowic for help: who affifted him in regaining of his Crown, upon condition he would forfake his Idolatry, and turn Christian. Whereupon he was baptized in the year 826. and immediately restored to his dominions. But foon after he renounced Christianity, and continued Heathen till reclaim'd by St. Anschar: who, for his good offices in the Northern Kingdoms, was made Archbishop of Hamburgh, in the year 835.

2. Eric succeeded his brother Harald (with whom he had been baptized in Germany) in his Kingdom and cruelty against the the Christians. In his days (about the year 853) the Danes first enter'd France, under the command of their Captain Rollo, (though others more probably relate him not to have been the first of those Northern Rovers that invaded France, but to have fucceeded to Gotfrid, and to have entred France about the year 876, and not to have been peaceably fettled in Normandy, till 889 or 890: fee the History of the life of King £L

has ever fince kept the name of Normandy.

3. Eric Barn, or the Child, being the only male left alive of the Royal Family after the bloody wars between his predecessor and Guthorm King of Norway. He begun his reign happily, having married the daughter of King Guthorm; but within awhile he grew more cruel then any of his Ancestors had been; flaying more Bishops,

fred ), and feated themselves in that part which

and destroying more Churches and Religious Houses (both in Germany and England) then all the rest of the Danish Kings put together. In his German wars he slew Brunno Duke of Saxony, and twelve Counts. He dyed about the year 902.

Canutus the Hairy ( or Lodneknudt ) fucceeded his father Eric. In his days, faith King Frie in his Chronicon, every third man in Denmark went by lot to feek his fortune: fo that those who marched off, over-run all Pruffia, Semgal, Curland, and feveral other Countries; whence they never return'd, but there they and their posterity have continued to this dav. He dyed a Heathen, about the year 912,

After the death of Canutus, the Danish Scepter was given to Frotho his fon, ( fo fay the most credible Historians, tho Lindenbruch reports. that his brother Sueno reigned nine years) He was twenty years King of England and Denmark; in the former of which he was baptized and dyed a good Christian.

Gormo, Gormund, or Guthrum (furnam'd Hartestinute, and Engelender, because born in England) succeeded his father. He, together with his followers, was baptized at Aalre in Sommerfetsbire, and had our Learned and Pious King Alfred to his Godfather; who at the Font gave him the name of Athelftane, and afterwards bestowed on him the Kingdom of the East-Angles. From this Gormo a Village near Huntingdon, call'd at this day by the inhabitants corruptly Godman-Chefter, had its name Gormon-Chefter: As Cambden proves from that old Verse.

Gormonis a Castri nomine nomen habet. I am very unwilling, I must confess, to confound this Gormo with King Ælfred's God-fon, who (as far as we can learn from Enolifb writers ) never fat in the Throne of Denmark: neither do the times agree. But the Danish Historians will have it fo; and 'tis in vain to feek for fatisfaction in the midst of such consusion as we meet with in their writings.

Harald, furnam'd Blaatand, fucceeded his father Gormo. In his days the Danes threw up that famous Trench between Gottorp and Slefwic, call'd Dannewirck: of which we shall have occasion to speak more hereafter.

Sueno (or Svenotho, furnamed Tuiskeg, i.e. fork'd-beard) succeeded Harald. At first he was an Heathen, and a fevere perfecutor of the Christians: but afterwards he turned Christian himself, and founded three Bishopricks, at Sleswic, Ripe, and Arhuse. Some say, he dyed in the year 1012, and was buried at Iok others make him live till the year 1014, and bring him to his grave in Denmark.

9. Canutus the Great, fon to Sueno. He was at once King of England, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Slavonia, and Sambland; forme make him King, or Duke at least, of Normandy. And this feems to be the meaning of that old Diffich which (not reckoning either Slavonia or Samb land a Kingdom) brings him in thus speaking of himself.

Facta mihi Magni pepererunt inclyta nomen, Quinque sub imperio regna suere meo.

He was buried at Winchester, in the year 1036 after he had been twenty-feven years King of Denmark, twenty-four of England, and seven of Norway; leaving the Kingdom of Denmark

10. Hardi-Cnute; who within four years obtain the Kingdom of England, upon the death of

hs brother Harald. Here he dyed, in the year 21. Waldemar, furnam'd the Great. He was Lord 1041, and was buried by his father in the Cathedral at Winchester.

HELIA King of Norway, feized on the Kingdom of Denmark upon the death of Hardi-Courte; pretending a title to it by contract. But he enjoy'd it not long. He dyed in the year 1048, and left the Kingdom to

12. Sveno Efthret, fon of one Ulf an English Earl. 2. Suemo Estates, folio of one of an English Earl.
He dyed in the year 1074, and left behind
himfive fons, who all of them fate fuccessively

in their fathers Throne.

12. Harald, Sveno's eldest fon, held the Scepter only two years. He was a foft case and timorous Prince; afraid to punish offenders, or to look an enemy in the face. So that the English, making use of the opportunity, shook off the Danish yoke without any confiderable molestation.

14. St. Canutus, King Swain's fecond fon, was barbaroufly murder'd in St. Alban's Church in Odensee (a City in the Isle of Funen) whither he fled for fanctuary from the rage of his own Subjects, in the year 1088, (Pontanus fays 1077). The occasion was this: The pious King commanded that all his Subjects should pay Tythes, according to the custom of other Nations. This Edict was represented to the people (by his brother Olaf, who long'd for the Crown) as an encroachment upon the priviledges and liberty of the Subject. Whereupon they quickly role in open rebellion against their Soveraign; who, to appeale the rage of the rabble, was martyr'd.

15. Olaf, Swain's third fon, upon the slaughter of his brother Cnute (which he traiteroufly had procured), was by his followers unanimoully declared King. But his brothers blood went not long unrevenged. For in this Kings days the famine was fo great in Denmark, that even the Kings Houshold wanted bread. Olaf, at last sensible that this judgment was inflicted on the Kingdom for his fins, pray'd that God would turn the current of his vengeance from the people, upon his head that had offended. His prayers were heard; and the fame night (in the year 1096) he dyed hungry and miferable, and the famine immediately abated.

16. Eric Swain's fourth fon, (furnam'd the Good for his religious zeal and piety), who dyed in his pilgrimage towards Ferusalem, and was buryed in the Isle of Cyprus, in the year 1106. In his days Lunden was made an Archbishops See; before which time all the Danish Bishops were under the jurifdiction of the Archbilhop of

7: Nicolas, Sveno's youngest fon. He was flain by the Jutes, in revenge of Cnute Duke of Flanders ( whom he had caused to be killed in the Church ), in the year 1135.

 Eric Emund, a pious and good King, fuc-ceeded his Uncle Nicolas: and was barbaroufly murder'd by one Plag Sorte (a Nobleman of

Jutland) in his own Palace, in the year 1139.

19. Eric Lamb succeeded his Uncle Eric Emund. He laid down his scepter, and put himself into a Monastery at Odensee in Funen; where he dyed, in the year 1147.

20. Swain Gratenhede, Eric Emund's son, got the Crown upon the death of his Kinfman Eric Lamb. In this mans days there were three kings of Denmark at the same time: Some running after Cnute, King Nicolas's Grandchild; others following Waldemar, fon to Cnute Duke of Flanders. After some skirmishes, in which both Swain and Cnute were flain, the whole Kingdom was rul'd by

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of all the Countries on the North of the Elb, and dyed in the year 1182, leaving the Kingdom to his fon

22. Cnute. He bravely maintain'd a war against the Emperor of Germany, who would needs demand homage of the Kings of Denmark. He dvcd at Ringstede in the year 1202.

23. Waldemar II. Cnute's brother. He new modell'd the Danish; conquer'd Norway, and set over it a Vice-Roy; vanquish'd and put to flight the Emperor Otto, who thought to have made himself Master of Holslein; and having reign'd victoriously thirty-nine years, dyed in the year 1241 (Crantzius fays 1242).

24. Eric Plog-penning, Waldeman's fon. He was taken at Sleswic, and slain by his brother

25. Abel, who reign'd wickedly two years, and was then murder'd by his rebellious Subjects, in the year 1252.

26. Christopher I. brother to Fric and Ahel He lived in a continual war with his own people; to whom rebellion was now grown natural. Some of the Danish Chronicles fay, he was at last (in the year 1259) poyson'd by Arnefalt Bishop of Arhule; as the Emperor Henry the Seventh was afterwards by Bernardine the Monk with the Eucharist.

27. Eric Glipping, King Christopher's son, who being seated in his fathers Throne, gave himself up to all manner of lewdness and debauchery. His whole life is nothing elfe but a Catalogue of his oppressions, facriledges, murders, and whoredoms. After a long uninterrupted courfe of wickedness, sleeping one night in a Barn at Findetorp (a small Village in the Bishoprick of Wiberg) he was murder'd with fifty-fix (fome fay feventy) wounds, given him by feven Ruffians, hired to dispatch him by Andrew Stigot (Marshal of Danemark, whose wife he had ravish'd), and some others of the Nobility, in the year 1286.

28. Eric Menued, Glipping's fon. He was as godly a Prince as his father was impious. The murderers of his father had conspired his death; but were prevented by Providence, which protected him both from the lewd life and miferable death of his Ancestors. So that he dved, as he had lived, peaceably, in the year 1319, and was buryed at Ringstad; where his Epicaph is still to be seen, as tollows:

Ego Ericus, quondam Daniæ Rex, regnans ann. xxxij. Reclus Justiciarius pauperum & divitum ubi jus habuerunt. Oro omnes, quibus aliquid foreseci, ut mihi per suam gratiam indulgeant, & orent pro anima mea. Qui obii A. D. 1319. die beati Brixij Episcopi & Confessoris.

29. Christopher II. Menved's brother. He trod in his fathers steps, and ended his days like him. He is reported to have been an unfortunate, fluggish, cruel, and perfidious Prince; an hater of the Nobility, and hated by the Commonalty. Had he had any fense of Religion, policy, or common honetty in him, he might have been an happy Prince: for never were the Danes more unwilling to rebel and take up arms against their King then in his days, tho never more provok'd to it. Having linger'd out a reign of about thirteen years, he dved at last forfaken of all, neglected and unpity'd, at Nicoping in the Isle of Falfter, in the year 1333.

After this Kings death the Danes feem'd to be weary of a supreme Soveraign, and resolv'd

not to fet any more over them. They fancy'd, twas more eligible to have no King at all, then, fuch as they had the bad luck to meet with, a Sot or a Tyrant. But, after fifteen years confusion, they found it was better to have an akeing head then none at all. Whereupon, weary of their new Anarchy, they refoly'd to establish in the Throne of his father

30. Waldemar III. King Christopher's fon; who recollected the scatter'd members of the Kingdom into one body, and difmounted most of the Usurpers, without any great bloodfhed. He is reprefented as a Prince of great fubtilty, avarice, and boldness. When Pope Gregory XI. threatned to excommunicate him for his faucy behaviour, and fleighting of the Apostolic See; he is said to have return'd this an-

Valdemarus Rex Dania, &c. Romano Pontifici salutem; vitam habemus a Deo, regnum ab incolis, divitias a parentibus, fidem vero a tuis prædecesforibus, quam si nobis non faves, remittimus per præsentes. Vale.

i.e. "Waldemar King of Denmark, &c. To the "Bishop of Rome sendeth greeting. We hold "our life from God, our Kingdom from "our Subjects, our Riches from our Pa-"rents, and our Faith from thy Predecef-"fors, which, if thou will not grant us "any longer, we do by these presents re-"fign. Farewel.

He dved in the year 1375, and was buried by his father at Sora.

31. Margaret, King Waldemar's daughter, was upon the death of her father crown'd Oueen of Denmark; and manag'd the Scepter more discreetly then almost any of the Kings her Predecessors had done. A womans government feem'd at first a little uncouth: but her Subjects foon found a great deal of fatisfaction in her prudent management of affairs at home, and wife conduct abroad, when in one Campagn she took Albert King of Sweden, Rodulph Archbishop of Scharen, the Duke of Mecklenburg, and the Earls of Holftein and Reppin, prisoners. Her father was wont to fay of her, That Nature intended her for a man, but spoild her in the making. She dved a great friend to Religion, and Patroness of the Clergy, and was buryed at Roschild in the year 1412, leaving the Kingdom to her Great-

32. Eric, fon of Vratislaw VII. Duke of Pomeren. Who, having spent a great many years in tyranny, rapine, perjury, oppression, and whoredom, was at last (in the year 1438) forced to quit his Throne, and fiv from the fury of his incens'd Nobles into Gothland: whither he carried with him a vast treasure, and one Cecilia his Concubine, who, by her evil counfels and proud humours, brought him to thefe

extremities.

33. Christopher Duke of Bavaria and Count Palatine of the Rhine, another of King Waldemar's Great-Grandchildren, fucceeding Eric in the Kingdoms of Denmark, Norray, and Sweden. His reign was thort, but profecous; especially against the Rebels in Jurland and the Hans Towns. He dyed (childless) at Helfingburgh in the year 1447. The Danish Chronicles are full of his commendations; but Johannes Gothus, and other Swedish Historians, will not by any means allow him so good a

34. Christian I. fon of Theodoric Count of Olden burgh, was elected King of Denmark upon the death of King Christopher. He was a generous pious, and valiant Prince; but wholly ignorant of all manner of learning. He reduc'd the Swedes to their Allegiance, who in the beginning of his reign had revolted from the Crown of Denmark; annex'd Holftein to his Dominions; made himself Duke of Dithmars and Stormar; and, having ruled three and thirty years, dyed in peace, in the year 1481, and was buryed in a Chappel which he himfelf had built at Roschild; leaving his Crown to his fon

35. John; who was a Prince endued with all the Royal qualities of his father. He was devoir in exercises of Religion; temperate in diet; grave in apparel; and valiant in exploits of war, which (excepting only the overthrow he receiv'd from the Dithmarsians in the year 1500) proved exceeding fuccessful. He dved

of the plague at Olburgh, in the year 1513.

35. Christian II. King John's fon, who was the bloodieft, cruelleft, and most dissolute Prace that Denmark, or perhaps any other Kingdom, ever faw. Lindenbruch gives this character of him, That Nero, Phalaris, and Sylla. put in the scales against him, would signifie no more then half an ounce to a pound weight. Meurfius reports, that he was born with one hand grafp'd, which when the Midwife opened, he found full of blood. This was look'd upon. by his father, as a certain prognostic of a bloody mind: of which his fubjects had afterwards a lamentable experience. The only good he ever did his Country, was the founding a Fair, and establishing a more then ordinary trade, at Copenhagen. At last, after he had by his wickedness thrown himself out of three Kingdoms, and for fix and thirty years undergone the miferies of banishment or imprifonment, he dyed in the Castle of Kallenburg

in Zeeland, in the year 1559.

Frideric I. King John's brother, succeeded his Nephew Christian. As foon as he was Crown'd (in the year 1524) he begun to bring the Augspur Confession into all the Churches of Denmark. He ruled almost ten year in quiet-

ness, and dyed at Slessing in the year 1533.

37. Christian III. Frideric's son. He perfected the reformation which his father had begun in the Church. He lived ( and dyed in the year 1559) a Prince of fingular piety, wildom, temperance, justice, and all Royal virtues: And left behind a fair pattern of a happy King and good Christian to his son

37. Frederic II. Who, having exactly imitated his fathers example, after a happy reign of twenty-nine years, dyed in his Palace of Anderscow in the year 1587. Immediately after his Coronation he was engag'd in a war against the rebels of Dithmars, whom he quell'd with fmall trouble. Afterwards he waged war with Eric XIV. King of Sweden, which lasted seven years. The rest of his days were spent in peace

and quietness. 9. Christian IV. before his fathers burial was elected, and foon after crown'd. King of Denmark. In his reign the Emperor of Germany (Ferdinand II.) overrun the greatest part of the Cimbrian Chersonese; and had once well nigh brought the whole Kingdom of Denmark under his subjection. But King Christian, contracting as it were all the exfpiring Spirits of his Realm, made the Imperialists at last give ground, and brought them to a Treaty upon honourable terms. He dyed in the

year 1643; and was fucceeded by his fon 40. Frederic III. Who receiv'd as great a blow from the Swedes as his father had done from the Germans. Charles Gustave, the victorious King of Sweden, had brought him to that extremity as to lay close siege to Copenhagen, which City, and confequently the whole Kingdom of Denmark, would doubtless have faln into the hands of the Swedes, had not the Emperor of Germany, the King of Poland, and most of the Northern Princes (jealous of the growing power of the Swedish King) concern'd themselves in the desence of it. He that defires a further account of the beginning, continuance, and end of these Northern wars. may have recourse to the accurate history of them written by R. Manley, and printed in the year 1670. King Frideric got his Nobles perfwaded to confent, that the Kingdom of Denmark, as well as that of Norway, should be Hereditary: and was himself proclaim'd hereditary King, the twenty-third day of Octoher in the year 1660. He dyed of a Fever the twenty-fifth day of February 16% and that night, (as is before faid) the Nobility swore Allegiance to the new King AI. Christian V. now reigning. A valiant and

active Prince.

The Royal Family of Denmark confifts of the Children of the King, and his near Relations, together with the Princes of Sunderburg, Norburg, Gluckburg, Arnsbeck, Gottorp, and Ottingen or Oy-tin; who are all descended from King Christian the third, excepting the Houses of Oytin and Gottorp, who are the islue of his brother Adolph Duke

The Nobles (who never pretend to, nor accept of the Titles of, Dukes, Earls, or Barons) are fuch as have for many ages had a fingle Coat of Arms belonging to their Family; which they neveralter, nor quarter with any other. There are to this day some Families of the Nobility in Denmark (as Wren, and others) who are faid to have been at the figning of a Treaty of Peace between Charles the Great and King Hemming, on the Eidor. Upon the death of any Nobleman, all his goods (moveable and immoveable) are divided amongst his Children: fo, as a fon has two moieties and a daughter only one. By the Laws of Denmark the King is prohibited to purchase any part of a Nobleman's Estate: nor can any of the Nobility buy any of the Crown Lands. A Catalogue of the names of the chief Noblemen at this day in Denmark, is given us by the Author of L'Estat des Royaumes de l'Europe, in the following Alphabetical order:

Achfel, Appelgard, Alefeld, Andersem; Bielke, Banner, Brache, Bilig, Below, Bild, Brokenbusem, Biorn, Beck, Blick, Baffi, Bax, Bafelich, Bockowlt, Budde, Baggen, Bammelberg, Brune, Blom, Blocktorp, Breiden; Daac, Dreffelberch, Dune, Duran, Dam; Freze, Fassi, Falster, Falcke; Guldenstern, Grubbe, Goce, Green, Gelschut, Galle, Gram, Gris, Goss, Gadendorp, Grabow; Hardenberg, Holke, Hoken, Hiderforper, Hube, Heften, Hager, Holer, Hæ-ken, Hiderforper, Hube, Heften, Hager, Holer, Hæ-ken, Hoier, Hacken, Harberger; Jul, Juenfen, Ju-enan, Jenfen, Johensen; Korwitz, Krabbe, Kaas, Krusen, Krageg, Krumpen, Krumdick, Kercberg, Karf-senbock. Reseawers Senbrock, Kalet, Knutzen; Lange, Lindeman, Lunge, Lutkem, Laxman, Lancken, Leven, Lindow; Munck, Matiefen, Marizer, Must, Matre, Meinstof, Maten, Magnussen, Negel, Narbu, Norman; Osten, Osten; Paleste, Podessen, Podelsen, Podebussen, Papenbeimb, Podnich, Challen, Papenbeimb, Podnich, Papenbeimb, Papenbe Plessen, Pensen, Paisen, Petersen; Qualem, Quittow; Ranzaw, Rosenkrantz, Rastorp, Ruthede, Reuter, Ruten, Rosenspart, Rosengard, Ronnow, Reventlow,

Ratlow, Ritzerow; Schram, Schefeldt, Schelen, Seeftedt, Stuege, Swron, Stantbeke, Split, Solle, Swaben, Santbarch, Spar, Spegel, Sturen, Suinem, Staken, Stove, Siversen; Trolle, Totten; Vhrup, Vonsstet, Vantinnen, Uken, Voien, Ulftandt, Vren; Wlefeld, Walkendorp, Wipfert, Witfelt, Wogersen Wenfsterman, Wolde. Worm, Walflorp, Wenfin, Wittorp.

Though none of these are ever made Dukes, Knights. Marquifes, Earls, or Barons, vet 'tis usual for many of them to be dubb'd Knights, upon any confiderable piece of fervice done their King or Country. The Danes call their Knights Ridders, i. e. Equites, Riders: and all their offfpring have

the title of Riddersmens men.

The most noble Order of Knighthood in Den- Knights of mark, is that Of the Elephant. Of which we cannot the Ele-

have a better account then is given us by the phant. Learned Elias Ashmole Esquire, Windsor Herald at Arms, in his famous work of The Institution, Laws, and Ceremonies of the most Noble Order of the Garter, p. 120. "Observing, faith he, some difference among writers touching the Institution, 'Collar, and Ensign of this Order, I was in doubt what to fay, till at length I haply met with "better fatisfaction from a Letter wrote in the "year 1537, by Avo Bilde Bishop of Arlusen, some-"time Chancellor to John King of Denmark and " Norway, unto John Fris Chancellor to King Chriflian the third; a copy whereof was commu-nicated to me by Monstear Cristofile Lindenow Envoy from Christian the fifth, now King of Denmark, to his facred Majesty, the present Soveraign of the most Noble Order of the Gar-'ter. This Letter informs him of the Institution, and fome other particulars relating to the Or-"der, to wit, That King Christian the first being "at Rome (whither he had travel'd upon a religious account ) Pope Sixtus the fourth, among "other honours, invested him with this Order, "in memory of the Passion of our Lord and Saviour; and withall ordain'd, that the dignity "of Chief and Supreme should be continued, as "a fuccessive right, to the succeeding Kings of Denmark. This King founded the magnificent Chappel of the three Kings in the Cathedral Church at Rolchild (four leagues from Copenhagen) where the Knights were obliged to af-"femble, upon the death of any of their fraternity. He also admitted thereinto divers Kings, "Princes, and Noblemen. The chief Enfign of "this Order was the figure of an Elephant, on whose side (within a rundle) was represented "a Crown of Thorns, with three Nails all bloody; "in honour and memory of the Passion of our "bleffed Saviour. The Knights were obliged to "the performance of acts of Piety, Alms-deeds, and certain Ceremonies; especially upon those days on which they wore the Enfigns of the "Order: But King John set so high a value upon it, that he wore them on every folemn Festival. He also advanc'd the honour of this Order to so great esteem, that it became accepted by both our King Henry the eighth, and James the fifth of Scotland, his fifters fon; with whom the Enfigns thereof remain'd as a pledg and affurance of constant and perpetual friendship; with these he likewise invested divers Ambassadors, Senators, and Noble Danes. There is one Ivarus Nicholai Hertholm, a learned Dane (as I am inform'd) who hath written a particular Treatife of the Elephantine Order, but not yet printed. The scope whereof is to shew, that the before mentioned Epittle of the Bithop of Arhusen, does not sufficiently make it appear, that it received its first Institution when Chriftian the first had those many honours conter'd on him by Pope Sixtus the fourth. And that Mmm 2

"the Badge was an Enfign meerly Military; anciently given as a memorial and incitement to "the Danish Princes, who took upon them the "defence of Christianity against the Moors and " Africans. 'Tis greatly prefumed, that this Book "(which we hope may shortly be published) will "furnish the world with many choice things re-"lating to the antiquity and honour of the In-"flitution, Enfigns, and Ceremonies of the Royal "Order. Heretofore the Knights wore a Collar of Gold, compos'd of Elephants and Croffes. "fashioned fomething like Crosses ancrees (Men-"nenius calls them Spurs) at which hung the "picture of the Virgin Mary to the middle, hold-"ing Christ in her arms, and surrounded with " a Glory of Sun-beams. But they have long fince "laid this Collar aside, and now wear only a "blew Ribbon, at which hangs an Elephant "enamel'd white, adorn'd with five large Dia-"monds fet in the middle. Those Elephants "worn by the Knights in the days of Christian "the fourth, had in the fame place within a "circle the Letter C, and in the heart thereof "the figure of 4, made to fignifie Christianus quartus. This honour hath most commonly "been conferr'd by the Kings of Denmark, on "the day of their Coronation, both upon the "Nobles and Senators of the Kingdom. It feems " Frederic the third brought into use (in imita-"tion of the most Noble Order of the Garter) "an embroider'd Glory of Silver Purl, wrought "upon the left fide of their Cloak or Vest, on " which was embroider'd two Crowns within a "Rundle, bearing this Motto, Deus Providebit; "for fuch an one did Count Guldenlow (Ambassa." "dor hither from that King) wear at his resi-"ding here in England in the year 1669. But "we are to note, that the Motto hath changed "with the King, for that of the prefent King is "Pietate & Justitia; and this the Knights of his "election now wear in the middle of the circle. "Nevertheless, all the Knights created by his

broge.

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"father, are obliged still to continue the former "Motto. Knights of In remembrance of the Danebroge (or holy Danish In remembrance of the Danebroge (or holy Danish of the Leges Scanicæ, Leges Stalandicæ, &c. But Cross) which was thought miraculously to have afterwards, when all these scatter'd memberscame preserved King Waldemar the Second's Army from to be re-united under the same head; they were the fury of the Lie flanders (as we shall have occasion hereafter to shew when we come to speak of the Arms of this Kingdom ) that King instituted the Order of Knights of the holy Cross. Which continued till the relique it felf was lost in Ditmarss: but then was, for many years, quite lay'd afide. Of late the present King Christian the fifth revived this antiquated Order in the year 1672. Ordaining, That Knights of this Order, of which he himfelf is one, should wear a white enamell'd Cross edged round with red, hung in a string of the of Denmark (as well as in England, as may apsame colours reaching from the right shoulder to the left fide. Thomas Bartholinus P. has given us a large account of the first Original, Progress, Restauration, &c. of this Order. To whom we refer the Reader.

Senators.

Out of these Knights, and the rest of the Nobility, were chosen formerly the Senators; who feldom exceeded the number of eight, but are now a far greater number. As long as they continued in their places, they were maintain'd (as our Parliament may be, if they please, during their fitting) by the Country. The King allow'd them Castles to live in. They pay'd no Taxes: but were obliged to keep a certain number of Light-horse ready for service upon all occasions. They were bound to attend the King, at his call, upon their own charges: provided he stir'd not out of his own dominions. But if he fent them on an Ambaffy into other Princes Courts, they had an allowance out of the Treasury.

Besides these, there are others that live as Pen- ye fioners; to whom the King, in requital of fome no good fervices done him, affigns certain Livings (for life or a fet number of years, forlæninger out of which they are to provide fo many Light. horse as the King thinks fit, and pay in yearly fuch a fum of money into the Treafury. Bur these are neither so numerous nor large as before the alteration of Government in the year 1660.

Again, out of the Nobility are chosen all the co Court-Officers. Of which the chiefest are, I. The 18 Chancellor. 2. The Admiral; who takes care of the building and repairing of all forts of Ships belonging to the Crown. He has under him a Vice-Admiral, who acts by his Commission. 3. The Marshal, who provides necessaries for all manner of dispatches in the times of war and peace. 4 The Treasurer, who receives in, and gives acquittances for all fumms paid into the Kings Exchequer: he has under him two Secretaries of the Nobility, and a great number of inferior Scribes. The Master of the Horse.

There are only seven Bishopricks in Denmark: H which are all (as in England) in the Kings gift. 1. Copenhagen; where the Bishop has Archepiscopal rights, tho without the title. 2. Ripen and 3. Arhusen; both in the Northern Jutland, 4. O. densee in Funen. 5. Wiburg. 6. Arhusen. 7. Sleswi, in the Southern Futland.

The Cities are governed by their distinct Corporations. And the Citizens enjoy peculiar Priviledges and Charters as in other parts of Europe.

The Rustics are either Freeholders Frybun- Rus der ], fuch as have hereditary Estates, paying only fome fmall Quit-rent to their Landlords Or Wornede, Villains, absolutely in the power of their Lords.

Whilst the Kingdom of Denmark lay confused La and broken into feveral incoherent parts, the Provinces had not all the fame Laws; but were governed by peculiar Statutes, established by their petty, but independent, Princes. Whence in Danish Authors we meet often with mention made all fubject to the fame Government and Laws The Laws now in use were drawn into one body (which they call the Jydske Lowbog, or the Book of the Laws of Jutland) and established by King Waldemar the first, and revised and confirm'dby Waldemar the second. To the observation of these, as the only Municipal Laws of the Land, the Kings of Denmark have formerly bin sworn at their Coronation. Howbeit, some of them have been since changed. As for instance, by the ancient Laws pear by the frequent mention of manbot and wergild in our English-Saxon Laws) murder was not punished with death, but a pecuniary mulct. This custom was observed till the days of Christian the third; who, looking upon it as a confliction inconfistent with the Law of God and dictates of humane reason, abrogated it; ordering, that from thenceforward wilful murder should be judged a capital crime. The ancient Danes were fo careful and zealous to transmit their Estates to their right heirs, that (tho they could be fo merciful as to fuffer murderers to live, yet) they punished Adultery with death. Which Law is still in force in Saxony (as may be seen in any Sachsen-Spiegel) and many other parts of Ger-

The fashion of deciding all manner of causes in Jud our English Courts by a Jury of twelvemen, may twee feem to have bin borrowed from the Danes; who

used formerly (as they do still in some parts of Intland) to affemble every Parish by themselves. once a year in the fields to determine all differences by twelve felect men. From whom. if the difagreeing parties were not reconciled. an appeal lay to the Judge of the Province and thence to the supreme Court of Justice; as is shown before.

The Heathen Danes had another way of determining Controversies by Duels; in which the Challenger was to demonstrate the justice of his cause by his success. This custom lasted till the first planting of Christianity by Poppo: who. to confirm the truth of his Doctrine, took up with his bare hands glowing-hot bars of Iron, without the least harm, to the admiration of all beholders. This miracle wrought not only a change in the Religion, but Laws also of the Kingdom. For hereupon King Sueno, or Suenote, ordered, That thence forward all persons accused of any hainous crime, should clear themselves by carrying in their hands a glowing plough-share, or some other piece of hot i-

This kind of purging is called by fome of the Danilb Writers Ferntegn, i. e. Iron-token: by others Ordale. Whence this last word should fetch its original is not agreed on by our modern Etymologists. Verstegan brings it from Or, an old word for Law, and deal, a part or portion. And indeed the German word Whrteil feems to favour this derivation. Our fore-fathers, the Saxons, had borrowed from the Danes feveral kinds of Ordale As, by carrying a bar of hot iron up to the high Altar bare hand; by treading barefoot and blindtold over a certain number of glowing barrs Mark. laid on the ground at unequal diftances; by thrufting the naked arm into a pot of boiling water; ninety-fix Shillings. and lattly, as they use to try Witches, by throwing the accused party into a River or deep Veffel of cold water. He that defires to fee an exact account of the ceremonies used in the second and third kinds of Ordale may read them at large in the Ecclesiastical Laws of King Athelstane, published by the Learned Sr. Henry Spelman, Concil. Britann. tom. 1. pag. 404. And in the fame Kings Laws, as they are published by Mr. Lambard, you have the other two forts described. The first that throughly abolished all kinds of Ordale in Denmark was King Waldemar the Second, about the year 1240, at the request of Pope Innocent the Third: who thought it an intolerable and hai-

nous impiety thus to tempt God. Barelay, in his Icon Animorum, wonders that fuch nnumerable swarms of men should fally out of these parts as were able to overrun the greatest part of Europe; whereas at this day there is such a scarcity of Inhabitants that the King of Denmark is hardly able to wage war with any of his Neighbours without a fupply of Souldiers out of foreign Countries. But this is no fuch great miracle, when we confider how the vastest Empires in the World (Affyria, Egypt, Judaa and Rome it felf, vainly flattered with the name of Orbs Æterna) have had their periods. The greatest trength of the King of Denmark (as of all Princes of Isles) consists chiefly in the number of their Mariners and good Ships. In all Skirmishes and Wars between the Dane and Swede, it is obvious to observe how much the latter have usually prevail'd at Land, and the former at Sea. Christian the fecond, upon a fhort warning, fitted out a hundred good men of war to aid Henry the Second was good was good men of war to aid Henry the Second was good men of war to aid Henry the Second was good wa cond King of France against the English; and this present King has a much larger Fleet always ready for action. The Danish King can afford to build yearly twelve men of war, without im-

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poverishing his Exchequer. And in this Naval force the power of Denmark chiefly confifts. Their Vessels were formerly bulky, large and unwieldy; unfit either for flying or pursuit. But now they build more advantageously; and thereby they are enabled to furnish themselves with many more Ships in proportion then otherwise they could, and those easier man'd and fitter for ser-

The yearly revenue of the King of Denmark Revenues. ariseing from the rents of Crown-Lands, Customlands, Custom-money, Tithes, and other contingences, is not eafily flated. Some measure may be taken from the income brought in by the Customers of Elsineur, raised from those infinite sholes of Merchant Ships which daily pass the Sundt. Every Ship that passes that way, pays for each mast a Rose-noble, or four Rixdollars. And it has been observed, that usually 200 Ships, often 400, and fometimes 600, pass by in one day. But reckoning only 200 to pass daily, and each of these to pay two Rosenobles or eight Rixdollars for two masts, for each day in the year, there will be gathered about 400 pound of our money. Nor is the revenue arising from the exportation of Cattle much inferiour; when

Coins in use are: Ducates of Gold, of the va- Money. lue of two Rixdollars; or Crowns of Gold, of the value of either eighteen or nineteen Marks. Or the double of these. The lesser Danis coins are 1. Hvide, whereof three make one of their Shillings. 2. Softinger, whereof two make one Shilling. 3. Shilling, whereof fixteen make a Mark. 4. A Mark, which is the sourth part of a Slet-dollar. 5. A Rixdollar, which is six Mark or

for every beaft the Customers take a Rixdol-

Besides the Bards or Druids, we have an ac- Learning. count of many other kinds of Poets and Learned men among the antient Danes. Wormius tells us the feveral forts of Verses composed by the Scialdri and Runæ are innumerable; but may be at least the best of them, reduced to 136 heads. It was formerly the custom of all the Northern Nations to have the Genealogies and famous deeds of their Ancestours put into Doggerell; that, being daily tuned over by parents to their children, they might be the eafilier remembred and handed down to posterity. These ballads they called Viifer, i. e. Wife-fayings. (And how much the Wildom of the Antients confifted in Poetical compositions and fables, is sufficiently shown by the Incomparable Sr. Francis Bacon.) The Compofers of these Songs were reckoned among the Grandees of the Nation, and always attended the Prince as his wifest Counsellours. Nav., fo great was the efteem the people had of these men; that Hiarnus is faid to have had the Crown of Denmark presented him as a reward for an Epitaph made upon the deceafed King Frotho: a itory hardly to be parallel'd in any of the Annals of other nations, except we believe (what St. Augustine cites Varro for) that there was once a Nation fo enamour'd of musick as to make a Trumpeter their King. In Seland, betwirt Rof-chilt and Slangendorp, there is a finall hill, called to this day Frode-Hoy, where they fay King Frothe was buried. The neighbourhood report, That the Kings Grave-stone, upon which this famous Epitaph was writ, was not many years fince broken and carried to mend a bridg at the bottom of the hill. The Copy of these precious Verses (if we may judge of the worth of them by the price) is not to be met with in the Original language. Saxo Grammaticus, who calls them barbarum metrum, faw them; and has gi-Nnn

ven us this Latine translation of them:

Frothonem Dani quem longum vivere vellent, Per sua defunctum rura tulere diu. Principis hoc summi tumulatum cespite corpus, Æthere sub liquido nuda recondit humus.

I cannot tell whether this instance will prove (if we do grant it to be true) that Learning flourished much in Denmark about these times. However, from the many ancient Runic Epitaphes and Inscriptions published by Wormius, 'tis manifest that the Danes were of old Lovers (at least) of learning. Afterwards as soon as Learning begun to foread its dominions beyond the narrow confines of Rome or Athens, Denmark had its share of Scholars.

'Twere an endless task to give a complete Regifter of all the Danish Authors: I shall therefore content my felf with a short Catalogue of some few, who have always been esteemed men of great learning and found judgment, and most of them excellent at some piece of knowledg.

Learned.

1. Saxo Grammaticus, who lived in the twelfth Century, has writ the History of Denmark in fo elegant a stile; that Erasmus was amazed to find fo much Rhetoric and clean Latine in Denmark; especially in so barbarous an age as Saxo lived

2. Erasmus Lætus, Professour of Divinity in the University of Copenhagen, has published many learned works; of which Gesner has given a large Catalogue.

3. Nicolaus Hemmingius, famous for his acute Commentaries on feveral parts of the Scripture. He died at Roschilt, A.D. 1600.

4. All Europe, as well as Denmark, do to this day gratefully acknowledge the vast improvements which Astronomy (the noblest and most ancient of all the sciences) has recieved from the admirable observations of Tycho Brahe, a Danish Nobleman; to whom King Frideric the Second gave the Island Ween, as a place remote from all trouble, and fit for a Students retirement. Here Tycho, about the year 1575, built his Vraniburg; (an Observatory built like a Castle, and senced round with regular fortifications) which he adorned with a collection of the most exact Mathematical Instruments that could possibly be made or procured. Among his many Admirers, who daily flock'd from all parts of the Learned world to pay him their respects, our Learned King James (returning from the celebration of his marriage with Queen Ann) lodged three nights together in the Island with him; and afterwards honour'd him with a letter from his own hands, dated at Holy-rood House, August 1, 1593. The learned Resenius (at the end of his Inscriptiones Hasnienses) gives us a large account of the life and death of this samous man, and an exact description of the Vraniburg.

5. Christianus Severini Lengomontanus, was bred up in the Science of Astronomy by Tycho, whom he affifted many years in his Observations. Afterwards, he was made publick Professour of Astronomy at Copenhagen: where he writhis Astronomia Danica, (printed at Amsterdam by Janssonius) in which he explains the various motions of the of Ween. Had he given over writing as foon as he had finished this work, or medled with no other parts of Mathematics but Aftronomy; he might have ended his days, as he spent his youth, in good repute and credit. But, after he had bestowed above thirty years of his dotage in la-

(which he fancied he had at last conquered in that peice of his entituled De vera Circuli menfura 4°. Amstelodami A. D. 1644.) he became so ridi. culous, as to have the work of fo many years confuted in one page by our learned Dr. Pell, at that time publick Professor of Mathematics in Amsterdam.

6. Arrild Witfield, Lord of Odersberch, and some time Chancellour of Denmark, was the first than reduced Saxo's Hiftory to a Chronological method, annexing the year to every memorable passage. Besides, he composed and published an accurate Chronicle of the Kings of Denmark and Norway in the Danish tongue: of which work Pontanus, who was once his Clerk, gives a very high Character.

7. Stephanus Stephanius, Professour of History in the University at Sor, has illustrated Saxo Grammaticus with most accurate and learned Notes. Besides, he writ an exact account of the affairs of Denmark during the reign of Christian the Third from the year 1550 to 1559; which, fince his death, was printed at Sor A. D. 1650.

8. Olaus Wormius, late Regius Professor of Phyfick in Copengagen (befides the rare collection he made of natural Curiofities; of which his Muaum Wormianum is nothing else but a Catalogue) has with great diligence and fuccess made discovery of that venerable and mysterious part of learning which before his time, had lain unregarded for many ages in every corner of Denmark. His Literatura Runica, Monumenta Danica, Fasti Danici, and other writings of this kind, are enough to inform any man how much his own Countrey-men, and all that are well-wishers to learning, are indebted to his indefatigable pains and industry.

9. Petrus Johannes Refenius, Professor of Moral Philosophy and Counfellour to the present King of Denmark, has for feveral years last past applied himself to an Enquiry after the antiquities of his Country. In order to which he has made a much larger Collection of Runic Monuments then ever Wormius met with; which (as I am informed) he defigns ere long to publish in a work of some Volumes. The Edda Islandorum (and other antient pieces, already printed) may give us a talt of his abilities in these severer Studies, and teach us what to expect from fo curious an Anti-

To these many more (as Petrus Severinus, the two Bartholins, Borrichius, and several others which are to found in Erasmus Vindingii his Academia Hafniensis) might be added : bur those that have been reckoned up, are fufficient to flew us how much Denmark has contributed to the advancement of Learning.

What kind of Idols and false Gods were wor- R shipped by the antient Danes, and in what manner shall be shewn at large in the Description of Island. Christianity begun to be first planted in these Northern Countries by King Eric, who had been baptized in Germany at the request of the Emperor Ludovicus; but it took no deep root at first. For Eric, being setled in his Throne, relapsed into his former paganism, and tuneda bitter persecutor of St. Anschar (who was sent to promote the Christian Religion in Denmark, Norway, &c. by the faid Emperor and Pope Gregory ter this (tho some of them were initiated in Chriflianity, yet) the Christians had no considerable footing in this Kingdom, before the reign of King Sueno Tweskeg: who at his Baptism had the Emperor Otho II, to his God-father, and from him was afterwards called Suenotho. He (by the afbouring to demonstrate the square of a circle, sistance of Poppo, who, as we have said, constraint is

his do trine by a miracle which introduced the with fo much courage and fucces, as made them use of fire-Ordale) established the Christian reliligion upon a fure foundation, and appointed feyeral Bishops in the Kingdom. Frideric Duke of yeral Deliver, being elected King of Denmark, brought with him the Augsburg Confession, which has ever since been professed in that Kingdom. Chriflian the third gave liberty to the English, Scots. and Hollanders to build Churches and have the free exercise of their religion; though no Calvinits are to be found except fome few at the prefent Queens Chappel. Those few Papits that live in this Kingdom, are forbid the publick exercife of Divine fervice.

Plutarch reports of the antient Cimbrians, that they had Shields and Helmets painted with the shapes of several kinds of wild beasts. Others far they used to set a brazen Bull on the top of their Standard as a token of strength and valour. At this day the King of Denmark's Arms are a complication of fourteen feveral Coats thus ordered:

In a field Gules he bears a Cross Argent (the Arms of the house of Oldenburg) which quarters the upper part of the Coat into four Cantons. The first of these gives (the Arms of Denmark) Or, fix half hearts Gules, three Lions paffant Guardant Azure, with Crowns of the First. This Coat is parted with (the Arms of Norway) Gules, a Lion Crowned Or, holding in his paws are parted with Gules, a Dragon Crown'd Or, the antient Coat of the Vandals or Slavonians; According to the diffich:

Hincrigidos Slavus effert pernicibus alis, Et loca propugnat sanguinolenta, DRACO.

The third Canton gives Azure, three Crowns  $\theta r$ : to denote the union of the three Kingdoms of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. This Coat is parted with Gules, a pafchal Lamb Argent, holding a Cross Or, at which hangs a Streamer of the Second, charged with a finall cross of the First. The first original of this Coat is faid to have been this: in the year 1218, when King Waldemar the second engaged the Liestanders in sharp and bloody war, the Danish Army having lost their Standard, began to be so discouraged, that they gave ground, and had almost yielded the victory to their Pagan Enemies: when on a fudden a new Standard fell from heaven, displaying a white Cross in a bloody flag. At the fight of this the Danes immediately rallied their scattered forces Lions Azure, doubled Ermine.

in a short time masters of the field. In remembrance of this fo miraculous a deliverance, the Kings of Denmark kept the facred flag with as much veneration as ever the Romans did their Palladium; thinking their future fuccess would very much depend upon the fafety of fo holy a Relique. This is the account the Danish Historians give us of this part of their Kings Arms. But 'tis more probable that the Pope gave King Waldemar this banner when he went against Liefland; to mind him that the business he now undertook was the Conversion of those poor ignorant Heathens he should there meet with. Thus the Emperor Constantine the Great, made a Cross be carried before his Army with this Motto, In bee figno vinces; and the Knights of the Teutonic Order bore a white Crofs, when they were fent to convert the Prussians. But, to return: the fourth Canton bears Or, two Lions passant Azure; which are the Arms of Slefwic. These are parted with Gules, an headless Fish stuck on a stake and crown'd Argent: which is the coat of Island. In the Center of these four Cantons, and the middle of the great Cross, hangs a Scutcheon bearing Azure, a Horseman in compleat armour Argent, holding a Sword in his right hand of the Jame, with the hilt Or, his Horse covered with a Cloth of the fecond: which are the Arms of Dithmarfe. The lower part of the Arms contains four The second Canton carries Gules, a Leopard in Pinks (fome call them nails of our Saviour's paf-Chef Or, the field fown with nine hearts of the fion) and three leaves of Nettles, which are in-Second; which are the Arms of Gothland. These termixed and meet in Angles at the heart of the Coat; which is charged with a fmall Scutcheon Argent, for Holstein. The second (which is the Coat of Stormaria) is Azure, a Swan Argent, with a Coronet round her neck Or. The third (belonging to the Earldom of Delmenborft) is Or, two Barres Gules. The fourth and last Coat (which belongs to Jutland) is Azure, a Cross Patty, at the bottom fetchet, Or. Below the Arms is usually hung, in a chain Or, the Scutcheon of the Order of the Elephant.

The Helmet Or, embroidered and damasked, the fights covered and wanting barrs; above which a Crown Or, encircled with four Circles, and adorned with precious Stones: on the top of this a Globe Or, and above all a Cross patty Argent.

The Crest is a Leopard, passant over the Crown, Or,; eight Streamers Azure; a plain Cross Argent; four spears bending to the Dexter side, and as many to the Sinister Or.

Supported by two Savages, crowned and girt with Ivy proper, armed with two pointed Clubs. The Mantle Or, fown with hearts Gules and



TUTLAND.

Cimbriwhence I called.



fcoff at the relations the Danish Historians give of the Gyants anciently thern Climates; yet 'tis certain (both from the testimony of the most credible Roman writers,

and the inscriptions of ancient Graves, and other monuments), that there were formerly in these parts fome people of larger fizes then are anywhere to be met with at this day either in this or any other Nation. And what elfe can be meant of that Law of King Frotho (mention'd that no ordinary Rustic should be bound to have any quarrel with one of these over-grown Kempers, determined by Duel (which was then the usual way of deciding all manner of controversies), except the Warriour had sewer and lighter weapons then the Plebeian? Those that endeavour to prove the ancient Danes men of greater dimensions then the modern, from the bulk of their Grave-stones and Tombs; do not consider, that it was the custom of the Danish Pagans to burn the dead bodies of their deceafed friends, and bury only the ashes; and that the ancients used to worship at the monuments of their Princes and great men, which for this reafon were usually confiderable heaps of stones and earth cast up by the high-way side. However (to omit these kind of idle conjectures) the Northern people had doubtless in their Armies good store of Kempers (men of vast bodies and strength) upon whose broad shoulders lay the heavyest and hottest service in every engagement. From these Kempers the whole Nation were by the Romans called Cimbri, by the Greeks Cimmerii, and their Country Chersonesus Cimbrica, which name was given to the whole tract of land beyond the Elb; tho later Historians confine it to that part only which now goes under the name of Futland.

Jutland,

Whence the Juti and Jutia (which without whence fo all doubt is the fame with the more modern word Jutlandia) should come, is harder to determine, then to trace the original of Cimbria. Venerable Bede, speaking of those Nations who came to aid the Britains against the oppression of the Romans, mentions the Vites as well as the Angles and Saxons. Cambden, and some others, would have us read Jutes instead of Vites; as (faith that famous Antiquary) one Manuscript Copy hath the word. But the Learned Sir Henry Spel. man, observing in most Copies Vitæ more then once, and never Juta, will not admit of this alteration. Ethelwerd, who writ about the year 950, calls Bede's Vitas, Giotos; telling us, that the Angles were a people that dwelt inter Saxones & Gioros. Tacitus places the Huithones (fo Pontanus reads the word, and not as 'tis usually printed, Nuithones ) next to the Angli. In other Authors we meet with the Vitungi, Juthungi, Guthungi, Guthungi, Guthas, Juthones, &c. which without queftion are all of one and the fame original; only variously corrupted, either by the inadvertency

HO many of our modern Authors make a which they described. Arngrim Jonas (an Illandern Authors, well skill'd in the Antiquities and Language of his own Country) fays, Jat, in the Islandian and Norwegian dialect, fignifies a Giant. Adding further, that there is still a place bred under the Nor- in Norway call'd Rifalandt, i.e. the Land of Gi ants; near which is Jatumhaimar, or The Giants dwelling. Lastly, he tells us, Jutland is nothing but a corruption of Jatumland. So that Juia has the fame fignification with Cimbria; and the Guti, Gothi, Gotti, Getæ (call'd in the English-Saxon monuments Beatum ), Vita, Juta, Oc. are the fame men with the Cimbrians

Futland reaches no further then Slefwic. So that Holftein, and the rest of the Provinces which by Saxo Grammaticus) wherein 'twas order'd, a part of the Cimbrian Chersonese' are not now reckon'd as any portion of this Country.

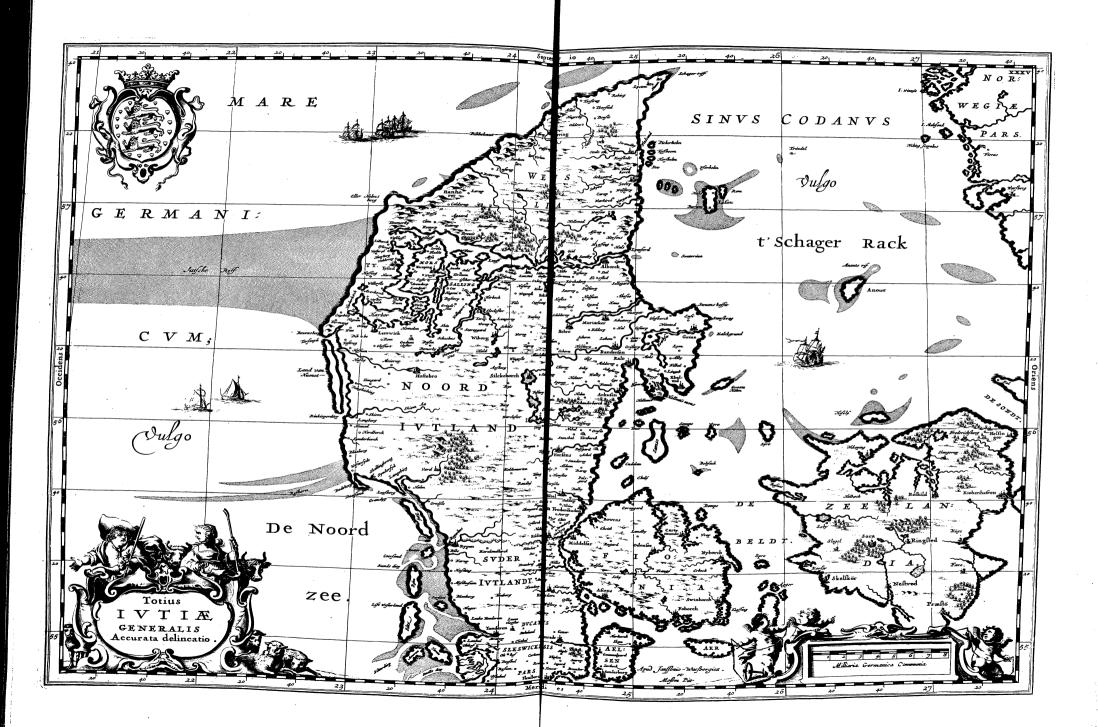
### Northern Jutland.

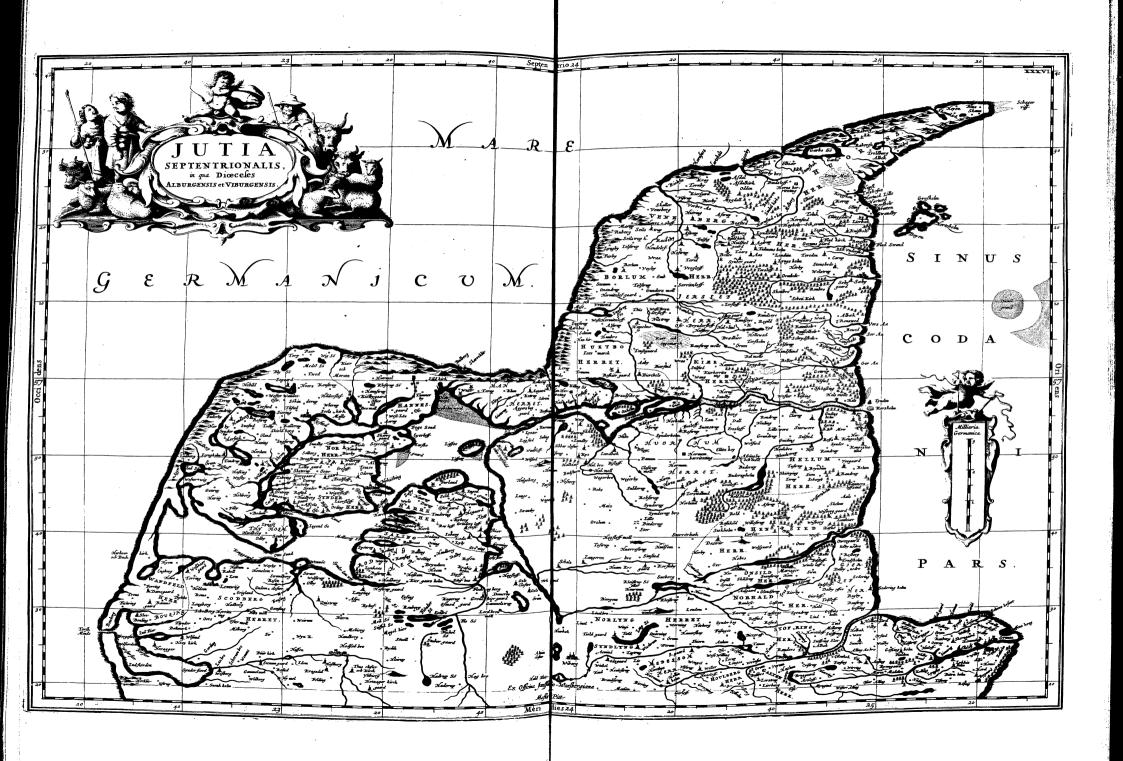
THE Northern Jutland is much larger and better peopled then the Southern. It is divided into nine (fome reckon fifteen) great Lordships; which (fays Lyscander) being severed one from another by fo many arms of the Sinus Limmericus, Lymfiord, gave occasion to that part of the King of Denmark's Arms which bears a Lion and nine Hearts in a field Or. There are in it four Bishopricks, Ripen, Arhusen, Alburg, and

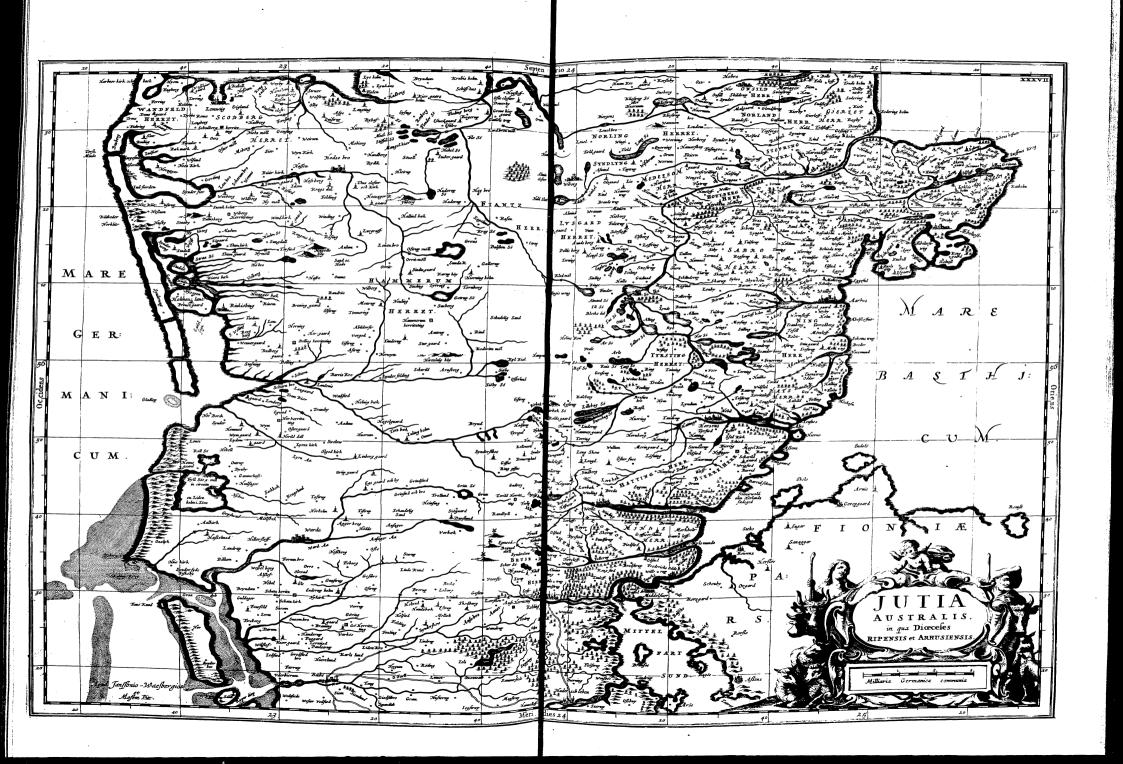
In the further corner of the North Jutland I lyes Wensyssel, which has the names of Venulia, and Vandalia in Latin Authors; and is thought by some to have been the feat of the ancient Vandals. Its inhabitants are the luttiest and hardiest of any of the King of Denmark's subjects. The chief Town in this Tract is Wenfyfel, so calld from the Province. Schaghen, seated on the Promontory between the Norwegian and Baltic Seas is much more frequented by Merchants, from a parts of Europe, then any other Town in Juland; and would have a far greater trade then now it has, were it not for the dangerous coast it stands

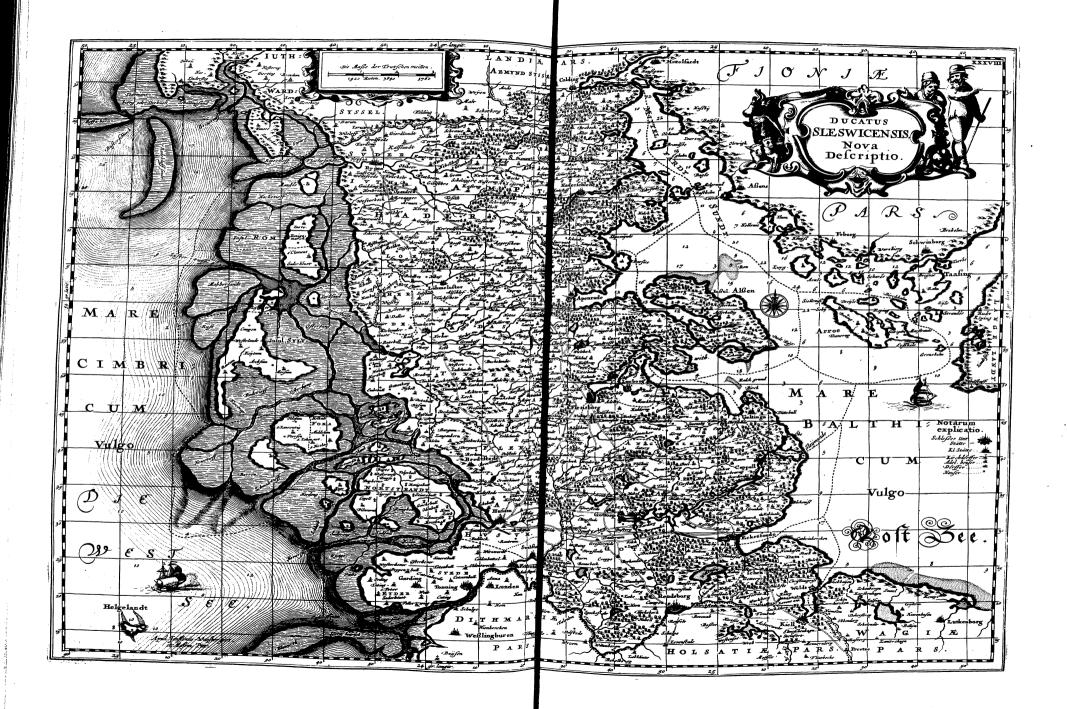
Alburg has its name from the multitude of Ecls taken in that part of the Lymford on which it is feated. It was anciently call'd Burgle; whence this Bishoprick is often named Episcopatus Burglaviensis or Burglumiensis. In this Dioces there are thirteen High Courts of Judicature; one hundred and eighty Parishes; fix Cities; and an hundred Noblemens houses. This Bishoprick was first founded by King Sueno Esthrith about the year 1065. The Bishops had their residence at Borlum (a fmall Village not far from Alburg) till, upon the introduction of the Augsburg Confession into Denmark, Stigot (the last Bishop of the Popish Religion) was commanded to devel himself of all Episcopal Jurisdiction, and to live privately in the Monastery at Borlum. This happen'd A.D. 1536; fince which time the Luberan Bishops have had their Palace at Alburg. The fruitfullest part of this Dioces is I, which the between the German Ocean and Limstord. Some Authors are of opinion, that the Dutch have their name from the ancient inhabitants of this of transcribers, or unskildulness of foreign writers in the idiom of the source of foreign writers in the idiom of the source of foreign writers in the idiom of the tongue of that Country put us in mind, that the Germans are to this div

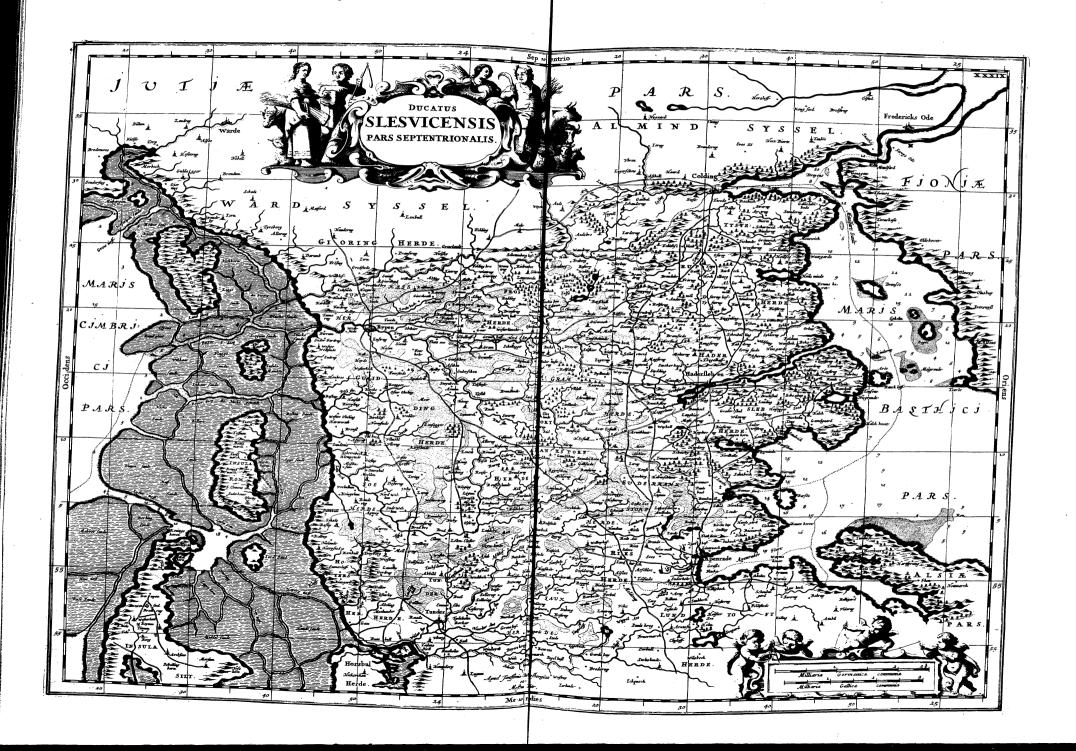


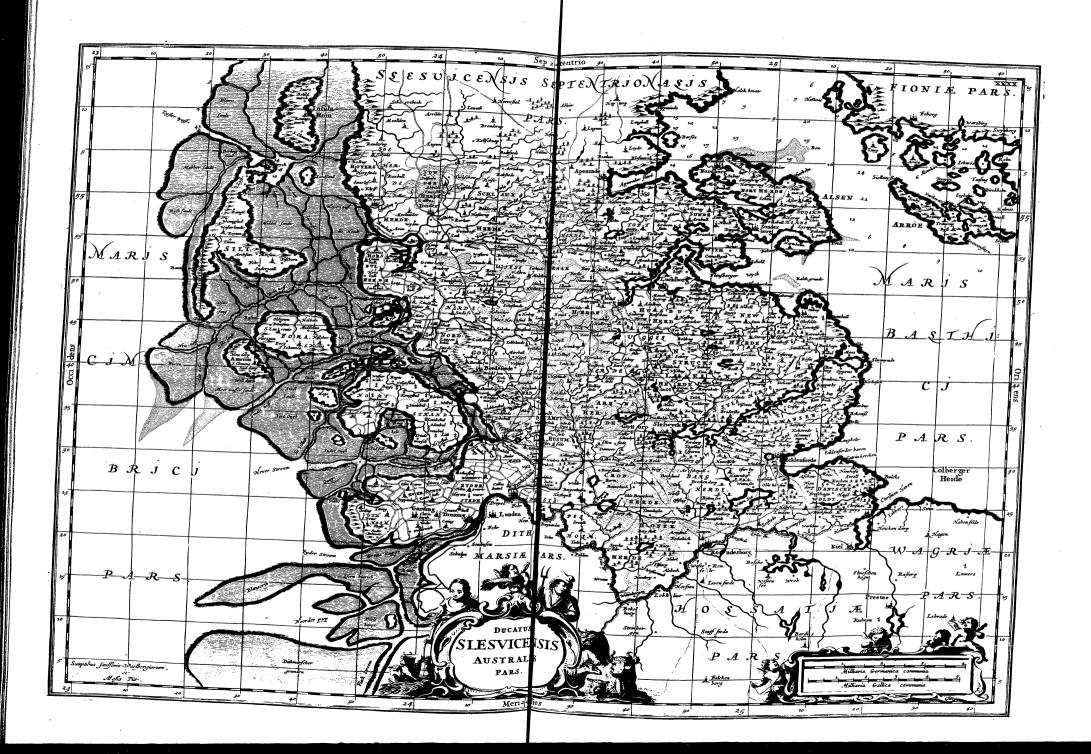












called Tylcke by the Danes. The chief Town in a quarrel between the Bilhops of Alburg and Wicalled Typese ; where Christian III. founded a Free-chool, which is now grown up to a Gymnasium ormingrel University. Not far from Tyfted stands the old Numery of Westernic; stamous for the Tomb of a pious Maid of the Blood-Royal. of whom the Neighbours (who call her in their tongue Liden Kirsten) report many miracles, and fing old Ballads made in commendation of her

holy and chaft life. The Diocess of Wiburg lies in the very middle of North Jutland. Lyscander calls Wiberg the Metropolis of Jutland. It is indeed a place of the greatest concourse of people, who flock hither for justice in all causes Civil and Criminal. It chief City of the ancient Cimbrians. Tacitus calls it Civitatem parvam: but withall, that it had been a glorious and strong hold, and the Metropolis of a terrible and warlike Nation. Whence, and when, it got the name Wiberg, is not eafily determined. Some tell us, that after the many perty Principalities of the Cimbrians were united into one Monarchy by Wiglet, this City lost its ancient name, and was called (after the Prince) Wighing; corrupted by degrees into Wiberg. Elnot, in the life of St. Canutus, fays, it had its new name from Wig; an Idol worthipp'd in this place. I rather think it the feat of the Danish Pyrats; called formerly Wigs or Wikenger. For it was the custom in the Northern Countries, where the inhabitants were more then the fruits of the Land could fultain, for young Noblemen to live of what they could catch abroad. As the Lacedemonians thought Robbery, fo these fancied Pyracy, lawful and glorious. Whence Princes of the blood would often turn Pyrats, and take upon them the title of Kings, tho they had not the least dominion at land: as the Norwegian History reports of St. Olaus. The most notorious Pyrats mention'd by the Northern Hittorians, are the Jomswikinger, who dwelt in the City Wollin, called anciently Jomsberg, where they had established certain Laws, and were subject to Magistrates and Governors chosen out of the Royal Family. Cambden tells us, that the Danes are usually understood by the name Viccingi in the Latin writers of our English History; because, says he, they were professed Pyrats. In our Learned King Elfred's translation of Bede's Ecclesiastical Hiflory, Pyrats are called wicengar and wicingar: and Mr. Cambden guesses probably, that the inhabitants of Glocestershire, Worcestershire, Gc. were formerly called Wiccii, from the Sca-robberies committed daily by them upon the mouth of the Severn. The English-Saxons named a stout Warriour Wiga; skill in war, Wig-chape; a fort Wighur, &c. In the old Francic History of the

life of St. Anno Arch-bishop of Cologne, we read: Ninus hiz der eristi mann, De dir ie volc Wigis began, i.e.

Ninus is the first that ever made war.

And in Willeramus's Paraphrase upon the Canticles Wighuis is a Castle, Wiigsimme the art of Combat, &c. Nial's Runic Hiltory fays, Gunnar var alsa manna best Viigur deira sem de voru a Islande, i.e. Gunnar was the best Champion that lived in Island in his days. From what has been faid, it teems very probable, that Wiberg fignifies no more then Wigton, the name of several great Towns in England and Scotland; and the Scots retain fo much of the old Saxon word Wis as to call fouldiers and pillagers of the Country,

DENMARK.

burg about precedency; each pretending his Bishopric the more ancient. 'Tis very hard, if not impossible, to decide the controversic; except we date the first institution of the Bishoprick of Alburg from the removal of the Bishops Palace to that City. For the Bishopricks of Wiburg and Borlum were both founded in one year by Sueno Esthrith; who made Heribert Bishop of Wiburg the fame time that he gave Borlum to Magnus. Witfield gives Wiburg the precedency; but Alburg is reckon'd the better and more honourable preferment by other Danish writers. From the high Court of Judicature holden at Wiburg, the Jutgreater for juffice in all causes Civil and Criminal. It was formerly called Cimmers as being the himself. The most memorable Bays in this Dioccfs are Sallingfundt, Virckefundt, Hualpfundt, Seberfundt, and Othefundt. The last of which had its name from the Emperor Otho the first; who making an incursion into Jutland about the year 948, came as far as this Bay, into which he is faid to have cast his Spear, and given it the name it retains to this day. The most considerable and fruitful part of this Dioces is Salling, a Peninfula in the Limftord; whence are brought the best Horses that are to be met with in the King of Denmark's Dominions. The name of this Province feems to point out the feat of the old Sabalingi, whom Prolomey makes a people inhabiting some part of the Cimbrian Chersonese, but more Southerly then Salling. The chief River in the Bihoprick of Wiburg is Gudius, Gutalus, or Guddenus, called by the Natives Gudden Aa, and stored with plenty of Fish.

Arhuse is a neat and pleasant Sea-port Town Arhusen. on the coast of the Baltic Sea: whence Etymologists derive its name from Aar-bus, i.e. the house of Oars. Which is a much more probable conjecture then is brought by Pontanus; who fetches the word Arbusen from Ptolomy's Harudes. The greatest part of the Danish Historians, are of opinion that it was first made a Bishops See about the year 1014. Tho, if it be true that Poppo was made Bishop of this Diocess, its original must be fetcht as high as the year 992. The Cathedral at Arhuse is a neat piece of Architecture; adorned with feveral rich monuments of Bishops, Noblemen, &c. The Bishops Palace has lain many years in its ruins, which still retain marks of its antient splendour and grandeur. It is feated in the heart of Jutland, and furnished with all manner of neceffaries that the Country affords at a very reasonable rate: and what forreign Commodities either the need or luxury of its Citizens call for, are brought daily in by the Mariners. In this Diocess there are thirty one Judicatures. Seven Cities, three hundred and four Parishes and five Forts; the strongest of which is Schanderborch or Schonderborch (i.e. the neat Castle) seated on the Gudden. The rest of the Cities of note in the Bishopprick of Arhusen are 1. Horsen, on the South of Arhusen. 2. Randruse, a place famous for the best Salmon in Jutland. 3. Ebeltod, on the Baltic Coast: a Town of considerable trade.

The Bishoprick of Ripen, bordering on the Ripen. Southern Jutland, contains in it feven Cities, two hundred eighty two Parishes, ten Castles and an hundred Noblemens houses. It is seated upon the clear and sweet river Nipsaa, which parting it felf into three streams, divides the Town into as many parts; and gave occasion to the City's Arms, which are three Lions. Here abouts Ptolomy feems to place his Cimbros phundusios. That this City should have its name from the Latin word Ripa, upon its being fituate on the banks of the river, is no great wonder: if we confider

Wigs or Wiganeers. There has been for some years that whilst the Natives of these parts busied

themselves chiefly in fortifying and peopling their great Cities, 'twas ordinary for the Germans, Romans, and other Foreigners, to give names to small Villages upon the Sea-Coasts; which after a revolution of fome years, by the advantage of a brisk Sea-Trade, grew bulky, and were often advanced into large Corporations. The Cathedral is a stately Fabrick of hewen stone, beautified with a Tower of an incredible height; which ferves for a good Land-mark to the Sea-men that fail along this dangerous flore. This Church was first built on the top of a hill by King Eric Barn, whom St. Angar had converted to Chriftianity, about the year 848. Near an hundred and fifty years after, upon the reclaiming of the Danes from the Idolatry they were relaps'd into. this Church was turn'd into a Cathedral, and Ripen made a Bishops See, as it hath continued ever fince. There is a kind of an University at Ripen; but comes far short of that at Copenhagen. The rest of the Cities and great Towns of moment in this Diocefs, are: 1. Kolding, first built by Eric Glipping about the year 1268, in the place of an old Castle of the same name, and fortified with fuch ftrong walls and good ditches, as made it a City able to defend the frontiers of the Danish dominions; which in those days reached no further South then this place. But they that think Kolding had its name from Ptolomy's Chali, who feem to be placed in this part of Jutland, make it a City much more ancient. Christian III. was so much taken with the situation of it, and plenty of all things in the Country adjoining, that he removed his Court to the Castle Arnsburgh, which hangs over the Town; which he repair'd, and in which he ended his days. On the South the City is washed by a River which divides the Northern Jutland from the Southern; and separating it felf into two branches, is emptied foon after into the *Bahic* Sea. The Bridge over this River brings yearly a great treasure into the King of Denmark's Coffers. For, besides the impost upon all other kinds of commodities, for every Ox or Horse that passes this Bridge towards Holstein, or any of the Hans Towns, the owners pay a Rixof Horses and Kine which are yearly sent this way out of the Northern Jutland, must needs amount to a vast revenue. 2. Weel; a compact, neat, and well built City, on the Baltic shore; but not very large. 3. Ward. 4. Rinkoping. Both seated near the Western-shore upon the same River. 5. Holftebro. 6. Lemwick; which is the outmost bounds of the Bishoprick of Ripen Northward; feated on the Limftord, whence it has its name. At Jelling (a small Village in this Bishoprick, not far from the City Weel) is to be feen one of the most famons Runic Monuments that the three Northern Kingdoms afford. This Village is faid to have had its name from one Elling, a General of the Cimbrians, and fancied to have been the feat of feveral Danish Kings. The inscription has been thought worthy the diligent enquiry of Jos. Scaliger, Bonaventura Vulcanius, Lindenbrogius, Stephanius, and Wormius; and may therefore justly challenge a place in our de-feription of this Province. The words are these:

Haralter Kunugr bad kaurva Kubl daufi eft Gurm fadur fin Aug eft Thiurni mudur finafa. Haraltr Kefor van Tanmaurk Alla aug Nurvieg Aug tini folk Kristno, i.e.

Harald the King commanded this Tomb to be built in remembrance of Gorma

his father and Thyra his mother. Harald the Emperor won Denmark. and all Norway and Christ ned the inhabitants of both Kino.

How worthy Queen Thyra was of fuch alas. ing monument as this, we shall shew hereafter. and shall in this place only take notice of King Harald's flyling himself Kefor, or Emperor of Denmark and Norway. Which seems to be done in contempt of the Emperor Othe the first, who having conquer'd a great part of the Kingdom of Denmark, annexed this to the rest of his dominions, and writ himself Emperor of the North till this King [ Harald Blastand ] forced him to retire, and made him part with ( not only whatever he had taken in Jutland, but) a great part of Saxony. After fo great a conquest and defeat of fo mighty an Emperor, he had reason to as fume a title as fwelling as ever Otho could pretend to, who came no further then Othelunds with his Army. Especially, if it be true (what Helmoldus reports of him), that he was fo far King of Saxony, as to be the Author of those Laws which are to this day observed in the upper and lower Saxony; and contained in their Saxon-Spiegel.

## Southern Futland.

THE Southern Jutland (which is often comprehended under the name of the Dutchy of Sleswic) reaches from Kolding and the River Leewens Aa, as far as the Dannewirk, which is reckon'd about eighteen German miles. The breadth of it does not any-where exceed eight, feldom fix, miles.

The chief City, which fometimes gives name \$4 to the whole Province, is Sleswic. It is feated on a River, or rather a fmall arm of the Sea, called by the inhabitants De Slye. So that Sleswic is no more then a Village (call'd anciently by the Saxons Wie by the Hollanders to this day Wiick, dollar; which, confidering the infinite number and the Latines Vicus ) upon the Slye. Hence the ancient people of these parts are called by Ptolomy Sigulones, which fome read Slievenes, i.e. Wooners (or dwellers) upon the banks of the Slie. Adam Bremensis calls the Town Slias-wig; and Ethelwerd, an ancient English-Saxon Historian, gives us this account of it: Anglia vetus sita est inter Saxones & Giotos, habens oppidum Capitale quod sermone Saxonico Sleswie nuncupatur, secundum Danos vero Haithaby, i.e. "Old England lies be-"tween Saxony and Jutland; the Metropolis of which is called by the Saxons Slefwic, but by the "Danes Haithaby. In an old History of the life of Charles the Great it is called Slieftorff. It had its Danish name Haitheby, faith Pontanus, from Hetha, a certain Queen of Denmark. Which alfertion feems confirm'd by a passage in the Preface to King Ælfred's English-Saxon translation of Orosius: And of Scipinger heale he crash the regioned Fir bagan to bem ponte be mon hatar ba Sum. je jtent berjui Winesum J Seaxum J Angle. Jhyp's in on Denes i.e. And from Sciringes-heal he faid, that he failed in five days to the Port which is called Hæthe, which flands between the Vandals [Vinedi] Saxons and the Angles, to whom it is fubject. 'Twas questionless harmon's transfer of the Angles, to whom it is fubject. heretofore a City much frequented by Merchants from Britain, France, Spain, Flanders, and all other parts of the trading world. Adam Bremensis (who lived about the year 1100) calls it Civitatem opulentissimam ac populosissimam, i.e. a City exceeding rich and populous. And for must needs have been. For, before Mariners

learnt perfectly the way of shunning the dangetous Sands upon the coasts of Jutland, and at the entrance into the Baltic, carriages were usually brought up the Eidor and Threan as far as Hollingled by Ship, and thence conveyed by Land zens here were first converted to Christianity, and the great Church built, by King Eric Barn, assisted by St. Anchar, about the year 800. Not long after (in the year 1064) the Slavonians, making incursions into this part of the Country, whole inscriptions shew them to be Heathenish reliques, tho of too late a date to have been erected before the first appearance of Christianity in these parts. But the Slavonians kept not long footing here. For, within a short while, the Danes, wears of the tyranny and Idolaty of strangers, Whereupon, paganism was once more rooted rebuilt. Soon after this the Angles, that main-Holy Ghost near the market-place with the adjovning Hospital. The Dukedome of Sleswic was first given by Christopher King of Denmark, about the year 1253, by way of pension to the children of king Abel; upon condition the Duke of Powould engage they should always acknowledg O'denburg King of Denmark, who annexed it to work was finished. the Danish Realm; a part of which it has continued ever fince. Assign'd indeed it hath been ofperor Otho the first: who, upon his conquest of Juiland, first fent ministers hither to instruct the ver the new Converts; whom the records call

Upon the South of Sleswic lies Ekelfort: called fo from the abundance of Squirrels in the adjoyning woods; as the Arms of the Town still flow. It is a Town of good Trade, and one of the fafest parts in the Baltic shore.

Flensburch, takes its name from Flen a small bay of the Baltic Sea, upon which it is feated.

Miser (in his accurate History of the affairs of Flanders, speaking of Henry Duke of Sleswic who Vlens, which in the language of the Inhabitants chiefly of one continued freet of magnificent lands. and noble buildings; the length of which is faid to be near two English miles. All along this ern Juland are r. Husem; a rich and near portfreet the Ships are brought up in a port so commodious, that the Citizens can lade and unlade

antient Angles; the ancestours and first Founders of our English Nation in Britain. Which is not only proved by the affertion of our famous Historian Ethelwerd, quoted before; but from a finall village in this tract, which to this day is callingled by Snip, and thence conveyed by Lane to Slefwic: where they were again hipped and fo to Slefwic: where they were again hipped and fo led Anglen. Prolomey indeed and Tacinus place the antient Angli furrher fouthward, as far as the banks of the Elb: and they were doubtless a more populous nation then can reafonably be imagined to be confin'd to so narrow a piece of ground as at this day goes under the name of Anglen, in the maps of our modern Geogramaking incumons into this part of the country, ranger, in the maps of our modern Geogratook Slefwie, destroyed the Church, rooting out phers. For we cannot otherwise conceive they took stellary, and replanting Paganifm. This rethould fo far overpower the Saxons and Jutes, who Chrittanity and replanting raganith. The large is sufficiently confirmed by the many Runic came with them into Britain, as to call so great a part of our Land after their own names, with out any notice taken of their Allyes.

Hadersleve, seven German miles distant from Hader-Flensburg Northward, was first made a City and sleve. had its Charter confirm'd by Waldemar Duke of Juland about the year 1292. It was formerly defended by a strong Castle built on the top of forced them to quit their Conquests and retire. an hill which overlooks the Town. This John Earl of Holstein pull'd down, and instead thereof out, Christianity reestablisht, and the Cathedral begun to build a new one call'd from him Hanfburg, or John's-Castle; for Hans in the High Dutch tain'd a trade in Slesmie, built the Church of the and Danish tongues is the same with John) which was finished by King Frideric the Second. The most of the streets in Hadersleve are of a good breadth and very uniform. In the Great Church is to be feen a stately monument erected by King Eric the Eighth to the memory of Rombold Duke meren, and some other petit Princes of Vandalia, of Silesia, who was sent Ambassador hither from the Emperor Sigismund, to compose the differena dependance upon, and never pretend any title ces between the King of Denmark and the Earls to the Danifb Crown. After a revolution of fome of Holftein about the claim laid by both parties years it became the inheritance of Christiern of to the Dukedom of Sleswic: and died before the

On the Western Coasts of South-Jutland live Srondthe Srond-Frifians; mention'd often by Saxo Frifians. ten as a portion to fome of the younger Princes Grammaticus as men of great strength and agiliof the blood: but never quitted its dependance ty of body. This Hiltorian reckons Eyderstede upon the Crown. This City, as appears by their a part of his Frisia minor; but now a days there records, was first made a Bishops See by the Emare none go under the name of Strand-Frisians except a fmall remnant of people who inhabit the Strant (an inconfiderable Island in the Gerignorant Heathens in the principles of the Chriman Ocean) and a little narrow tract of land filan religion, and afterwards fet a Bishop o- between Hulem and Langenhorn. In the middle of this petit Province they have a market-place: where they maintain a small traffick and commerce amongst themselves. Their country is defended from the rage of the Sea (like Holland and other parts of the Netherlands) by great Earthen banks, which preferve their meadows and corn fields, lying all on one level, from the waves. They have a great art of making the whitest and best falt in Europe, of earth foked in the Sea-water. dried and boil'd. Saxo fays these people are a Colony of Friflanders in the low Countries, who, acid at the fiege of this City A.D. 1427) favs it being a laborious nation, and defitute of habiought to be called Vlensburg not Flensburg; from
the country of this city A.D. 1427 favs it being a laborious nation, and defitute of habitations in their own Country, came hither to feek their fortunes, and by draining the fenns, fignifies the flux and reflux of the Sea. Some made this piece of marthy ground habitable. facth its name from one Fleno, a Danilb Nobleman, who had the Custom of the fishing trade in the Danilb Chronicles: but that it in the plant to any one that will come in this place, and was Lord of the Mannor. It was fo, will be manifest to any one that will comis financed in a low and pleasant valley, begirt pare the language, habit, and manners, of this with feveral hills of great height. It confifts people with those of the Frisians in the Neiber-

The rest of the Towns of note in the South-Town on the Western Shore. 2. The two Tunderens, Greater and Lefs, both places of confitheir Vessels at their doors. On the top of an hill in the Suburbs stands the Castle; which carefully common the Suburbs stands the Subu filly commands the Town and Haven. Betwixt flein. It is feated on the top of the Slie; exthis City and Slefwic is the undoubted feat of the ceedingly well fortifyed; and very remarkable

for the Tol-booth, or Cuftom-house, which one year with another brings in Toll for at least 50000 Eric the Eighth, in his David Clark Oxen which are brought out of Jutland into Germany. 4. Appenrade, seated on a small bay of the Baltic Sea, and much frequented by the Danish Fishermen.

Of the ancient wall of Partition, which divided formerly the Dukedom of Holstein from the Kingdom of Denmark.

B Efore the invention of Guns, and other terrible Engines of war, now used by all the Europeans, and the greatest part of the known world, the only fortifications and ramparts were ftrong walls and ditches; which the ancients fancied, as indeed they were, fufficient to defend them from the arrows and battle-axes (the only weapons then in use) of their barbarous neighbours. Hence it was, that the Chinois thought their Empire secured from the incursions of their bloody neighbours the Tartars, when their famous King Tzinzow had hedged them in with a wall of fome hundreds of miles in length. Thus the best expedient the Romans could find of putting the borders of their Brittish dominions in a posture of defence against the daily revolt of the Natives, whom they had driven into Scotland, was the building of Piëts Wall, and Severus's rampire, which reach'd from Sea to Sea. For the same reasons the Kings of Denmark, having their Territories continually infested by the daily inroads of the Germans, thought it highly requifite to block up their passage, by walling up that neck of Land which lies between Hollingsted and

It is hard to determine, from the account given by Historians when this work was first begun. Paulus Æmilius, a curious French Historian, fays, Gothofred King of Denmark (whom the Danish writers call Gothric) was the first that made use of this stratagem, to exclude the Armies of the Emperor Charles the Great, about the year 808. The fame story is told us by Aimoinus and Christianus Cilicius. But Saxo Grammaticus, Crantzius, and the whole Class of the Northern Hiflorians, tell us unanimously, That Queen Thyra (daughter of Ethelred King of England, and wife to Gormo Gamle King of Denmark) was the Authorefs of this fortification; and that thence she had the surname of Danebode (i. e. the Mistress builder of the Danish Nation) bestowed on her. I can scarce allow the latter part of the story to to be truth; fince we find that this furname was given her long before she had done any thing either towards the building or repairing of the Danewirk (as they call'd this Fort.) For upon a monument erected by King Gormo Gamle in honour of his Queen Thyra we find the following Inscription:

Gurmr Kunugr gerdi kubl dusi efi Turui Kunu sina Tanmarkur-bat, i.e.

Gormo the King erected this Tomb for Thyra his Queen Danebode (or repairer of the Kingdom of Denmark).

This inscription cannot be an Epitaph writ after Queen Thyra's death; seeing all the Danish writers affert positively that she outliv'd her husband Gormo many years, and after his death took the Danewirk in hand. So that its more then probable the furname of Danebode was given her for the many good offices she had done the Nation in repairing feveral old decayed Cassles and

Eric the Eighth, in his Danish Chronicle, favs Thyra built the Fort of wood. Which Witheld understands of the fencing the rampire with Stakes; as bulwarks are guarded in our modern fortifications. Others make Harald Blaatand Queen Thyra's fon, the first Author of this work; after he had driven the Emperor Otho out of Jutland. Which Erasmus Lætus, the Danish Virgil, alludes to; when, speaking of this King Harald

Hic ille est solido primns qui Cimbrica vallo Munist avva, solique ingens e corpore dossum Eruit, immani quod se curvamine longos Incitat in tractus, mediumq; perambulat Isthmum, Et maris Eoi ripas cum littore jungit Hesperio, ac tenuem Sleswici respicit urbem.

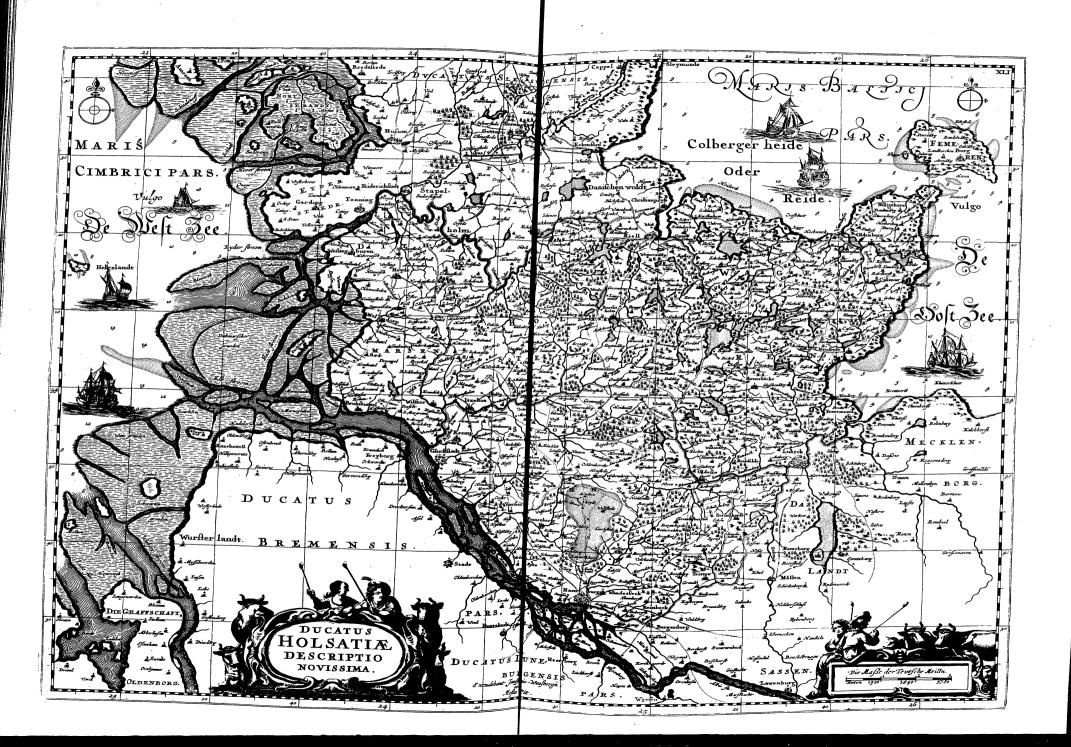
King Eric decides this controversy by telling us, That Thyra built a wooden fortification; and afterwards advised her son to strengthen the work by Trenches and Rampires of earth. Notwithstanding all these relations of other Historians. both Pontanus and Wormius agree, that 'tis most likely the rude draught of this Fort was first drawn by King Gothric; and only repair'd and improv'd by Queen Thyra, King Harald and other fucceeding Princes. Waldemar the first built a wall of brick, feven foot broad and eighteen high, to strengthen it. After so many improvements the fort was reckon'd impregnable. For foon after King Waldemar's reparation, when Henry Duke of Saxony (furnamed the Lion) intended to have endeavoured a breach through this fort into the King of Denmark's dominions. he was diffwaded from the enterprise by his chief Counfellor Bernhard Razburg, who repreferted the undertaking as a thing impossible to be effected; affuring him Danwirke custodium Danorum sexaginta millibus mandatum esse. i.e. That Danwirk was defended by a Garrison of fixty thousand Danes. Hence King Sueno, finding himself unable to force his way through so strong and so well man'd a Rampire, endeavour'd to work his passage by corrupting the Keeper of Wiglesdor, the only Gate leading through this wall into Jut-

At this day there remain but fleight marks of fo great a work. At Schubuge and Hesbuge, two finall Villages upon the ruins of the wall, the Inhabitants find reliques of old furnaces and brickkilns; whence the Danish Antiquaries conclude that King Waldemar had his bricks burn'd here, tho he was forced to fetch mortar as far as Gothland. Joh. Cypreus tells us, at Dennenwirth, an inconsiderable Village in these parts, may still be feen the ruins of an old Castle where Queen Thyra lodged. The fame Author fays, Wiglesdor was antiently called Kaelgate; because placed in an open and plain part of the Country, where the Enemy could have no shelter, nor be in any probability of furprizing the Defendants.

### HOLSTEIN.

Ntiently the whole Territories of the Dukedom of Holstein (contained at present in the Provinces of Holstein properly so called, Dirmarss, Wagerland, and Stormar) went under the general name of Nortablingia; or the country beyond the Elb Northwards. Adam Bremensis and Helmoldus are the first that mention Holfatia: which the former derives from Holts-geseten i.e. feated in a wood or forrest.

The Holfteiners are taken notice of generally



as men of great strength and courage, and very observant of oaths and promises. Whence Hol-Hein glaub (or, the faith of an Holfteiner) is a thing they are very tender of, and a proverbial fpeech in which they pride themselves.

The fruitfulness of the foil, convenience of reading in the Baltic and Brittifb feas, and indutrading in the Inhabitants render Holstein the richest were not long observed by his son Country in the King of Denmarks dominions:

1232. 4 Adolph IV. who, affociating to himself and make the incomes of fome of the Nobility exceed the treasure of many Princes in Germa-

The chief Cities and great Towns in Holstein are, 1. Kyel (Chilonium;) scated on the Baltic thore in a corner of land, thut in betwixt the mouths of two rivers. Whence fome have fetcht irrname from the German word Kiel; which fignifies a wedge. It is furnished with a large and commodious haven, which is continually throng'd with Merchant-Ships from Germany, Liefland, Sweden, and all the Isles on the Baltic Sea. There is yearly in this Town a meeting of the greatest part of the Nobility of Holstein; who come hither to confult about the affairs of the Dukedom, especially the concerns of the mint and value of money. The Castle (which is scated on the top of an hill, commanding the Town and haven) was first built by Adolph of Schaumbure the first Earl of Holstein. Earl Adolph IV. founded a monastery of Franciscan Minorites in this City; which upon the bringing in of the Augsburg confession into this Country with the rett of the Danish Territories, was changed into an Hospital. 2. Rensborg or Reinholsburg; founded by one Reinold, of whom we have no further account then that he was either a Prince of the Blood, or some Great Nobleman. This is the best fortified Town in the Dukedom; environed with the Byder, and defended by a strong Castle built by Earl Gerhard the Great. 3. Wilster, a neat and well built City: feated on a River of the fame 1340. 8. Henry the fecond, fon to Gerhard II. name, which foon after empties it felf into the Str. 4. Nieumunster, feated on the North-West of the Stor, not far from the head of it.

The Earldom of Holftein was only a Province of the Great Dukedom of Saxony; until Lotharius Great Duke of Saxony, afterwards Emperor of Germany, bestowed it upon Adolph Earl of Schaumburg or Schouwanburg about the year 1114. Since which time we have the following account of

the Earls of Holftein.

1114 . 1. Adolph of Schouwenburg; the first abfolute prince of Holftein. On whom the Earldom was bestowed as a recompence for the services he had done the Duke of Saxony in his German and Danish wars.

1137. 2. Adolph II. fon to Adolph the I. having obtained his fathers Earldom, cast out the Slavonians, who a little before his time had overrun all this part of Saxony; and planted in their rooms Colonies of Germans, Frisians, and Nether Saxons. In the quarrel among the three pretenders to the Crown of Denmark (Sueno, Canutus, and Waldemar) he fided with Canutus; and had fetled him in the throne, had not King Sueno by fair means and promifes prevailed with him to lay down his Arms. He left the Earldom to his fon

3. Adolph III. who after many skirmishes 1459. Christian Earl of Oldenburg (son of Hedviand battles with Waldemar H. King of Denmurk, was at last vanquished and kept close prisoner by that King; who, by the inter-cession of Andrew Bishop of Lunden and fome others, granted him his liberty upon condition, That he should disclaim all right

and Title which he and his predecesfors had hitherto pretended to the Earldom of Holflein or any other place formerly subject to Henry, furnamed the Lion, Duke of Saxony; and quietly retire to the inheritance of his Ancestors at Schowwenburg. But these Articles (tho at the first secured by Hostages)

Henry Earl of Zurin, Gerhard Bishop of Bremen, and fome other petit Princes, begun a rebellion against King Waldemar; and succeeded fo well in the undertaking, that within a very short time he made himself master of all the Territories his father had been beaten out of and renounced. His fon

1261. 5. Gerhard, enjoy'd peaceably the dominions left him by his Father. He was for fome time kept prisoner at Insburg by the Folchungs, a noble family in Sweden, for being in company with one Ingemar, an upflart Gentleman but great favourite of their King Magnus; whom they flew in a rage, and cast his companions into prison.

1281. 6. Henry, Gerhards fon, was the first that fet up a Custom-house in Hamburg; which brought in no small portion of the revenue

of his fuccesfors.

1210. 7. Gerhard the second, fon of Henry, upon the death of Christopher the second King of Denmark, was made Protector of the Danish Kingdom, and Tutor to the young King Waldemar the third. By these advantages his power grew fo great that he ventur'd to stile himself Duke of Jutland; and by degrees would in all probability have afpired to the Crown of Denmark, if not timely taken off by one Ebbo, a Danish Nobleman, who murdered him in his bed at Ran-

refused the Crown of Sweden, when it was offered him by Ambassadors fent from that Court A. D. 1363. He is faid to have been a Prince of great courage and candor, courteous in his behaviour, and exceedingly chast and temperate in the whole course of his life. In fhort, a man that had in him all the Royal vertues that might deserve a Kingdom; and the modesty to refuse one when offer'd.

1381. 9. Gerhard the third, Henry the second's fon, after he had got the Dukedom of Slefwie annexed to the Earldom of Holliein by Margaret Queen of Denmark, was flain by the men of Dithmarfs, whom he had required to do him homage. His fon
1404. 10. Henry the third, being denied that

right to the Dukedom of Slefwic which his father had enjoy'd, made war against Eric the Eighth King of Denmark; in which, at

the fiege of Flensburg, he was flain.

1427. 11. Adolph V. (commonly called the twelfth, by those that reckon all the Earls of younger houses) succeeded his brother Henry, and was the last Earl of this house. In the year 1440, he received the Dukedom of Sleswic at the hands of Christopher the third King of Denmark; swearing fealty to that Crown.

gis fifter to Henry and Adolph the two last Earls of Holstein) succeeded his Uncle Adolph in the Earldom of Holitein. Which in his time was enlarged by the addition of Dithmarfs, and changed into a Dukedom by the Emperor Frideric the third, A. D. 1474. Рpр



When this Christian was advanced to the throne quest with him, Ditmars was divided into two of Denmark, the Dukedom of Holstein became a part of that Kingdom. Yet fo, that the Kings of Denmark (as the Kings of Sweden upon the late accessions in Germany to their Crown) were reckoned Princes of the Empire as Dukes of Holftein, tho not obliged to repair to any Diet. Afterwards, the title of Duke of Holstein, (together with a confiderable part of the Country) was given to Adolph, Christian the Third's brother (created Knight of the Garter by our Queen Elizabeth A.D. 1562) who governed it interchangeably with the King his brother by turns. Upon the decease of this Duke and his issue male, the title was conferr'd on Ulric King Christian the fourth's brother. Since his days there have been feveral houses of the Dukes of Holstein, as Sunderburg, Norburg, Gluckburg, Arnsbeck, Gottorp and Ottingen. Amongst whom the Duke of Holstein Gottorp is chief, and challenges the fame power in governing and administration of justice which was at first conferred upon Duke Adolph King Christian the third's brother. In the late wars between the two Northern Crowns, the King of Denmark (jealous of the great power of the present Duke of Gottorp) forced this Prince to quit his Dukedom and leave his Majesty in full possession of the whole Country of Holstein. But at the signing of the Treaty between the Kings of France, Sweden, and Denmark at Fountenblaseu on the second of September 1679, the Danish Ministers promised their Master should, at the desire of his most Christian Majesty, restore to the said Duke all his Countries. Towns, and places, in the state they were, and the foveraignty thereof; all which he claim'd by vertue of the Treatyes of Roschild, Copenhagen, and Westphalia, which by this Treaty were confirm'd. The Duke expected, besides being restored to his Countries, some recompence for the damages he had fustained during the war; and at least to have had back the Canon (being an hundred excellent Brass pieces) which were taken out of *Tunningen*, when it was feized and diffmantled by *Denmark*. But his expectation in this point were not answered. One of the Articles of the fame Treaty was, That the Country of Rixingen, belonging to Count Alefelt, Chancellor of Denmark (made Governour of Holstein in the year 1663, upon the death of Christian Earl of Rantzaw, chief Minister of State to the late King Frideric III.), conficated during the war, should be restored to him.

### DITMARS.

THE inhabitants of this Province are a remnant of the ancient Saxons; and retain much of the prowess and heroic spirits of their anceftors. Some will have the word writ Deutschor Teutschmarsh, i.e. the German or Dutch Marsh; because the people are reliques of the German-Saxons, and the Country plain and fenny. The Ditmarssians were never (like the Wagrians and Stormarians) brought under subjection to the Earls of Holstein, till that whole Earldom was annexed to the Crown of Denmark. And tho they were given by the Emperor Frideric III. to Chri-fian Earl of Oldenburgh, the first Danish King of that House; yet soon after they threw off this yoke, and refused to acknowledg themselves subject to him or his fuccessors, till (by the valour and good fortune of King Frideric II.) they were vanquished and forced to submit in the year 1559. In this expedition the King of Denmark was affilted by Johnand Adolph, Dukes of Holflein, his Coufin-Germans. Whereupon, they sharing the conparts; whereof the Southern fell to the King of Denmark, and the Northern to the Dukes of

The only places of note in *Ditmars*, are, 1. Mel. dorp, the chief Town in the Province, feated on the German Ocean, and a place of good trade. the German Ocean, and a place of good trade.

2. Heyde, which is a large, but poor City, on the borders of the great barren Sands, of the fame name, which overspread the middle of the Country. 3. Lunden, opposite to Tonningen, near the mouth of the Eyder.

### STORMAR.

STormar (Stormars or Stormarsh) fignifies no more then the Marshy ground lying along the banks of the river Stoer. For its observable that the inhabitants of the Great Dukedom of Holftein are diftinguished by names taken from the nature of the foil in that part of the Country they inhabit. And the ancient Marfi were nothing else then a people that liv'd in these bogs and fens; and thence took their name.

Hamburgh (of which City we shall have oc- Ha casion to give a large description elsewhere) stands but in Stormar; and upon that fcore the Earls and Dukes of Holstein have always pretended a right to this City, and demanded homage of the Citizens. These pretensions were judged legal, and the right and title of the faid Dukes ratified, by the Emperor Charles IV. in the year 1374. Whereupon the Hamburghers fwore allegiance to Chrifian I. King of Denmark; acknowledging him and his fuccessors their lawful Lords. But not long after they endeavoured to throw off that yoke; prefuming much upon their own strength, and the affiftance they promife themselves upon all occasions, from the rest of the Hans Towns. This last year (1679) the present King of Denmark renewed his claim, and came before this City with an Army of fixteen or feventeen thoufand men, to demand homage; entring the Elb with fourteen men of war, and feizing feveral Merchant-ships, English and others, at Glackfladt. On the ninth of November an agreement was figned between the King and this City; the Articles of which were:

I. That his Majesty and this City shall remain unprejudiced in their feveral rights and pretentions; and that the point of homage shall be amicably determined by Treaty, or by an ordinary process before the Chamber of Spire; and that in the mean time this City shall enjoy a Neutrality, and free commerce, as formerly.

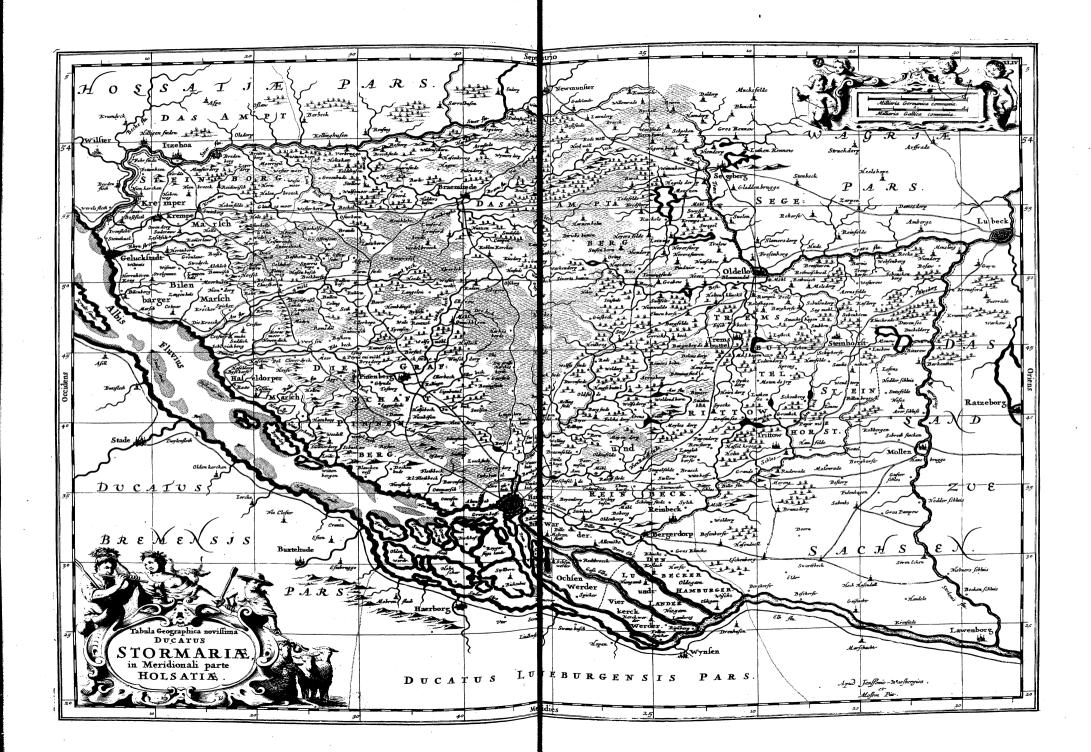
II. That this City, with a thankful acknowledgment of his Majesties good will towards them, shall remain in an humble devotion towards him, and shall to the utmost of their power further his good, and prevent any evil they know likely to happen to him.

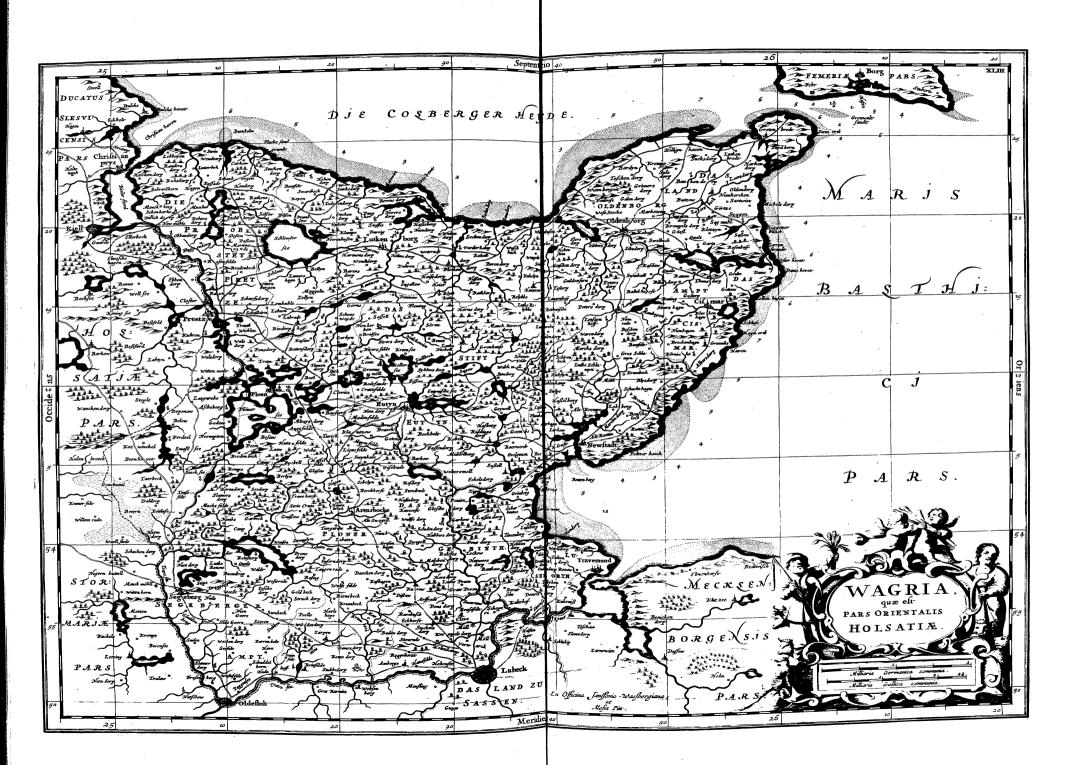
III. That, for the greater manifestation of this their devotion, this City shall fend a formal Deputation to his Majesty.

IV. That this City, in confideration of his Majesties being graciously pleased to receive them again into his favour, shall pay him 220000 Crowns, at four Terms; the first payment to be made immediately after the ratifying the Recess; the second within six months after; and

the third and last at the end of other six months V. That his Majesty shall quit all his pretentions to any Lands which this City at prefent holds, either in particular, or in common with the City of Lubeck; shall release the Ships stopt







at Gluckstadt; and shall ratifie this Reccess within eight days.

in eight days. Five days after the figning of this Interim Retofs (fo called, because it leaves both parties in the fame rights they had before) the Deputies of Hamburgh, according to the tenure of the third Article, waited on the King of Denmark at his Quarters at Pinneberg, and being admitted to him of the following words:

"Most Serene and most Potent King, most "Gracious Lord! Whereas your Royal Majesty "is by the mercy of God happily arrived in this "your Dukedom, and confequently in the neigh-bourhood of this City of *Hamburgh*; and hath "caused proposals consisting in three points, to "be made to the faid City, and hath defired "their resolution thereupon: And whereas the "first point, through the shortness of time, and "for other reasons could not be determined at "present; and that your Majesty hath therefore then graciously pleased to refer the same to an amicable agreement, or to a legal determina-"tion; and in the mean time to remove the "difpleafure you had taken against the faid City; "and by an Interims Recess graciously to agree, "That as well the rights and pretentions of your "Majesty, as of the faid City, shall remain un-"prejudiced: The Burgermasters and Raedts Deputies do, in the name of themselves and of all "the Burghers, appear before your Majesty, and "do promise faithfully to observe the faid Inte-"rims Recess in all its points and clauses; and "particularly to bear your Majesty most hum-"blc and becoming devotion; That to the ut-"most of their power they will further your Ma-"jefties good, and hinder all ill and detriment from happening to your Majesty. Provided this "City be left in a quiet and undifturbed enjoy-"ment of their Neutrality and Commerce, and "of all their Rights and Priviledges: And "that the Rights of his Imperial Majesty and "the Empire be maintain'd.

To which the King returned them a kind anfeer; affuring them of his good will, and that he would punctually observe on his part this Agreement. Which done, within a few days after

the Danish Army decamped.

Other Cities and Towns of note in Stormar, are, 1. Gluckstadt, built and well fortified by King Christian IV. ( who much delighted in its pleafant fituation) and much improved by his fucceffors. It gave fufficient proof of its strength foon after the first building of it; when it withflood and beat back the Emperors Army, and held out a fiege of almost two years continuance, without yeilding at last. It commands the passage of the Elb: so that it highly concerns the Hamburghers to be at peace with the King of Denmark; except they could make themselves mafters of this Fort, and fo fecure a free paffage both for their Men of War and Merchant-Ships. 2. Crempe, feated on a finall river of the fame name. This is reckoned one of the Keys of the Kingdom of Denmark; and in the German wars gave a good testimony of its so being; when in the years 1627 and 1628, it bravely refifted the fortunate German General, Count Wallenslein, for thirteen months together, and at last was veilded upon honourable terms. It owes the chief of its strength to King Christian IV. who fortified it with a wall and dirches. 3. Irzehoa, feated on the navigable River Stoer, which furnishes it with plenty of fish, and all manner of merchandife from abroad. 4. Bredenberg, one of the neatest little Towns in all the King of Denmark's Territories, the arms of the second sec tories; the ancient feat of the most noble Family of the Rantzows; very remarkable for the

DENMARK.

ftout resistance it made Count Wallenstein, who, having at last taken it by storm, put all the Garrison in it to the sword.

### WAGRIA.

Agria (or Wagerland) is almost girt round with the Baltic Sea and the two Rivers Trave and Suentin. The whole length of it, from Odelslo as far as the Village Grotenbro, amounts to near forty eight English miles; and the breadth about twenty. It is observable, that the Princes of Holstein, tho they bear the Arms of every other Province in that Dukedom, have not the Arms of this Country (which are a Bulls-head) in their Coat. Perhaps, because the Arms of Oldenburgh are thought sufficient to represent the whole Province. Plutarch tells us, that the ancient Cimbrians, who first made an inroad into Italy, bore a Bull's-head Sable in a field Gules: which shews of how venerable an antiquity the Arms of Wagerland are, and how justly they may claim fome place (if not the belt) in the Coat of the Dukes of *Holftein*. It had its name from the Wagrii, a people in Slavonia, who made themselves masters of this Tract by conquest.

The chief Towns of Wagerland, are, 1. Lu-Lubeck, beek, feated at the confluence of the Rivers Trave and Billew. From the pleafantness of its situation and stately buildings, some Etymologists have derived the name of this City; calling it Lobeck (or ein eck dess lobes) i.e. an honourable Corner. Which agrees well with the account an ancient Poet gives us of it in these two verses:

Angulus hæc laudis dista eft urbs nomine prisco, Angulum in hunc fertur fluvius Travenna per æquor.

It was rebuilt by Adolph II. Earl of Holftein, about the year 1143. But within a fhort while after grew fo headstrong (upon the daily accession of new Priviledges and Charters granted by this Prince and his successors) that it biddefiance to the Earls of Holstein, and became a Dukedom of it self. By the Emperor Frideric I. it was made a member of the German Empire. Upon his death the Lubeckers chose themselves another Duke; who, after he had govern'd them five years, was vanquish'd by the Danes; by whom the City was made tributary to their King. Out of this bondage it was refcued by the Emperor Frideric the fecond, who made it an Imperial City; in which state it continues to this day; and therefore (as a branch of the Empire of Germany) will be described elsewhere more at large. 2. Segeberge, feated on the River Trave, about fixteen English miles from Lubeck. It was anciently called Aelberg; which name, upon the building of the Cattle on the top of the adjoining craggy mountain, was changed into Segeberg. The occasion of which (as Helmoldus tells the flory) was this: When the Emperor Lotharius began to advise with some of his Counsellors, in the year 1134, about building some confiderable fortification in these parts, which might check the growing power of the Sclaves in this Province; and had at last pitcht upon this hill as the most convenient place. One of the Selavonian Princes is faid to have spoken prophetically to his Companion these words: Seeft thou the fortification on the top of those mountains? Let me tell thee, it will in a short time prove the yoke of the whole Land, &c. Whence, fay the Danes, the place to this day retains the name of Segeberg; which in High Dutch fignifies, Behold the mountains. 3. Odeljo, a fair City on the River Ppp 2



Olden-

Trave, in the middle way between Segeberg and Lubeck. In the year 1338, John Earl of Wagerland bought this City into his hands, at the rate of ten thousand Marks of Silver. After this it continued in a very flourishing condition Lubeck. In the year 1338, John Eau of Negerland bought this City into his hands, at the gerland bought this City into his hands, at the rate of ten thousand Marks of Silver. After this it continued in a very flourishing condition till Eric of Pomeren (in his wars with the Dukes of Slessive and Holsein) fo desaced it, that it could never since recover its ancient glory. Could never since recover its ancient glory. It was formerly a Town of great trade, and exceeding populous, having been beautissed with sour Churches, three Monasteries, and sweet for the Port was storyd up. at the company to the property of the port of the same name; by which (and of a Lake of the same name; by which (and of a of Sleswic and Holstein) fo defaced it, that it could never fince recover its ancient glory.

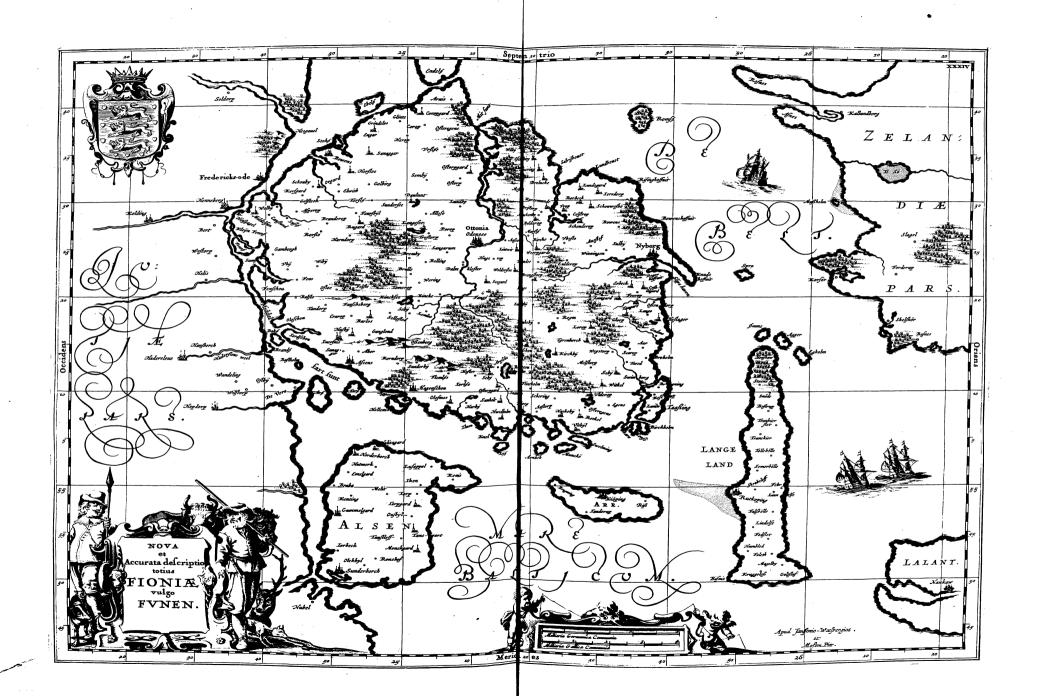
4. Ploen, an ancient City, feated in the middle of a Lake of the fame name; by which (and a Castle built not many years fince, by Foachim Ernessus, Duke of Holstein, after the Italian fashion) it is exceedingly well fortified.

In the furthest corner of Wagerland lyes the ancient and famous County of Oldenburgh; divided from the rest of this Province by the River Brackaw. Tho 'its generally agreed on by

ver Brockaw. Tho 'tis generally agreed on by all the Danish writers, that Oldenburgh ( the chief

City in this County) was anciently the Metro. polis of the Wagrians and Venedi (two warlike Nations, to whom the greatest part of Metklen four Churches, three Monafteries, and five Gates, but fince the Port was ftop'd up, at the command of Queen Margaret, its glory has decreas'd daily, and (by the late dreadful fire, caus'd by thunder and lightning, which hath laid wafte the belt and greateft part of the City) 'tis now become much less considerable then it was before.





# The Baltic Sea.



thence concludes, that Hares, and Foxes. this name is much more modern Geographers fancy, who make Adam Bremensis and Helmoldus

the first Authors that call this Bay Mare Balthiof an Island only in these parts called Baltia; which is now named Schonen: but is not, as the Ancients imagined, an Isle. From this Baltia fome think this Sea was called Baltic; as the Adriatic Sea had its name from the Island Adria. Others, more happily, derive the word from the Danish and English word Belt: because Seeland and the greatest part of the King of Denmark's dominions are girt round with this Bay. And to this day the inhabitants of Seeland and Funen call that fmall arm of the Sea which part thefe two Islands die Belt.

Pomponius Mela, who is followed by many lite writers of good note, calls the Baltic Sea Sinus Codanus: which fignifies no more then the Danilh Bay. For Codanus, Godanus, or Gedanus, is the same with Danus; and Gedanum and Dantifcum signifie the same thing. And indeed when we confider what a large portion of the Danish Kingdom is encircled with the Sea; we shall find reason enough (notwithstanding the late furrender of feveral Islands to the Swedes) to let it still retain this its ancient name. The most considerable Islands in the Baltic, which at this day are subject to the Crown of Denmark, are these that follow:

### FIONIA.

Ionia or Funen, is parted from Jutland by a streight of the Baltic, called by the inhabitants Medelfarfund, about one German mile in breadth; and separated from Seeland by the Beltis-sund, or Baltic Bav.

ten German miles; and the breadth eight. Saxo Grammaticus, Lyscander, and most of the Danish writers, make this the pleafantest piece of ground in the King of Denmark's dominions. Whence favour this conceit, in calling the inhabitants of this Island Finni, and their Country Finningia; and Pontanus allows the etymology; yet methinks Stephanius guesses better at the derivation of the word, when he fetches it from Fion, which in the old Runic monuments fignifies a neck of land rent from the continent; and fuch any man will suppose Funen to be, who shall have the opportunity of viewing that flender Frith which at this

day separates that Island from Jutland. The Island abounds with all manner of Corn, especially Wheat and Rve, which is hence yearly transported in great quantities into other Na-

DENMARK.

Rielius, out of Pliny, en- tions. Besides, the Natives have generally great deavours to prove, that

Xen. Lampfacenus men

The Woods, which overfpread almost the whole tions the Baltic Sea; and Island, are exceedingly well stored with Deer.

The chief City in this Island is Ottenlee: which ancient then most of the fome will have to take its name from Woden, the great God of the ancient Danes, whom fome of their Historians call Othin or Odin. Others, more probably, fav, 'twas built by the Emperor Otho the first, who overrun a great part of the Danish com. But he that shall take the pains to examine Kingdom, and left his name in more places then Pliny's words upon this occasion, will find, that one. This opinion feems to be confirmed by no mention is there made of the Baltic Sea, but a Letter written by the Emperor Otho the third. about the year 987, in which this City is named Urbs Othone foigenfis. Pontanus thinks, 'twas first built by King Harald', who, to testifie his gratitude to the forementioned Emperor Otho the first (by whose procurement he was converted to Christianity) called it Ottonia or Ottensche, and his fon Suenotto. This City is feated in the very center of the Island, and therefore in a fit place for the Sessions of the Nobility and Magistracy; which are yearly held in this place. As were likewife the General Assemblies of the Kingdom of Denmark, before the year 1660. The buildings in this Town are generally well built, and the streets uniform. Befides other public buildings, there are in it two fair Churches; whereof one is dedicate to St. Cnute, the other to St. Francis. Not far from the former of these stands a stately Town-Hall, upon a very spacious Market-place; where King Frideric II. renew'd the ancient League between the Crown of Denmark and the Dukes of Holstein and Sleswic in the year 1575. When the Quire of St. Cnute's Church was repair'd in the year 1582, the workmen found, in a Vault, a Copper Coffin gilded and adorn'd with precious stones; upon which was writ the following infcription in old Latin-Gothic characters:

> Jam calo tutus summo cum rege Canutus Martyr, in aurata rex atque reconditur arca: Et pro Justitiæ fastis Occisus inque; Ut Christum vita sic morte fatetur in ipsa. Traditur a proprio, sicut Deus ipse, ministro. A.D. MLXXXVI.

Other Towns of note in Funen, are 1. Bowens, The length of it, from East to West, is about a Port-Town of good trade, seated on the Westfide of the Island, at the North-end of Medelfarfund. 2. Middlefar, feated on the common paffage from this Itland to Kolding in Jutland. On the thirtieth of January in the year 1658. Carolus Gustavus, King of Sweden, led his Army over the June 3 which has the fame fignification in Fanen as in England. The Adam Bremensis may seem to savour this consolir than the fame fignification in Fanen as in England. The Adam Bremensis that the fame fignification in Fanen as in England. The Adam Bremensis that the fame fignification in Fanen as in England. The Adam Bremensis that the fame fignification in Fanen as in England. The Adam Bremensis that the fame fignification in Fanen as in England. The Adam Bremensis that the fame fignification is the fame fignification in Fanen as in England. The Adam Bremensis that the fame fignification is the fame fignification in Fanen as in England. The Adam Bremensis that the fame fignification is the fame fignification in Fanen as in England in master of the whole Isle of Funen. 3. Ascens, not far from the mountains of Offenburgh, where John de Hoy, Nicholas Fechlenburgh, and Gustavus, Iroll, Bishop of Uplat, were slam; and their Army, commanded by Christopher Earl of Oldenburgh, totally routed by John Rantzaw, King Christian the third's General, who level'd this City to the ground. 4 Foborg, upon the Southern coast of the Island. It was once burnt by the unruly soldiers of Christian the third; whilst Odensee (adhering to the captive Prince Christian the second. who at that time was kept close prisoner at Sunderburg) redeem'd it felt from the like fate by a large large sum of money. 5. Swynborg, over against the Island of Langland. From this place Carolus Gustavus, King of Sweden, led his Army over the ice into Seeland, in the year 1658. 6. Nyborg the usual passage from Funen into Seeland. This City was first fortified with a Moat and Bulwarks by King Christian the third. It is very memorable for the battel fought by the Confederates of the Empire Brandenburgh, Poland, and the Low Countries, in the year 1659, against the Swedes; who in that engagement were overthrown, and utterly routed out of Funen.

Besides the great Towns mentioned, there are in Funen a great number of fair Villages; among which they reckon up no less then 264 Parish

Churches.

### SEELAND.

S Eeland (the largest, fairest, and most fruitful Island in the Baltic Sea) lies to the East of Funen, from which 'tis separated (as we have faid before) by the Belt. On the other fide it is parted from Schonen by a fmall Frith, call'd by the inhabitants Orefundt, thro which pass all the Merchant-ships which traffick in the Baltic. The tar; but of late they are grown more curious breadth of it is about twelve German miles, and

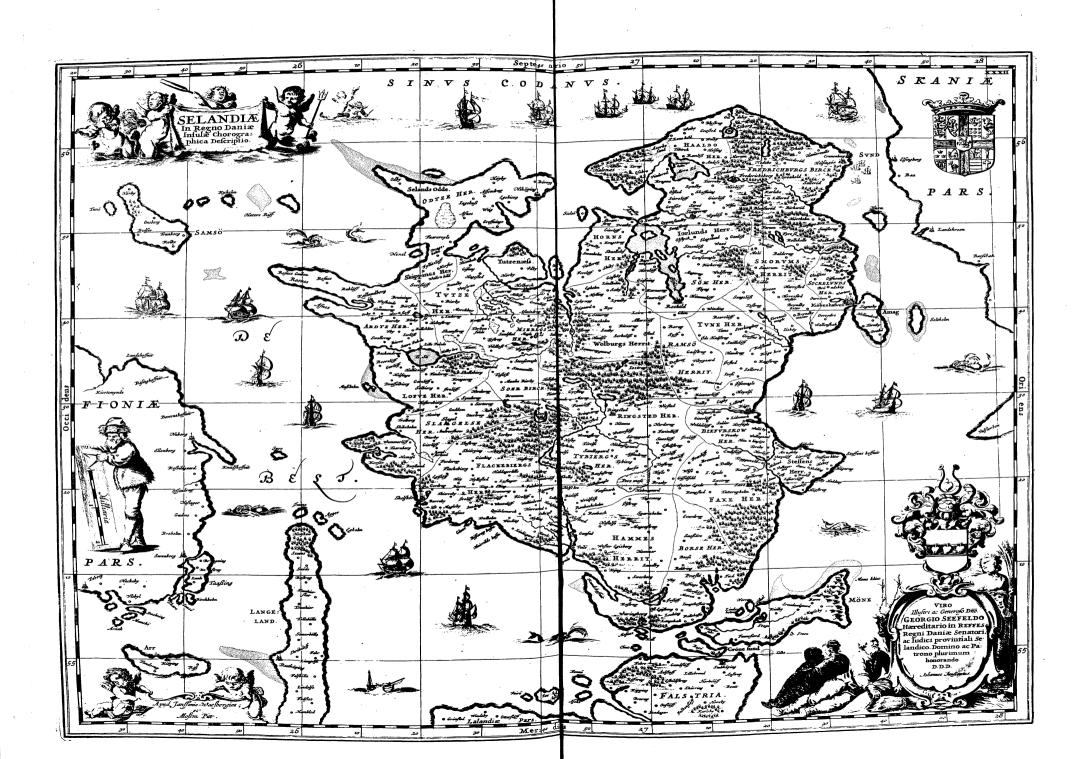
the length eighteen.

This Island is undoubtedly the ancient Codanonia, mentioned by Pomponius Mela; which fignifies the same thing as the more modern words Dania and Denmark. Most of the Danish Etymologists derive Seeland from Sædland or Seedland, from the plenty of Corn which this Country affords. Others, with greater probability, make the word fignifie no more then an Island, or piece of ground encompassed with the Sea. Whence Saxo Grammaticus, and several other ancient Historians, call it Seelandia, from the old Danish word Sia or Sio, which is now turned into Soe, are places richly worth the feeing, and defervea and in our English tongue corrupted into Sea. In most, or all of the ancient Runic Manuscripts it is called Salunder, or the Sea-Grove. The Edda Islandorum calls it Salund; and gives us this account of the first original of the word: "There "was formerly a certain King in Sweden, named "Gylfi, who promifed an Asian Sorceress (call'd ral Philosophy in the University at Copenhagen, "Gestion, who had pleased him with her me-"lody) as much land as four Oxen could " plow up in one day and a night. Whereupon, "the old Hag brings four of her fons out of North " Jutland; and turning them into as many Oxen, " caused them to plow up a large and deep fur-"row round this piece of ground. Which when the "Sea had fill'd up, the land became an Isle, and "was call'd Seelund. Stephanius thinks Ptolomy alluded to this fable when, speaking of some Islands in the Baltic, he faid, Υπέρ δε των Κιμβρικών χερσύντωσο, άλλαι τρῶς νῆσοι Αλοκίκη τελέκμεναι, i. c. Beyond the Cimbrian Chersonese ly three Islands called Alocia; from the Greek word and, a furrow.

Copenhagen ( the Metropolis of this Island, and of the whole Kingdom of Denmark) is feated on the East of Seeland, upon the Sca-shore. The Danes call it Kiobenhaun, and the Germans Copenbaven; both which words are corruptions of Kiobmanshafen, i.e. Portus Mercatorum, as Saxo fomewhere calls it. Mejerus, a learned Frisian writer, derives the name of this City from Coppen ( which, favs he, in the Frifian language fignifies James ) and Haven, q.d. St. James's Haven. But there is very little or no grounds for any fuch derivation. About the year 1168, Axil Wide furnamed

call'd after his name Axel-buys; and was a good defence to the whole Island against the daily incursions of Pyrats. Under the protection of this Fort feveral Fishermen, and others that traded this way, used to harbour their Ships in security. This caused a continual concourse of the Natives. who reforted hither to furnish the Vessels with fuch provisions as their Country afforded; and in a short time laid the first rude draughts of a City, which at this day (for strength, trade, beauty and bulk) is not furpass'd by many in Europe. Most of the Danish Kings, especially Christian IV. have been very active in beautifying this City, with an University, Churches, Walls, Ditches, &c. James Ecland Bishop of Roschild, was the first that granted any priviledges to it, in the year 1254. These his successor Ignatius confirm'd; and they were afterwards confiderably enlarged by King Waldemar in the year 1341; and Eric of Pomeren in the year 1371. Christopher of Bavaria endowed it with Municipal immunities, like the other Cities of Denmark, in the year 1443. All which were confirm'd by the large Charters of Christian the third and Frideric the second. The Citizens houses till within these few years, were very mean and low, most of them patcht up of wood and morand expensive in Architecture, and few of their streets are without a confiderable number of fair brick buildings. The Cathedral Church, dedicate to St. Mary, is beautified with a noble Copper Spire, built at the charges of King Christian the fourth. The Advowsance of this Church belongs to the Professors in the University. The Market-place is exceeding spacious, and no small ornament to the Town. Besides these, the Kings Palace, the Arfenal (which perhaps excels any thing that Europe affords in this kind), the Obfervatory, or Runde taarn, and the adjoining University Church, and Library, the Exchange, &c. larger description then the bounds of this short account of the whole Kingdom will permit. The City is governed by four Burgomasters, one whereof is Regent or President for his life. This honour is at prefent conferr'd on that worthy and learned person P. John Resenius, Professor of Moand Counsellor to the present King of Denmark With him, most of the other Professors of note in this Univerfity (as William Langius, formerly Tutor to this present King Christian the fifth; Erasmus Vindingius, Professor of History and Geography and Author of the Academia Hafniensis, which gives us an exact account of all the famous men that have ever flourished in this University; Thomas and Erasmus Bartholini, both well known by their incomparable works, (oc. ) are at this day Ministers of State in the Court of Denmark, and keep only the title and penfion of Profesfors, without being tyed to the performance of the duties.

Amaga or Amagria (called by the Danes Ama- Am ger) is a small Island on the East of Copenhagen, about fix English miles in length, and four in breadth. It is wonderfully well flock'd with all manner of Fowl and Venison, has in it plenty of Corn, and furnishes the Market at Copenhagen with weekly supplies of Milk, Butter, Cheefe, &c. whence some think it had its name; for Amaga, in the old Teutonic dialect, fignifies a Granary or Storehouse; and thence Drusomagum, Borbetomagum, Duromagum, Neomagum, and other places in Germany, had their name. And from hence the French Magazin and Italian Magasino have their Snare (Saxo calls him Ablolon) Archbishop of original. There are two Parish Churches in this Denmark, built a confiderable fortification in the Isle. The one called by the inhabitants Hollen Island in which now stands the Castle. This was der Byes Kircke, i.e. the Dutch Church; from a



Colony of Hollanders fent hither by Margaret Archdutchess of Austria, to be Overseers of the Kitchin Garden to her Niece Elizabeth King Chrifian the fecond's Queen. These Gardners have fine that time fo far encreased their number, that they are not able to live in their first habitations the fwoln into a Village of half an English mile in length:) but are of late forced to build themfelves a new Town not far from the Wettern Gate of Copenhagen. The other Parish Church is called by the Danes Torne Byes kircke; and belongs to the Natives. On the eight of October in the year 1658, the Swedish forces broke into this Mand: and the next day burnt down every Village init. But on the tenth of December following Charles Gustavus King of Sweden, and his General Wrangel, were forced to leave behind them their Army engaged, and fly hence in a small

Fisherman's Catch.

The rest of the great Towns and places of note in this Island are: 1. Roschild; which takes its name from a river running by the Town, which drives seven mills. Roe in the antient Danish Tongue, fignifics a King, and Kille a stream of water. Twas formerly the Metropolis of the whole Kingdom: but of late years this City has decayed (and Copenhagen grown) fo fast, that it is scarce remarkable for any thing at this day fave the great old Cathedral, the burying place of the Kings of Denmark; and some small trade. This City was first made a Bishop's See by Suenotho. King of England, Denmark, Sweden and Norway about the year 1012. who gave the Binoprick of Reschild (which is now swallowed up of Copenhagen) to Gerebrand a Monk. Afterwards Sueno Gratenhede fortifyed it with a wall, ditch and bulwark. Lyscander tells us, there were once no less then twenty feven fair Churches in this Town. Among thefe, I suppose, he reckons the Chappel built by King Harald, Svenotho's father, in which both he and his fon (whose dead corps were carried out of England to Roschild to be buried.) are entombed. In the old Cathedral, amongst many other rich monuments in honour of feveral of the Danish Kings and Queens, stands a fair marble pillar, which Margaret Queen of Denmark crected on purpose to hang thereon the Whetftone (which is fastened to it with a chain) which Albert King of Sweden, in derision of her Sex, sent her to sharp her needles on. This scotf cost him feven years imprisonment, and a renunciation of all the right he pretended to the Kingdom of Sweden: for the performance of which Articles the

Hans-Towns were furcties. 2. Elseneur (called otherwise Helsenoer, Helschemer, Helfingor, and Halfingor; as the opposite Cafile in Schonen is by Adam Bremensis Halsingburg) is so named q.d. Halfen-ore i.c. An ear in the neck; because at first a watchtower seated on that neck of the Sea (called by the Danes Orefundt) which parts Seeland from Schonen. Here Pontanus fancies Ptolomy's Hellevones, had their habitation. The chief ornament and strength of this Town laies in Croneburg, a Royal and impregnable Castle, which commands this fide of the Orefundt with as much case as Elsingburg secures the other. It is built of hewn Free-itone, brought hither out of Gothland. This was for many years the feat of the Danijb kings; who (as may appear from what we have faid before touching the revenues of this Crown) had from hence one of the most pleasant and profitable prospects in the whole Kingdom. Evethip that passes this streight is obliged to strike fail to Croneburg, and that done, the master is to come to a Composition in the City for Cutom: upon pain of the confiscation of his veiled and loading. Frideric the second built the Castle

DENMARK.

of Croneburg at his own charges, without a penny Subfidy from his Subjects: and covered it with Copper.

3. Fredericksburg: called formerly Ebelholt, and Fredeonly a Monastry dedicated to the Holy Ghost (of ricksburg. which Johannes Parisiensis, who was afterwards put into the Popish Kalendar of Saints, is said to have been Abbot about the year 1201) till turned into a Castle by King Frederic the second. The ftructure was first begun by one Harlef a Danish Noble man, who fold it to King Frideric. After this King's death, his fon Christian the fourth spared no charges in compleating what his father left unfinish'd: but adorned it with a Collection of the richest Pictures, Statues, Hangings, &c. that Europe could afford. Infomuch, that Mounsieur l' Espine (a French writer, who printed his History foon after the finishing of this Royal Palace) does not flick to fay, "That the world can scarce parellel this piece. Adding further, that here the "locks and bars in the windows were all of beaten Silver &c. The foundation of the house is all Freeftone; but the upper building brick. It is feated in a pleafant wood about the middle way betwixt Elfineur and Copenhagen. The adjoyning Park was first stock'd with fallow Deer sent thither out of England in the 24, year of the reign of our Queen Elizabeth.

4. Ringstede: a Town of the greatest Antiquity Ringstede. of any (excepting Roschild) in Denmark: where ly buried many of the Danish Kings, particularly King Waldemar the first, and Eric the Godly. It is feated in the very center of Seeland, where, defti-

tute of Trade, it decayes dayly.

5. Sor, Soor or Soer; feated in a pleafant woody Country between Slagen and Ringsiede. Absalon Hvide (Archbishop of Lunden and Bishop of Roschild) founded here a fair Monastry about the middle of the twelfth Century, and endowed it with large Revenues for the maintenance of feveral learned men, who were to be employed in writing and publishing the History of the Acts and Monuments of the Kings and other Heroes of Denmark. Upon this encouragement, Saxo Grammaticus first took the pains to collect a vast company of old Historical fragments, and afterwards digested them into a better Order then could rationally be expected from any man bred up in a Nation fo unpardonably barbarous as Denmark, in and before his dayes, is known to have been. Afterwards Esbern, the faid Archbishop's brother, augmented the Revenues by the addition of fourteen Villages; and enlarged the Monastery it self. He dyed within a year after his brother (A.D. 1202.) and was buried at Sor. Many years after this, King Frideric the fecond removed the School which he had founded at Fridericksburg (for the which he had founded at Printer Regulary (for the education of the young Nobility) to this place; where having encreafed the number of both teachers and hearers, he thought it also requifite to enlarge the Income. Which done, of a rich Popish monastery, it became one of the best endowed Free-Schools in the reformed part of Christendome. His fon, Christian the fourth, turned the Free-School into a finall University; by fetling certain Salaries for the maintenance of a fet number of Professors, who were to instruct young Noble men in the principles of feveral Arts and Sciences, and the rudiments of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, and Italian Tongues. Besides, to to this Gymnasium he annexed an Academy surnished with fit Masters to teach perfectly all Gentile and Marshal Exercises; as, Dancing, Vaulting, Riding the great horse, &cc. Whence some Authors call the University at Sor, Academiam Equefirem: because at first principally intended for the Education of young Gentlemen in the Acts of

Qqq2



R

Ander-

Kallen-

Kofor.

Koge.

Chivalry, tho afterwards it grew to be the most famous University (for all manner of learning) in the King of Denmark's Dominions. In the year 1621, the Nunnery of Mariebo in Laland was demolished; the Nuns thrown out, and the lands given to this University. But at this day these and all other the large Territories which have been heretofore fettled upon the University at Sor, are in the present King's hand: who threatens dayly to reestablish an University in this place, but without any show of performance. His refolutions I suppose, (if ever he had any such) are in a great measure stopped by the continual disswasion of the Profesiours at Copenhagen; who think it very inconsistent with their Interest to have another University erected in their neighbourhood. For heretofore, when any Professor's place was vacant at Copenhagen, 'twas odds but forme brisk fellow from Sor carried it.

6. Anderskaw or Andersbouw, formerly a great Monastery, now a strong Castle about an English mile from Slagen. It is feated in a level Champagn Country, and delicately well built. Here

Frideric the second dyed A. D. 1548. 7. Kallenborg (which Saxo Grammaticus calls Kallunda and Meursius Callundeburgum) was formerly a small Village inhabited by none but Fishermen, and by them named Herwig. But Efbern Suare (brother to Absalon Hoide, abovementioned) turned it into a City about the year 1158, or (as some) 1171, and beautified it with a Caftle, Church and feveral other publique buildings. Tis at present a Town of good Trade, having the convenience of as fafe an harbour for Ships as any haven in Denmark.

8. Korfor, so called from the multitude of Croffes erected formerly in the place, out of the abundance of superstitious Zeal in the Inhabitants.

9. Koge, Coagium: a small but very populous and rich City; about fixteen English miles from Copenhagen. It is a place much thronged with Corn-merchants and Fishmongers; the Commodities, pleafant fituation, &c. of this City are expressed by Westhow a Danish Poet, in three Distichs thus:

Fluctibus Arctoi sat bella Coagia ponti Alluor: hinc campus, subjacet, inde nemus. Quæ silvæutilitas, agri emolumenta, fretique Commoda funt, meus hæc omnia civis habet. Dat glandes & ligna nemus, dat pascua campus, Piscibus & variis mercibus unda beat.

#### LALAND.

Aland or Lawland ( so called from its low situation) is an Island about 32 English miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is divided from Seeland by the narrow bay Gronesond, or ( as some Maps call it ) Goldersond: and from Falster by a bay much narrower then the former.

It is a very fruitful Country, and affords great quantities of Corn, and good store of rich pastu-

Lyscander says of this Dukedome, That there are in it four feveral Gentes (I suppose he means Herrits or Lordships) and as many Cities. The great Towns, or Cities he speaks of, are: 1. Na-Schaw or Nachscouw; which (together with the adjoyning Monastery) was stormed, taken and burnt by the Lubeckers in the year 1510.2. Sascoping. 3. Newstadt, once famous for a noble Monaitery built here A.D. 1286. 4. Lavinscoping. Besides these, the Nunnery of Mariabo (spoken of before in Other Islands, less considerable, in the Baltic Sea.

K.

Hat Islands have been of late delivered un by the Danes into the hands of the Swedes upon the Ratification of Treaties and Leagues may be feen in the description of Swedeland Of those that remain still in the hands of the King of Denmark; these we have mentioned are of most note: and 'twere irrational to expect a particular account of those millions of diminutive Islands that lay scattered along the Coasts of See. land, Schonen, Juland, &c. Among them, thefe following are all that are worth the taking notice of

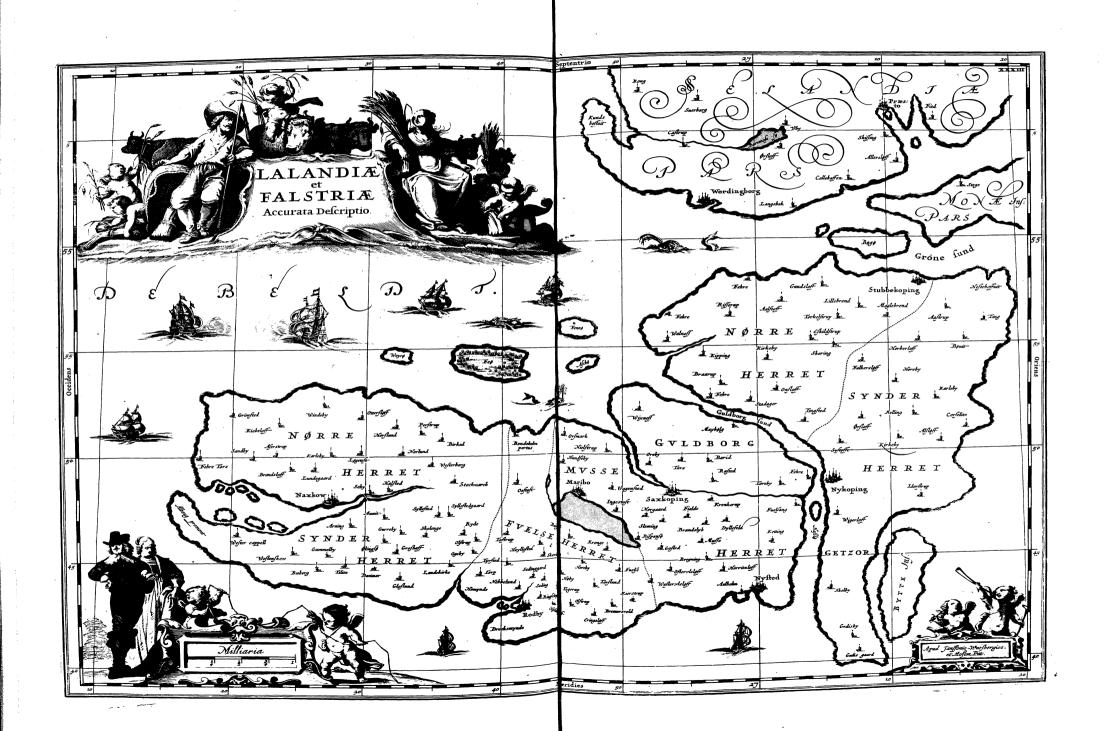
1. Falfter: a confiderable Island adjoyning to Ed aland. It is not above 16 English miles in length, but so fruitful, that it furnishes not only its own Inhabitants, but a great part of the Dukedom of Mecklenburg, and feveral other parts of Germany, with Corn. Great Towns of note in this Island are: 1. Nycoping; which Dr. Heylin (for I cannot find that he borrowed the expression from any other writer) calls the Naples of Denmark, from the pleafantness of its fituation and uniformity in building. 2. Stabecoping; a place of fome Trade, upon the account of Passengers, who come daily this way betwixt Seeland and Germany.

2. Mona or Meun. A chalky Island to the North- Ma east of Falster: which serves for a good Landmark to the German Vessels that trade in these Seas. Lyfeander tells us, 'twas formerly annex'd to the flipend of the Danish Admiral, as a place the fittest of any in the King of Denmark's Dominions for fuch an Officer to relide in. The only Town of consequence in it is Stege; which bravely withstood the Lubeckers in the year 1510, and forced them at last to retreat.

3. Langeland. A narrow Island betwixt Funen Lan and Laland; about 28 English miles in length and la only 8 in breadth, whence it has its name. There are in it 16 Parish Churches, and a great number of Noblemens houses; besides the impregnable Castle of Traneker, which is admirably well provided with all manner of Military ammunition. Rutcoping may pass for ( what the Danish writers will needs have it to be) a City: but 'tis a miferably poor one, and in no great probability of being advanced by Traffic.

4. Alfen. A fmall Isle over against the Bay of A Flensburg in the Dukedom of Sleswic; of which it is a part, and therefore only subject to the Kings of Denmark as Dukes of Slefwic. The learned and Noble Danish Antiquary Rantzow, thinks the Elysia Arii and Manimi mentioned by Tacitus, were the antient Inhabitants of this Island, Ar and Meun; and that these three Isles have the same names at this day (faving only a fmall alteration, fuch as may easily happen in the revolution of a few years) which they had when that learned Roman writhis Annals. This Isle is every where either exceeding fruitful or very pleasant: and so populous, that several thousands of stout fighting men have been raised in a very short time out of its four Towns and thirteen Parishes. Sunderburg (heretofore the usual seat of the Dukes of Slefwic, and to this day one of the strongest holds which the King of Denmark has) is the chief Town in the

5. Femeren or Fimbria ( which fome curious E- !t tymologists have ventured to derive from Cimbria ) is a small Island on the Coast of Wagerland; from which it is separated by a very narrow channel. This piece of ground has always been look the Description of Sor) was as considerable and upon as one of the most considerable keys of Description of Sor)



would do him lefs harm in running over all Jutwould do him they should make themselves masters of this life. Whereupon, in the year 1628, he of this life. Which the put firong Garrifons into every place from moment in it; and to fortifie the old Caftles and Towns which his predeceffors had fuffer'd to decay, and fleighted.

On the coasts of Jutland, between the Promontory of Schaghen and the Isle Funen, there are several little inconsiderable Islands, as Anholt, Lasso, Niding, Helm, Tune, Kitholm, Jordholm, Samsoe, &c. Among these, the three first are notorious for the dangerous Sands which lye round them; whence its an ordinary proverb, used by the inhabitants here,

Lassoe, Niding, und Anholt Maeckendat menich stuerman niet werdt oldt, i.e. Laffoe, Niding, and Anholt Hinder shipmen to grow old.

Of the ancient Inhabitants of the Isles in the Baltic

Hat the Dani Insulares (as Saxo calls the inhabitants of these Isles) are all of one extraction, will be found a question very disputable, after a diligent enquiry into the different cuftoms and languages used in several of the Baltic Islands. Ptolomy, we know, and most of the ancient Geographers, make Scandinavia, or Schonen, an Island, but of so large a bulk, that Alter Terrarum Orbis, is one of the most usual names they give it. This, Pliny tells us, was by fome of the Greek writers call'd Baltia; which by Pytheas is corrupted into Basilia. Now, if we grant, that this Continent ( which the ancients miltook for an Island) were named Baltia ຂατ' εξυχώ, because the noblest Isle in this Sea (which feems the most probable conjecture), then it will in all probability the inhabitants of all these pe- in manners and language.

mark; either to exclude or let in the Imperialists. tit Islands were only so many small branches of mark; entier to christian IV. thought the Germans
And therefore Christian IV. thought the Germans
And therefore Christian IV. thought the Germans
The old warlike Nation of the Goths, whom the most learned Historians place in Schonen.

But then 'twill still be doubted, whether these Goths were not a Nation wholly diffinet from the Getes mention'd in Juland; and confequently, whether those that inhabit the Isles upon the coasts of Schonen, be not descended of another stock then they that live near Jutland can reasonably pretend to. Pontanus is exceeding angry at Fornandes, Orofius, and others, for affirming, that the Getes and Goths are one and the same people; but, as I conceive, without any great reason. For if (as is prov'd in the description of Jutland) the Getes gave name to a great part of the Cimbrian Chersonese; these two Nations are easilier brought together then he is aware of. And could we once perswade Pontanus's admirers to grant, that the Geta, Guta, Vita or Wita, were the ancient inhabitants of Jutland (as feems plain from the arguments and authorities of learned men before alledged), 'twill be no difficult matter to evince the truth of this affertion, That the Getes and Goths, together with all the inhabitants of the Danish Isles in the Baltic Sea, are originally one and the same Nation. 'Tis true, in some small Islands in and near the Finnic Gulph, the people use a language altogether unintelligible to a true Dane or Swede; but further westward, the languages spoken in all the Baltic Islands, are so many dialects of the Gothic tongue. And the old Runic monuments, daily found in most Provinces of the Dani/b and Swedi/b dominions, prove manifestly the same words and characters to have been used in Schonen, Jutland, and the intermediate Islands.

From the difference of manners, customs, habits, &c. in these Isles; no more can be conclucluded then, that some, wanting the convenience of traffick and correspondence with other Nations, are forced to content themselves with the rude and ungentile ways of living, taught them by their homebred Ancestors; whilst others, who lay more in the road of Merchant-ships, must not by any means be irrational to conclude, that needs infenfibly admit of a daily alteration both



Name.

Bounds.

66



Hat the Edda, and other Mythological writers, tell us of Nor (fon of their God Thor, & Grandchild to Woden ) the first grand Captain of the Norwegians, from whom that people, and their

Country, fetch (fay these men) their names; merits just as much credit as the Danish stories of their King Dan. The truth is, Norway (or Norweg, as the Germans write it; whence the Latin word Norwegia) is only via feu traslus sep-tentrionalis, i. e. a country situated towards the North. Hence in the Danish, Swedish, & Norvegian tongues, tis to this day called Norrike, or the Northern King-dom (Pliny's Nerigon is only a corruption of this word); and we find, that anciently all the Cimbrian Kingdoms were named Regna Norica. By Helmoldus the Norwegians are called Nordliudi; which word is not (as Dr. Heylin guesses) derived from the Dutch word Nordt and the French lieu: for Nordliod or Nordtleut, in the Northern languages, is no more then the people of the North. In the Preface to our King Ælfred's Anglo-Saxonic Version of Orosius, this Kingdom is stiled Nop Smanna lans, the Country of the Normans. Adam Bremensis calls it Normannia. And we know Rollo brought his Normans out of these parts.

This Kingdom is bounded on the South with the Baltic Straits, which separate it from Jutland; on the North and West with the Northern Ocean; on the East with Sweden and Lapland. The whole length of it (from the Baltic Sea as far as Finmark) is reckoned to be about 210 German miles.

The Eastern part of Norway is very thin peopled; being a Country of nothing but inacceffible and craggy mountains. Towards the South there is greater store of inhabitants; who dwell in pleafant valleys, encircled with barren and rocky hills. The rest of the Country is overspread with woods, which furnish the greatest part of Europe with Deal-boards, and Masts for Ships.

The long ridge of high mountains which di-

vide this Kingdom from Sweden (where Pliny places his Sevo) are continually covered with fnow; whence intolerable sharp winds are sent down into the valleys beneath, which by this means become defolate and unfruitful. But more Southerly, and all along the Western coasts, the air ismuch more temperate; and would be healthful enough, if not corrupted by the putrefaction and stench of a certain kind of Rats (called by the inhabitants Lemmer ) which infect the whole Country with the Epidemical disease of the Jaundice and a giddiness in the head, which is most especially apt to seize on strangers, unacquainted with the danger, and unarm'd against the di-

In the valleys there are good breeds of Cattel: infomuch that the inhabitants export yearly great quantities of Butter, Tallow, Hides, and Cheefe. Their chief Grain is Barley. The woods afford Timber, Pitch, Tar, rich Furs, and great store of Filberds. Besides these commodities, they have a good trade from their Stock-fish and Train-Oyl, which is vended all Europe over.

Christian IV. King of Denmark, employ'd sc-

veral Artists in the fearch of some Silver and Gold Mines, in the year 1623. And 'tis faid, fome lumps of the Oar of both those mettals were here found and presented to the King. But this discovery never turned to any confiderable account For the Natives were utterly ignorant of the art of refining any kind of Minerals themselves; and altogether unwilling to admit into their Country any foreigners skill'd in that way.

The inhabitants are much of the same complexion and humour with the Danes. They are generally effeminate and lazy; not so much thro any fault of nature, as the want of employment. For the King of Denmark feldom or never makes use of this Nation in his wars; as being loth to trust them with arms. The ancient Norwegians (as well as their neighbours) are every where reported to have been notorious Pyrats: but at this day the Seas are scarce in any place in Europe fo fecure from robbery as on the coasts of Norway. The cause of this alteration can scarce be attributed to the modern honesty of this Kingdom, so far excelling that of former days; but rather to the general poverty and mean spiritedness of the inhabitants, into which the Danish rigor has forc'd them. For they have little or no Shipping allow'd them; and are too low kept to pretend to hector and domineer.

Their diet is ( what they furnish other Countries with ) Stockfish, and a coarse kind of Butter and Cheefe. Their usual drink, Rostock Ale-In this they commonly drink three draughts; one in remembrance of God, the second to the Kings health, and the third to the Queens.

As Norway is still reckon'd a distinct Kingdom from Denmark; fo it had formerly its own independent Kings, who fornetimes Lorded it over the Monarchs of Sweden and Denmark. Nevertheless, the account we have of these Princes (from the Chronica Norvagica, published by Johannes Slangerupensis in the year 1594, and Olaus Wormius in the year 1633, and the relations of other Historians) is so imperfect and incredible, that 'twould but waste paper to give the Reader a catalogue of them. The last King that sway'd the Scepter in Norway, was Haquin; who in the year 1363 married Margaret eldest daughter of Waldemar III. King of Denmark; thereupon uniting the two Kingdoms. Now, tho King Haquin had only one fon by Queen Margaret (Olaus, for fome while King of Denmark) who dved without iffue; yet the Danes, having once got footing in this Kingdom, were refolved to keep their station; and therefore, to secure themselves from all suture infurrection and rebellion, they immediately put strong Garrisons into all the Cities and Forts of confequence in the Nation.

Since it is manifest (from the language, manners, &c. of the inhabitants) that the Norwegians and Islanders are both one people; what the Reader misses in the general description of Normay, may possibly be met with in the following one The Prefecture of Masterland.

His Prefecture takes its name from the chief City in it; seated on a rocky Peninsula, and famous for its great trade in Herrings and other

This City (with two more of less note, Congel and Oddawald) and the adjoining Country are commanded by the strong Castle of Bahus. now in the hands of the King of Sweden. It was first built by Haquin IV. King of Norway, about the year 1309, upon a steep rock on the bank of the river Trollet; and was then look'd upon as the best Fort that King had in his dominions, and a fufficient Bulwark against the daily assaults and incursions of the Swedes and Westro-Goths.

The Bishopricks of Anslo and Staffenger, with the Province of Aggerhuse.

N/lo (called by the inhabitants Op/lo, and by some Latin writers Asloa) was first built by King Harold, cotemporary with Sueno Efthritius King of Denmark, who frequently kept his residence in this City. Here is held the chief Court of Judicature for all Norway; wherein all causes and suits at Law are heard and determined before the Governor, who acts as Vice-Roy of the Kingdom. The Cathedral is dedicated to St. Alward; who took great pains in preaching the Gospel to the Norwegian Heathens. In this Church is to be shew'n the Sword of Haquin, one of their ancientest Kings; a fignal testimony ( if the stories they tell of it be true ) of the strength and admirable art of some Norwegians of former ages. The hilt of it is made of Crystal, curiously wrought and polished; whence Olaus Magnus will needs conclude, that the use of Crystal was anciently much more ordinary in Normay then it is at this day in any part of Europe.

Not far from Opflo, on the other fide of the Bay, stands the Castle of Aggerbusen; memorable for the brave refistance it made the Swedish Army in the year 1567, which befieg'd it hotly eighteen weeks together; but was at last beat off, and forced shamefully to retire.

About twenty German miles Northward of Opfio, lies the City Hammar; formerly a Bishops See, but at present under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Opsio. Near this Town is the Island Moos; where (if we believe Olaus Magnus) a huge and monstrous Serpent appears constantly before of the Kingdom of Norway.

In this Province, besides the places already mentioned, stand the Cities of Tonsberg, Fridericstadt, Saltsburgh, and Scheen; which have all a confiderable trade from the Copper and Iron Mines, which hereabouts are in greater numbers then fore) were first discover'd at the expence of Chriflian IV. King of Denmark; and some of the adday called Silver-bergen, or the mountains of Sil-

To these Mines, and the lofty woods of Pines and Fir-trees ( with which this part of the Counthe greatest part of, if not all, its trade.

The City of Staffenger lies in 19 degrees (some reckon 60, and a great many odd minutes) of and guarded by the strong Castle of Doeswick, most peculiar trade of this City lies in a kind of

DENMARK.

M A R K. which lies about two English miles from the Town. In Civil affairs this City is under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Bergenhusen; tho it has its own peculiar Bishop constantly residing in the Town. The whole Bishopric is divided into the feveral Districts of Stavangersteen, Dalarne, Jaren, Listerleen, Mandalsleen, Nedenesleen, and Abygdelag. Thomas Conrad Hvegner (Bishop of this Diocess in the year 1641) took the pains to collect a great number of Runic inferiptions, which lav scatter'd up and down his Diocess; some of which are published by Wormius, who further informs us, that this Conrad's predecessor (whose name he omits) writ a Topographical description of

Beyond the Bay appears the Island Schutenes, three German miles in length, but scarce half an one in breadth. Between this Island (which has in it feveral confiderable Villages) and the Continent runs up a narrow Frith to Bergen; which is called by the Dutch Merchants, T' Liedt van

this City and Bishoprick.

Berghen.
To the Bishopric of Staffenger belongs the Province of Tillemarch, or Thylemarch; which gave Procopius the first grounds for that affertion of his, which he defends with fo great vehemency, viz. that Scandinavia ( taken in its largest extent, of which Thylemarch is a very inconsiderable part) is the ancient Thule. The Parish of Hollen in this Province is very remarkable for a Church-yard, or burying place, on the top of a Church, dedicated to St. Michael, which is cut out of a great high rock, call'd by the Vicenage Vear, upon the Lake Nordsee, half a mile distant from Scheen. Wormius thinks, 'twas formerly an Heathenith Temple; but converted to Christian uses upon the first planting of the Gospel in this King-

The Prefecture and Bilhoprick of Berghen.

His Bishoprick (the most fruitful and pleafantest part of all Norway) lies to the North of Aggerhusen, in the middle or heart of the Kingdom. It derives its name from the fair and noble Emporium or Mart-Town of Berghen; or elfe from the strong Castle of Berghenhusen, the usual seat of the Vice-Roy of Norway, at a small

distance from Berghen Northward. Berghen (an ancient and famous Sea-Port Town mentioned by Pomponius Mela and Pliny) is the Granary and Magazine of the whole Kingdom of Norway. It lies distant from Bahusen about any grand alteration in the State or Government an hundred German miles by Sea, and fixty by land; from Truntheim as many; from Schagen, the outmost Promontory of Justand, almost eighty. Some have fetcht its name from the Norwegian verb Bergen, which fignifies to hide or conceal; because the Haven being surrounded with hills, feems to be a kind of fculking-place any other part of the Kingdom. 'Twasin this for Ships, where Veffels of two hundred Tun Province that the Silver Mines (mention'd be- and upwards ride in a spatious and most secure Harbour, free from all danger of wind and weather. But we need not trouble our felves any joining hills are by the neighbourhood to this further for the derivation of the name then to consider, that Berghen in the Norwegian language fignifics mountains; and Berghen-hulen, a company of houses among the hills. The buildings in this City, till within these few years, were exceeding ty is overfipread) the Kingdom of Norway owes mean and contemptible; most of them of wood, cover'd with green turf, and therefore frequently burnt down. But of late, the Hamburghers, Lubeckers, Hollanders, and others that trade this Latitude. It is feated in a Peninfula, upon a great way, have beautified the Town with an Exchange Bay of the Northern Ocean full of fmall Islands, and a great many private houses of credit. The

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The

Stock-fish, eatcht upon these coasts, and thence called usually by the Norway Merchants Berghenwifeb. This the Fishermen take in winter, commonly in January, for the convenience of drying it in the cold and tharp air. Befides, hither Furs of all forts, and vaft quantities of dry'd Fish, Butter, Tallow, Hides, &c. are brought from all parts of Norway, to be shipt off into other Countries. The Townsmen, not many years ago (observing the daily encrease of their trade, and the great the daily encrease of their trade, and the great concourse of strangers which it drew from all parts; and searing they themselves might at last be prejudiced by an unlimited and general admission of foreign Tradesmen and Merchants into their City) made an order, that whoever would, after fuch a time, be admitted a freeman of the Town, should either be whipt (at a Game instituted upon this occasion, and call'd by them Gantenspill), or rowl'd in mud and dirt, or lastly hung in a basket over fome intolerable and filthy fmoak. This hard usage quickly diminished the number of foreigners, who fancied it scarce worth their while to purchase their freedom at so dear and scandalous a rate. But of late, the industry and skill, as well as number of the inhabitants encreasing, these barbarous customs are laid aside. and the Citizens themselves are now able to export what was formerly fetcht away from them. The Bishop of this Diocess was heretofore under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Truntheim.

To the Governor of Berghen are subject the Presectures of Sudbornleen, Nordbornleen, Soghne, Sudford, Norford, and Sundmerleen.

### The Prefecture and Bishoprick of Nidrosia or

THE fourth Castle and Government in Norwas, is that of the City Nidrofia (as it was anciently called from the river Nider, on which 'tis feated) or Truntheim, formerly the Metropolis of the Kingdom, and the feat of the King and Archbishop of Norway. Pontanus somewhere calls this City the Cabinet of all the Norwegian monuments; but Wormius found no great reason to confer so honourable a title upon it, when (after a diligent fearch into the Antiqui-ties, old monuments and reliques of the primi-tive inhabitants of this Kingdom.) he met with no more then three Runic inferiptions in this whole Diocess. The conveniency of the Haven makes this place reforted to by some Mariners and Merchants to this day; but the ruines are so great that it looks more like a Village then City; not having had any opportunity of recovering its former splendor since it was burnt down in the year 1522. Its houses are a company of old fashion'd and rotten buildings; and the Kings Palace is decay'd below the meanners of an English Cottage. However, fomething of its ancient grandeur still appears in the Cathedral, dedicated to St. Olaus; which (tho almost confumed by fire, yet) by the ruines shews it felf to have been one of the most magnificent and largest structures in the world. In this Church the Huntsmen were wont to make a yearly offering of the skins of the largest and stoutest white Bears, which they kill'd, for the Priest to tread upon at Divine Service. Groneland and IJeland were for-merly parts of the Diocess of Transheim, but now this Bishoprick is not of so large an extent. In the Castle resides the Governor of the whole Prefecture of *Truntheim*; who has under him feveral other Governors of leffer Provinces.

inhabitants make use of fish-bones, as well to build their houses and for several implements of housholdstuff as fuel; and with the fat of the fame fish they feed their Lamps in winter.

The Prefecture of Truntheim in the year 1658, was by the Danes furrendred up to the Swedes by a publick Treaty of Peace. The next year they wrested it again out of the hands of the Swedis King; but resign d it back at the Treaty of Rof.

Halgoland (the Country of Obther King El. fred's Geographer) is a part of this Prefecture Of which that Author gave this account to the Or Which that Addition gave this account to the King his Mafter, panaman be buse to Nopsan him. i.e. That no inhabited Country lay further North then this. But the great filhing trade upon these Coasts have made the English better acquainted with these parts, then this Gentleman was with his own Country.

#### The Prefecture of Wardhus.

THE Castle of Wardhus (the seat of the fifth and last great Governor in the Kingdom of Norway ) has its name from the Island Warda. in which it stands. This lsle lyes about two German miles from the main land of Finmark; being near twelve English miles in compass. The in-habitants of this and the two adjoining lifes (which in Finmark go all under the general name of Trunfolem) live only upon Stockfish; which they dry in the frost. They have no manner of Bread nor drink; but what is brought them from other places. Some small stock of Cattel they have; but only such as can make a shift to live of their masters diet, dryed fish,

#### Finmark or Norwegian Lapland.

N the North of Norway lies Finmark, or (as the Natives use to call it) Taakemark; which perhaps was the ancient habitation of the Finni, mentioned by Tacitus. For the character which that Historian gives us of those people is very applicable to the modern Finmarkers. The very applicable to the modern Finmarkers. The Finni, fays he, are a people extraordinary feases, and milerably poor. They, have neither Horjes, Arms, Houfe, now Home; but feed npon roots, and fuch provilion as their Bows and Arrows can present and are clothed with the skins of will bentis. To this day Finmark is not divided (as all other Courties generally are) into diffinct Lordinps and Inheritances; but, as in Mr. Hobbes's state of na-Inheritances; but, as in Mr. Hobbes's state of nature, every private man pretends a right and title to every part of the Land, and the strength of the Armis the only Judge of controversies. When fishing scason comes in, they throng to the Scacoasts; and when that is over, retire again into the uplands. Only the Islanders in Heymeland keep their stations, and have their Churches in Trom, The language, manners, and habits of the

people, are the fame as in the Swedish Lapland; which an account has been already given.

Of the ancient Commerce between the old Britains, English, and Norwegians.

Tho the relations which our English writers give us of the prowers and brave exploits of the valiant British King Arthur, favour too much of Romance; yet, in the main, our best Historians agree unanimously in this, that no In the Country a little beyond this City there grows no wood at all. But, instead thereof, the

Kingdoms then this King. W. Lambert, in his Hans Towns (fet down at large by Mr. Hachlain Anguarous, affures us, that all the Islands, Nations and Kingdoms, in the North and East Seas, as far as Russia, were tributary to him. And as tar as rugue, were traditively to him. And Geoffry of Monmouth fays, "King Arthur at one "time fummon'd no less then fix Kings to appear eime tummon a no ieis then lix Kings to appear before him at his Court in Britain, viz. 1. Guil-laumur, King of Ireland. 2. Matvale, King of Gunnale, 3. Doldaff, King of Gothland. 4. Gunnale, "King of Orkney. 5. Lot, King of Normay. And "6. Aschile, King of Denmark. Upon these conquests, the Kingdom of Norway was annexed to the Crown of England, and the Norwegians incorporated into one Nation with the Britains. But this amity was of no long continuance; for Normay was at too great a distance, and its people too (tiff-necked, to be kept in subjection.

In the days of our Saxon Kings a continual and uninterrupted war between this Nation and the Northern Kingdoms, put a stop to all trade in the British and Norwegian Seas. But as soon as the Danes had made themselves Masters of this Island. commerce was again renewed; which lasted till the Fnolish took their opportunity to shew the world, by rejecting the power of Denmark and all manner of communication with that people, how highly they refented the tyrannical ufurpation of foreign Princes.

Since the Conquest, England has seldom or never wanted a considerable Fleet of Norway Merchantmen. William of Malmesbury (who dyed in the year 1142) tells us. That in his time Brifton was a place much frequented by the Irifb and Normegians. Hackluit gives an account of certain Treathe agreement between Henry IV. King of England, and the Company of Merchants from the

in the first Volume of his English Voyages, p. 146.) will find a considerable Register of our Merchantmen taken on the Coafts, and out of the Havens of Norway; and may thence be enabled to give a tolerable guess at the number of our Norway Merchants in those days.

In the twenty-fifth year of the reign of our refent Soveraign Charles II. an Act pass'd for the encouragement of the Greenland and East land trades, &c. In which twas order'd, That it should be lawful to and for every person and persons, Native or Foreigner, from and after the first day of May, 1673, at all times to have free liberty to trade into and from Sweden, Denmark, and Norway This, and feveral other clauses of the same Act. which take off a great part of the custom formerly paid upon the importation of any East-land commodity, have encouraged great numbers of Mer-chants and others to traffick in these Northern Seas, and improved the trade of Greenland and Norway, far beyond the example of for-mer ages. For (tho the advantages that can be hoped for from these kind of Voyages be not anfwerable to what may be expected out of the Levant and American plantations, yet) the small danger and charges these men are exposed to are ftrong inducements to venture a voyage; wherein the hazard is not great, nor any way proportionable to the prospect of gain. Besides, in the Act before mention'd, 'tis provided, That what foever person or persons, subjects of this Realm, shall desire to be admitted into the selsonship of Merchants Eastland, Shall be admitted into the said fellowthe concerning the Northern trade between our ship, paying for his admiffion the sum of forty billing Henry the third, and Haquin King of Nor-lings, and no more. Which is a sum exceedingly my. He that will take the pains to read over inconsiderable, if compared with the sees paid upon admittion into fome other companies.



# The Islands of FERO.



narrow Friths and rapid a larger or lesser circuit of stony valley, cover'd over with a turf of about

two foot thick. They are so called from Fare. which in the language of the Natives fignifies a Ferry; from the many Ferries or Croffings of the water from one Island to another.

They are fixteen in number: 1. Fugloe, or Fowl-Island, about three English miles long, and two broad. 2. Swino, in which is a pleasant valley of a mile in length.

3. Videroe, fix miles long, and three broad.

4. Bordoe, fix miles in length, and a mile broad; famous for a good harbour, call'd by the Natives Vaag. 5. Cunoe, of the same bigness. 6. Kalsoe, formething longer and broader then either of the former. 7. Osteroe, twenty miles long, and in some places two, in others four miles broad. 8. Stromoe, twenty-four miles long, and eight broad. In this Island stands Thors-Haven, the Metropolis and Town of greatest Traffick in all the Fero Islands. 9. Wagoe, a round piece of ground, of about eight miles in Diameter. 10. Migness. 11. Rolter, amile long, and half a mile broad. 12. Sandoe, eight miles long, and four miles broad. 13. Sknoe, three miles long, and one in breadth. 14. Storetdiemen. 15. Lille-Diemen. 16. Sideroe, twenty miles long, and eight broad.

The air in these Islands is in summer temperately warm; not very hot at any time. In the coldest winter the frost is never so violent as to cause ice in any of the Bays; so that Horses and Sheep lye in the fields the whole winter long. They have never any Thunder in the Summer, but frequently in the Spring, Autumn, and Winter; which is then generally accompanied with a storm, and followed by showers of rain. The air, of it felf, is wholesome; free from the Plague, Small-Pox, or any contagious difease, except brought in by foreigners; so that the inhabitants are commonly long-liv'd. However in some of the Islands the Natives are exceedingly subject to rheums, which cause violent coughs and headachs; both which discases they cure by drinking foure Whey, as hot as they can endure it. Befides their, the Scurvy, Leprofie, and a kind of feaverish diftemper (called by the Natives Landfarsoet) are Epidemical illnesses which reign in feveral of the Isles; but seldom or never turn to mortal difeafes.

The Southern Islands produce great store of Barley (tho hardly any other grain comes to maturity), infomuch that a Tun of feed will ordinarily yeild twenty or thirty Tun of grain. The pasture grounds afford great plenty of good and sweet grass. These the inhabitants call Fiedelands; and take care commonly that they lye open to the North and North-East winds. In some of these fields they have stocks of as large and fat their hands on Gold or Silver; infomuch that Oxen as any other part of Europe affords.

HE Fero Islands are on- with all manner of medicinal plants, require ly so many high and for the cure of those distempers to which the rocky mountains in the inhabitants are most inclined. Amongst the Northern Seas, divided reft, you may every where meet with great quanfrom one another by tities of Scurvy-grafs, Water-creffes, Sorrel, &c. titles of Scurvy-grafs, Water-creffes, Sorrel, &c.
They have great store of Angelica; which grows Currents, and inclosing as well on the tops of high hills as in the open fields. This commonly makes one of their most delicate dishes at all entertainments. Besides, the Radix Rhodia (call'd in their language Hielpe-Rod) is no where met with in 60 great plenty as in these Islands, upon the banks of running streams and Lakes. The diftilled water of this plant is here made use of upon all occasions, as Rose-

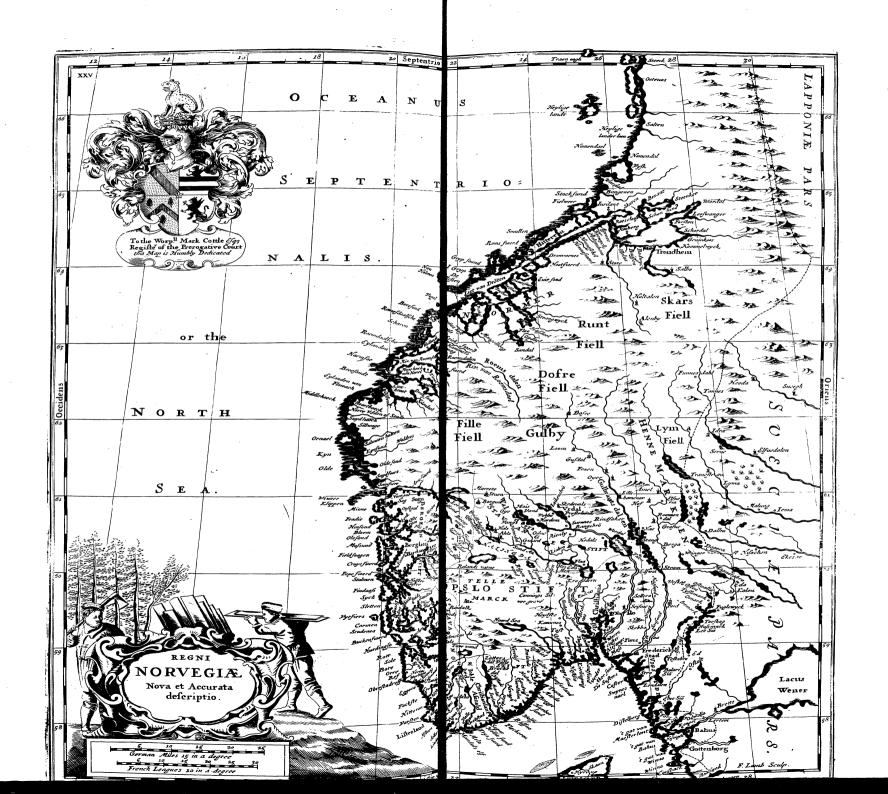
water with us in England.

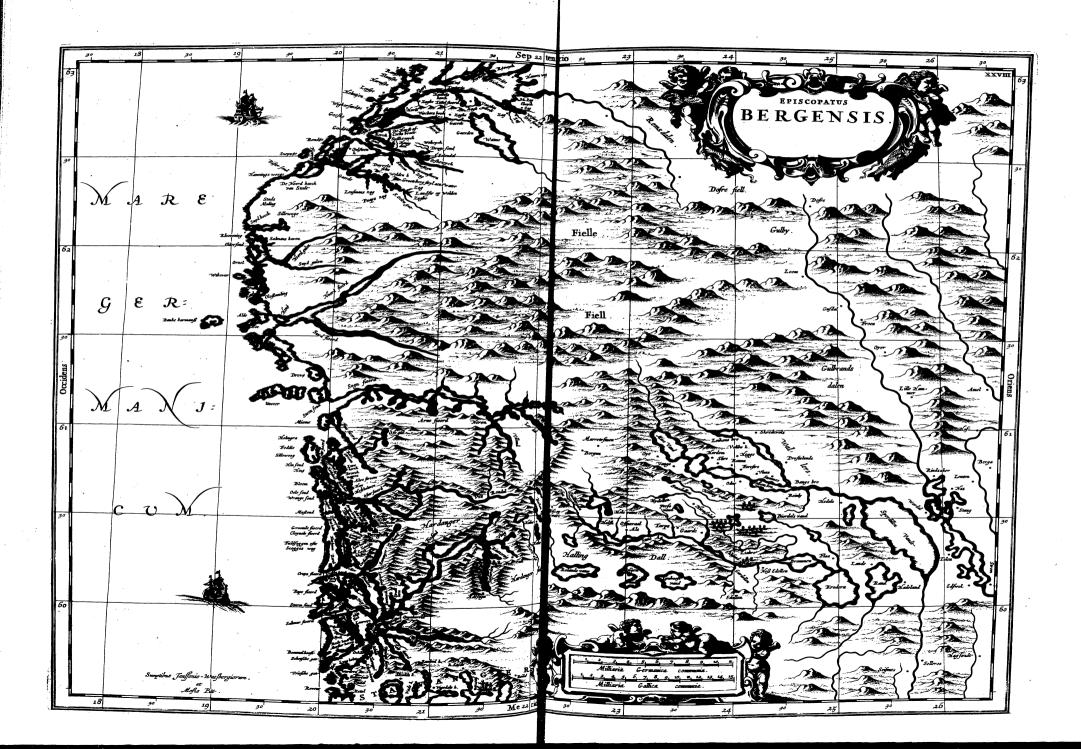
Here are feveral forts of Fowl; as Doves, Stares. Owls, Sparrow-Hawks, Crows, and Ravens (many of which are white), Grellings, &c. Their chief Sca-fowl is a kind of Teal, about the bigness of a Crow, with a yellow, long, and round bill; a great enemy to, and perfecutor of the Raven. The Eyder (a fort of Duck, which yeilds the Evder-down) is a Fowl peculiar to these Islands. This Bird ufually pulls the down from her own breaft to build her neft withall. When her young ones are fledg'd and gone, the inhabitants take away the down and cleanfe it for use. If the seathers be pull'd off by mens hands, they are good for nothing, but immediately rot away. Another notable fort of bird they have, which they call an Imbrim, with a long neck and beak, the back grey and checquer'd with white fpots, with a white ring about the neck. This bird has two holes under her wings, each large enough to hold an egg; here 'tis thought she hatches two eggs at once, being never feen with above two young ones at a time, nor known to come ashore.

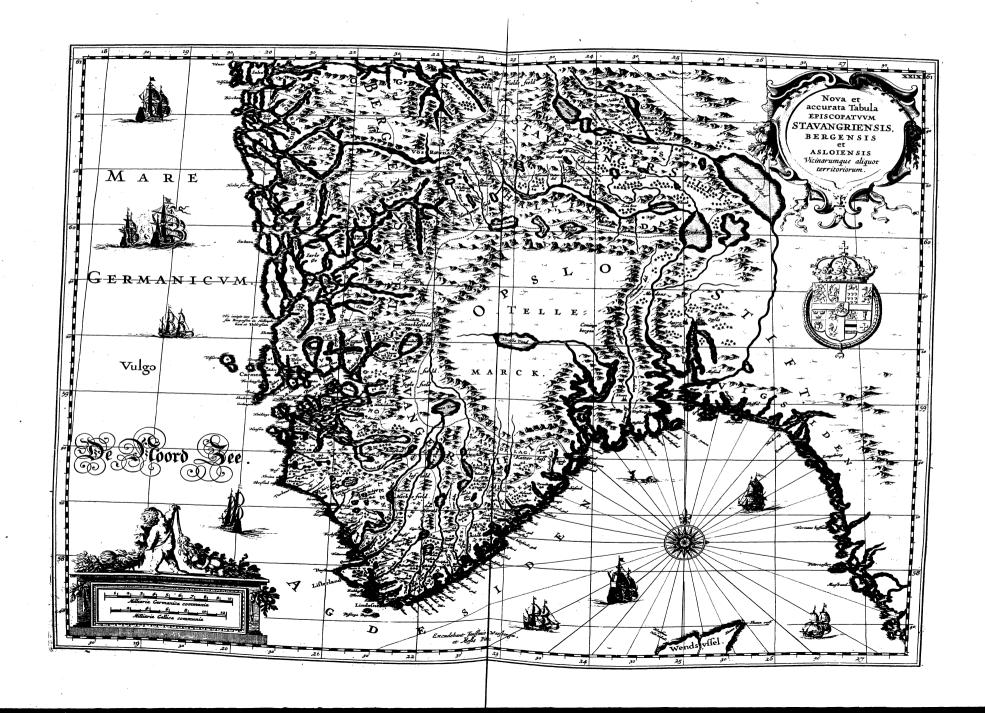
The adjoining Seas furnish the inhabitants with Cod, Whiting, large Flounders, oc. besides Murts, a kind of Pilchards, fo plentiful in these parts, that the Havens and Creeks are fill'd with them. Of these ( with the Seals, Grind-whales, and Dogfish, which were formerly caught in great numbers upon their Coasts) the inhabitants of the Fero-Islands made anciently a vast advantage; but of late years their fishing-trade is strangely decayed.

These Islands were first inhabited in the reign of Harold (furnam'd the fair-hair'd) King of Norway, in the year 868. For that King, having taken a resolution to reduce all Norway under the fubjection of one Prince, fell foul upon all the petit Princes in that Kingdom, whose subjects (being by this means either undone by the wars, or disposses'd of their inheritances) resolv'd to feek out other habitations, and (under the conduct of one Grimar Camban, a Pyrate) at last scated themselves in these Islands.

The people are generally humble in converfation, civil in carriage, and courteous in speech, especially to strangers, whom they entertain with a great deal of hospitality and respect. They are obedient and liberal to their Magistrates, and very charitable to the poor. The more beggerly fort of them will filch for their bellies, but never lay one of these poor pilferers come into a rich mans The Islands are all of them plentifully for'd house, 'tis ten to one but he pinches an horn







foon, if laid in his way, but will be fure to leave Parifics in all the Islands; which are supplied by a Silver one behind him.

Their diet is moderate and frugal; on milkfifth, gruel, and flesh. They dry both their fifth and flesh in the wind, without falt; having windhouses built for this purpose. After the flesh is dry'd, they boil it in water, and thicken the broth with Barly-meal; which is reckoned one of their greatest delicacies.

The men wear woollen Shirts, flannel Trowces and Wastcoats, with short loofe Coats of the fame. The women, rich and poor, go all alike instrait Gowns without skirts. Their Stomachers are commonly large, and adorn'd with thin guilt gingling plates of Tin. Their Shoes (which have no foles, but are made of pieces of Leather drawn upon all which there is a particular price fec. together at the heels and toes, and fasten'd with aftring or ribband above the ancle) are of sheepspread with pieces of Flannel.

The Norwegian tongue was heretofore generally fpoken in the Fero-Islands; but of late years the Danish dialect has much prevail'd. However in the Northern Islands their language is for the greatest part made up of Norwegian words and phrases, tho the Southern inhabitants make use of a quite different dialect.

The whole dominion of these Islands is divided into the fix diffricts of Norderoe, Ofteroe, Stromoe, Waagoe, Sandoe, and Sanderoe. To each of these districts belongs a Sheriff, who, as Judge, determines all causes and controversies of less moment. These Sheriffs gather the Kings tythes; Recorder appointed to register the proceedings and fentence.

The Ecclefiaftical affairs are governed by a Synod of the Priests or Ministers; who meet and Insulae, (and not as the vulgar Copies have it, sit once a year. Out of the whole Synod one is A Caledoniae promontorio Thulen petentibus bidui naelected to prefide over the rest, with the title of

ty in the fourth year of the reign of Olaus Trygeson King of Denmark in the year 1000, by Sihis own Country by the faid King for this purpose. After the Augsburg Confession was emthese Islands. There are at this day thirty-nine this Isle as in Island.

fo many Pastors of the Lutheran Religion. Besides Sundays, Holidays, and the ufual days of prayer, as in other places, these men observe yearly fix peculiar days of Prayer, viz. three in Ascentionweek, and three in Michaelmas-week.

They have but one publick School among them; which was endowed by King Christian IV. and Nicolas Trolle, formerly Governor of Roschild and Vice-Admiral of Denmark. This furnishes the University of Copenhagen oft times with as able Scholars as any other School in the King of Denmarks dominions

The chief Commodities of these Islands are Stockins are the chief staple commodity they have; in making of which, all the inhabitants skin for the women, and tann'd Nears-leather for the men. They lye on beds of Hay, overto employ themselves to help out the small incomes of their mean possessions and inconsiderable stipends.

### Of the Isle of SCHETLAND.

Scherland (or Herland, as Arngrim Jonas will have the word writ) is an Island lying between the Fero-Islands and the Promontory of Schagen in Jutland.

It has been long a dispute amongst the best Geographers, whether this be not the ancient Thule? Gasper Peucer tells us ( and our learned Cambden encourages us to believe him ) that this and put in execution all orders they receive from Island is called by the Northern Mariners to this the kings Commissary. The people are governed by Thilenfell. Pomponius Mela says of Thule, ed by the Laws of Norway; having no peculiar that it was Belgarum (which Mr. Cambden reads Laws of their own. They have a general Seffions held once a year, in the fipring time, at Thosarticry of Berghen) littori opposita; which achaven, in which the Kings Commissary, or Bay- count agrees well with the situation of this Island. liff, prefides as Judge, being affilted by the fix Besides, says Mr. Cambden, Schetland is about two Sheriffs; who exhibit to the Court all Law-fuits, days fail from Cathness in Scotland; which is the either Civil or Criminal, which come not under exact distance between Thule and the Caledonian the cognizance of their petit Commission. Be- Promontory in Solinus's relation. Again, Schetland fides thefe, there are thirty-fix more (fix for each ditrict) chosen, like our Jury-men, to affift the Ptolomy's Thule. Whether our learned Antiquary Commissary in pronouncing of sentence; and a read Solinus aright or no, I shall not venture to question; tho I know there are some that read the place quoted thus, A Caledonia promontorio Thulen petentes bidui navigatione excipium Hehude vigatio est); and the rather, because it follows, Ab Orcadibus Thulen usque quinque dierum ac nocti-These people were first converted to Christiani- um navigatio est. However, I am asraid the Latitude of Schetland will not be found to exceed fixty degrees, and a few odd minutes; and then gimund Bresteson, a Ferroyer born, and sent into the Parallel betwixt Ptolomy's Thule and this Island will tail.

The manners of the inhabitants, nature of the braced in Denmark and Norway, it soon reached soil, temperature of the air, &c. are the same in



Deucalidonian Seas, fituate 13 deg. and 30 min. deg. and 44 min. of Latitude; reckoning the fituation of the whole Isle from Skalholt, the chief City in it. It is bounded on the East

with the Northern Ocean; on the South, with the Deucalidonian Sea; on the North and West,

with the frozen Sea of Groenland.

Discovery. The Isle was first discovered by one Naddoc; who failing near the coasts of the Fero Islands. was by an unexpected tempest driven upon the Northern parts of Iseland; which, from the great quantities of fnow that then overspread the country, he call'd Sneeland. After him a Swedish Mariner. nam'd Gardar, made a fecond discovery of this Isle; and, after his own name, call'd it Gardarsholm. This hapned in the year 864. Notlong after this, one Flocco (a Norwegian Pyrate) made two had done, but by defign. He had heard fome faint stories of the two former discoverers; and questioned not, but, if he could meet with this Newfound Land, to be better paid for his pains then his predecessors had been. Whereupon he resolves on the adventure; and (instead of the Mariners Compass, which at that time was never dream'd of ) made use of the following expedient to direct him in his Voyage; he mark and Norway converted to Christianity betook with him, out of Schetland, three Crows; fore Ingulf's time: fo that it will be found upon and, having fail'd Northwards for some days, he let one of them fly, which he perceiv'd return'd to Schetland. Soon after, he threw a fecond out of the Ship; which, finding no land to fet her foot on, return'd weary into the Veffel. Within awhile after, he fent out the third Crow, which flew to this Isle. Flocco following this leader, landed fafe in the Northern parts of the Isle, and there winter'd. Finding this country, all the while he staid there, oppress'd with intolerable frosts and fnow, he call'd the whole land Ifeland, or Iceland; which name it retains to this day. The next winter he spent in the Southern parts. But meeting there with as cold entertainment as he had found in the North, he hoifed up fail the fpring following, and return'd to Norway; where he was ever after call'd Rafnafloke, or Flocco the Crow.

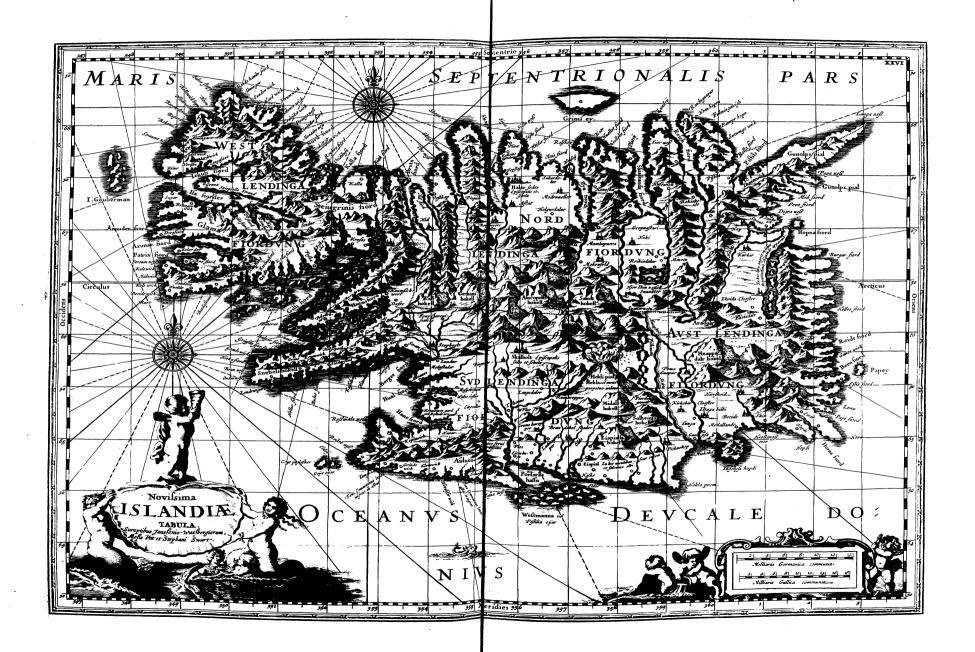
The first inhabitants of Iseland came into the babitants. If in the yeat 874; brought hither by one Ingulf, a Norwegian Baron, who (with Hiorlief, his brother in-law) fled, or was banish'd his own Country for murdering another Nobleman. The Islandic Chronicle ( which makes the faid year Isle wholly desolate, and destitute of all manner of inhabitants. Nor is there in this work any mention of any former discovery whatsoever, made either by the English or Irish; the some of our Historians have afferted, that Ifeland was well known to both these Nations long before Ingulf brought in his Norwegians. The Irifb Annals go further, and affure us, that the ancient Iselan-

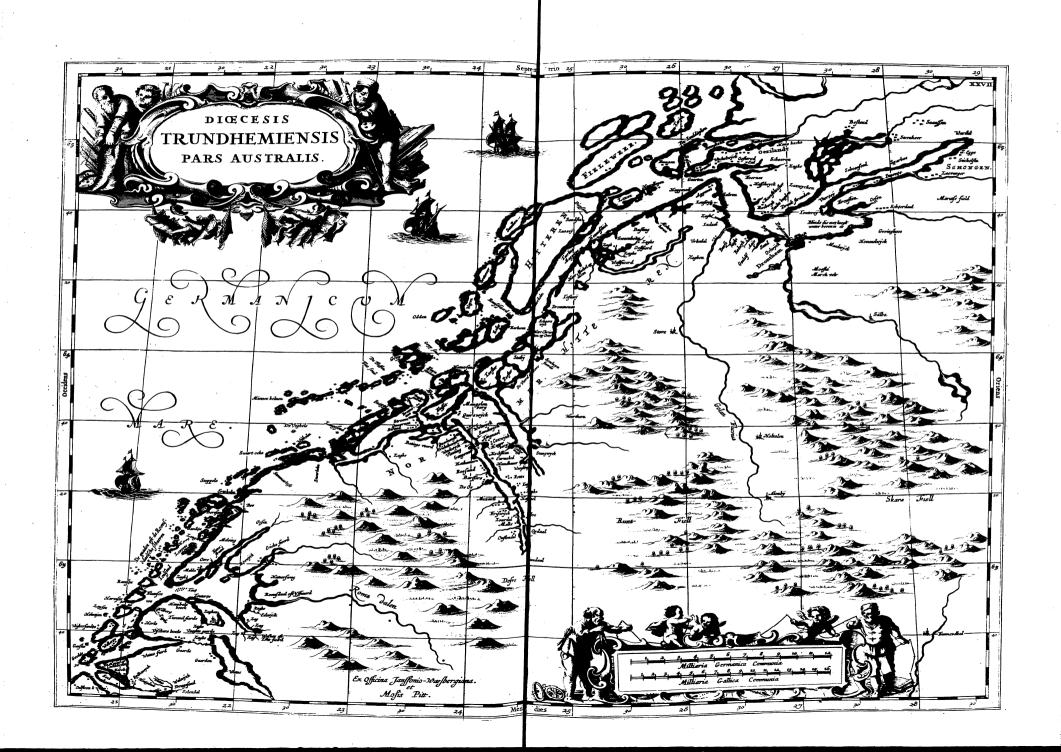
a Seland is an Isle in the afferting, that before Ingulf no manner of inhabitants were heard of in this Island. And in his specimen Islandicum, he is extremely enraged at of Longitude, and 65 Pontanus, and the Authors he follows, for offering to affert, that Ifeland is the ultima Thule of the ancients. For, fays he, if our I fle be that Thule which Virgil and other Roman writes mention, it must needs have been inhabited in the days of Augustus the Emperor; and then what credit, I pray, can be given to our Isclandic Chronicle, which tells us in plain terms, that this Isle was never inhabited before Ingulf's days? But if that learned Author would give us leave to argue the cafe, 'tis possible he may not find any reason at last to be in so great a rage. For, in the work quoted, he himfelf allows the story of the Irifb being first call'd Papas by the ancient Iselanders. If we enquire what those ancient inhabitants were, that gave the Irisb this name? 'Twill questionless be anfwer'd, they were Heathens. This Arngrim takes for granted; and thinks the answer satisfactory enough. And it is plain, that the first inhabitants of Iseland were Heathenish Idolaters, from a third discovery of it; not casually, as the other one passage in the Iselandic Chronicle, where we are told, that in the West of Iseland there is a large piece of ground encircled with a ditch, in the midft of which stands a great stone, made use of formerly for an Altar, whereon they used. in the days of Idolatry and Paganism, to facrifice men to their God Woden. But then if we confult the ancient monuments of the Northern Kingdoms, we shall find the greatest part of Denexamination highly probable, that there were inhabitants in Iseland before Ingulf brought over his Norwegians; and those perhaps known to the

English and Irish.

The Isle is for the most part mountainous and Sai rocky; tho fome valleys afford good flore of Corn and pasturage. Nothwithstanding there are so many and so vast mountains in this Isle, there is no manner of mines either of mettals or minerals in the whole land, except Sulphur.

The most notorious mountain in Iseland is Hecla; which stands on the South-East of the Isle, " not far from the Sea-shore. This is one of the greatest Vulcanoes in Europe or the world; belching out by fits fuch deluges of fire, as threaten a general conflagration of the whole Isle. Blefkenius reports, that fometimes it vomits up not only flame and fiery coals, but large torrents of water, which burn like Brandy or Aqua Vitæ. At other times it throws up prodigious quantities of cinders and pumice stones. Its greatest outrages are caused by a West-wind; insomuch that when the wind blows moderately from that quarter, the inhabitants of the neighbouring valleys (who is Epoch) tells us, that this Ingulf found the are acquainted with the securest passages to the mountain) march up in droves to the mouth of the furnace, where they recreate themselves by throwing great stones into the slames, which return them with as great a violence as a barrel of gunpowder blows up the flats of an house. So that 'tis exceeding dangerous for any one to approach the flames, who is not perfectly acquaintders call'd the Irih Papas, and the Western part the danger of being knockt on the head with of their Isle, as most frequented by Irib Merchants, Papey. Aragrim Jonas follows the Chronicle of his Country and in the Chronic and the Chron nicle of his Country, and is very paffionate in low men up alive. The filly Rufties behere very





that Hell is in the bowels of this mountain. and that the fouls of the damn'd are tormented and, having eased their shoulders, return for a lived two hundred years. new loading. Another place of torment the Naduces a noise which they take for the howling of pretend to know the very day, tho they are not able to assign the place of the fight; and hat, by observing the more then usual importation of fouls upon fuch days. But these and the Authors, wholly ignorant of the affairs of Ifeland, were never the opinions of the generality of the Iselanders fince their conversion to Chrifianity. Nor does the mountain continually (as they would have us believe) fend out flames, fince the Iselandic Chronicle takes particular notice of the years 1104, 1157, 1222, 1300, 1341, 1362, and 1389, as very fignal for fuch fiery truptions as they speak of. Since the year 1558 (notwithstanding Blefkenius's Romantick story to the contrary) we have no certain relation of any such accident. Munster and Frisius report, that the flames of Hecla would not burn Tow; which

Blefkenius speaks of a strange Lake (and Arngim favs, he has heard as much of a Fountain near Skalholt ) which immediately petrifies whatever is thrown into it. Infomuch that if you take a long pole, and flick part of it into the bottom of the Lake, that part of the staff which sticks in the earth will in a short time be turned into iron, the middle into stone, and the uppermost part (which never came into the water) remain wood. He further adds, that the part of the faff which refembles iron will burn like a coal. Another Lake he mentions, which (like the Grecian Aornon, spoke of by Virgil) sends out such peltiferous exhalations as poyfon the birds which fly that way. Several other strange stories he tells, which, because rejected by Amgrim, we omit. In most places of the Isle you may meet with hot Baths and scalding Fountains; the water of which,

tain enflamed by Water and quenched with

if fet to cool, throws off a sulphureous scum. Of all the affronts which Blefkenius, in his fcurrilous description of Iseland, has put upon that Country; none is highlier refented by Arngim then the fleight and false account he gives meat and drink, and forced (in spight of former of the Laws, Manners, and Religion of the inhabitants of that Isle. Whoredom, Theft, Idolatry, Witchtraft, Sorcery, 4g. are vices he accuses the whole Nation of. We may rationally imagine, that the ancient Iselanders were men of the same temper, manners, and religion with the Norwegians, from whom they were descended, i.e. men of valt stature, strong and valiant, great duelers and pyrats. But fince Christianity was introduced into their Isle, none of those barbarous qualities which that Dutch Satyrist lays to their charge, can justly be reckoned among the catholick enormities of the Island; 'tho 'tis possible fome few may still be found among several thoulands that to this day retain a small tincture the great requisites in furnishing out one of our of the old Idolatrous fuperstition, and ungentile demeanor of their ancestors. Their temperance sider, the vast strength and healthy constitutimeat and drink, and the naturally strong condiffution of their bodies, enable them to last out they ordinarily arrive at, will be apt to conclude, commonly to a good old age; tho I cannot but that dry'd fish would prove as trusty a staff of

refer Olaus Magnus and Blefkenius to the Readers fentence; the former of which tells us, the Ifein the fames. Nay, fome of them will conince fames. Nay, fome of them will conince fames have feveral times fear in the channes. The property of the latter (with more modelty and caution, which faulty protest, that they have bevote the mouth of the shole Herds of Devils enter the mouth of the shole Herds burthers of damed foults. mace with their burthens of damn'd fouls; a man in Ifeland who told him that he had then

By the account which Blefkenius gives of the Habitatimes fancy under the rocks on the Sea-coafts; habitations of the Helenders, it must need be on. concluded, that either he never travell'd amongst dues a noite which they take for the howling of the damn'd. If any battel be fought in any part flook their houses (cover d with turf and grown over with grass) for small hillocks and rampires. them (whatever he pretends to), or else he mi-For he fays, all their houses are underground; and they, their kine, horses, and sheep, have all one cave. Anciently the Helanders (like the Germans in Tacitus's days) dwelt far apart; acmon of total apart; according as every man took an affection, to this field, or that fountain; this wood fide, or that plain. They used neither mortar nor tyles; but the whole fabrick of their houses consisted of tumber and turf. Their windows were most commonly in the roof, feldom in the walls of their cottages. Some of their Nobility had more flately Palaces, built of large pieces of timber brought hither out of Groneland and Norway. At this day their houses are most of wood, cover'd over with turf; except in their Cities ( Hola and Skalholt ), where, instead of tyles, they make use of fir-boards. But fince the trade between them and Norway began to decrease, their buildings fory is near akin to what Pliny tells us, of a mounhave lost much of their ancient splendour; and the neatest of their Villages run daily to ruine. Besides, their traffick with foreign Nations is much abated; and they feem to draw towards that degree of meanness which Krantzius speaks of, when he tells us, The Iselanders and their Cattel have the same lodging. Arngrim confesses, that upon the South-shore of the Isle, near Skalholt, there are three small Parishes, in which the inhabitants are destitute both of wood and turf, the only fuel of the country. The poorer fort of these, being not able to purchase suel from abroad, are constrained in the extremity of winter, to betake themselves to a corner of their Ox-stalls, and there borrow heat from their Cattel.

It is manifest from the ancient Laws of Ife- Diet. land (whatever Munster, Frisius, and Blefkenius fay to the contrary ) that upon the first inhabiting of this Isle, the ground was till'd, and several forts of grain fowed and reap'd. 'Tis a malicious flander to fav. as those Authors do. That the Islanders feed upon carrion, and unfavoury meats, and want the use of bread. The best and happiest of Nations are now and then, upon some extraordinary occasions, driven to harsh extremities in plenty) to submit to a famine. And it may reafonably be supposed, that the Seas about Iseland. bound up by a long continued frost, may sometimes bring the like calamities upon this Ifle; who have the greatest part of their food out of these waters. But (fetting afide all fuch accidental casualties, and extraordinary dispensations of Gods providence) Iseland is as well provided for all manner of necessaries in meats and drink, as any other Country whatever. For the Iselanders have generally confiderable stocks of Kine and Sheep, besides large piles of dry'd fish of several forts. Tis true, a great part of the inhabitants want bread and falt, which are reckon'd two of Southern tables. But he that shall seriously conons which these usually enjoy, and the old age

life as bread, if we were used to it; and that falt may probably be convenient in an hot Country, to preferve our meat from corrupting, but needs not be made use of at the table. In short, the Islanders have all manner of necessary and substantial food, as Beef, Mutton, Geefe, Hens, Partridges, and all forts of fowl. They want only tridges, and all forts of flow. They want only the delicacies of fauces, which other Countries. Are these the thanks ye give our file for feeding you enioy; and the sharpness of their air surnishes City these many years with Beef, Mutton, Butter, and them with ftomachs which eafily fupply that de-

Drink.

The most general drink used amongst them is Whey; which is commonly so good that an ounce of it will very well bear half an ounce of water. Sometimes they drink a kind of Mead. made of a little Barley flower and an Honeycomb boiled in water. Another liquor they have, which is fqueezed out of a certain reddiff berry, peculiar to this Isle. The ancient Islanders used to import Beer from Denmark, Scotland, Norway, England, and other foreign Countries: but for many years last past the inhabitants have not been able to maintain any confiderable commerce with these Nations; and upon the decay of trade, are forc'd to content themselves with fuch liquors as their own Land affords. How poor and mean foever these liquors may seem to Southern palats, used to the juice of the Grape; yet with these the ancient Iselanders could make merry; and keep banquets and revellings with the mean fare before-mentioned. What grandeur their public entertainments wanted in the delicacy of the viand and richness of the liquor, was made out in the length of their feafts and number of their guests. Thus we read, that Theodore and Thorwald (brethren, and Citizens of Hialtædat in North Iseland ) solcmnizing the funerals of their father Hialta, entertained twelve hundred persons for sourteen days together, at a banquet; and at their departure presented the chief of their guests with gifts answerable to their qualities. After the fame rate, and for as long a time, Olaus Pa (a West Islander) and his brethren entertained nine hundred men. But I know not whether this be an instance of the generosity and gallantry, or not rather prodigality of these people. For the Northern Nations are generally strangely lavish in their entertainments at Weddings and Burials; infomuch, that 'tis grown a proverb in some of those Countries, Pay for thy fathers Coffin before thou thinkest of buying a Cradle: meaning, that the entertainments at the burial of a father and marriage of a new wife (if they come together) are sufficient to ruine a man in his estate, and make his heir a beggar.

Before the convenience of money was invented, the most natural method of buying and selling was by exchange of one commodity for another. This in the nonage of traffick, was the only expedient made use of in all Nations of the world; but continued, I think, longer in Ifeland then in any of the known Western Countries. One great reason of a later then ordinary use of money among the Iselanders, was the want of mettals in their Country. Some Silver they had, brought in from foreign Countries; which if they chanced to make use of in commerce, they weighed it in a balance, but never coined or stamped any of it. Of late, Danish money has been brought into this Isle; tho in very small quantities.

The chief commodities of the Country, are Brimftone, dry'd fish, and Whale-bone. Of this last they have so great plenty, that (according to Blefkenius's relation) some of them make houses of it; and the only great Bridge in the Isle is ever faw. made of the same matter. It seems, formerly great

ported hence into other Countries. For Arregion Jonas concludes his Satyrical answer to Blefkenius's abusive description of Ifeland, with these words Hamburgensis? Hanccine statuistis gratiam deberi Islandiæ, quæ &c. i. c. Can the Burgomasters and Raedtsherrn of Hamburg wink at fuch faults as thefe? Fish? England, Holland, Denmark, Bremen, and Lubec have all tasted the sweets of our Land; but never any returned their thanks in such a scurilous Pasquil as your Libeller, &c.

Wormius tells us, that the old Danish tongue, Jon used in ancient inscriptions, and other monuments of Runic learning, has been no where fo clean and pure kept to this day as in Ifeland. And the reasons he assigns are, 1. The inhabitants of this Isle have not maintained fo great commerce with other Nations as the rest of the Northern people; by which means they have exceedingly avoided the introducing of strange and uncouth words into their language. 2. The Iselanders, from the first peopling of their Ise have been wonderfully accurate and curious in committing all transactions of moment to writing, and thereby transmitting at once the glory of their actions and purity of their tongue to posterity. Saxo Grammaticus confesses, he ow'd a great part of his Danish History to the writings of the Ifelanders; whom he commends, above all other Northern Nations, for their curiofity in registring the famous deeds of their ancestors. No question, Saxo met with many rarities in that language which have since perished. Stephanius reckons up above twenty feveral tracts that he himself had feen; most of which, I suppose, are to be met with in the publick or private Libraries of Denmark; and some may e're long be published by the learned Refenius. Wormius collected his Runic Dictionary as well out of the Knitling-Saga, and other Iselandic manuscripts, as the old Runic inscriptions of his own Country. In the year 1651. Runolph Jonas, an Iselander, published a Grammer, teaching the rudiments and fyntax of this tongue; and there is now in the hands of our Learned Dr. Marshall (Rector of Lincoln Colledge in Oxford) a manuscript Copy of an Ifelandic Dictionary, never yet printed.

The Edda Islandorum (published first by Mag- Elli nus Olai, and afterwards by J. Peter Resenius) is a piece of the greatest note of any old Iselandic monument extant. It contains a collection of mythological stories about their ancient Heathenish Gods; out of which fables the old Iselandian Rythmers borrowed the subjects of their Ballads. It has always annexed to it, as an infeparable companion, the Skalda; or Iselandic Profodia; which teaches the art of their ancient Poetry, and gives rules for the composure of their feveral kinds of Verfe. Out of these two Saxo Grammaticus took all those monstrous stories of the first founders of the Danish Kingdom, which have so far scandalized some Readers, as tomake them (upon the fole account of these Romances) reject his whole History as fabulous and incredible. From several passages in Saxo's work, it is evident, that this Historian had read a much perfecter Copy of the Edda then the publishers of the printed Editions have followed; and there is at this day in the rich Library of the learned and Pious Prince Rodulph Augustus Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, at Wulfenbuttel, a more perfect manuscript Copy then either Magnus or Resenius

quantities of Beef, Mutton, Butter, &c. were ex-

world, East, West, North, and South-Heland. Each an hundred years after. The first that openly ing North-Iseland, (being larger then any of the other three) was fubdivided into four of these Districts. Every District had in it three publick Courts of Judicature, and ten or more Hreppar or Constable-Wards. The Government of the Isle was Aristocratical till the year 1261, when it was fubdued and made tributary to the King of Norway. Afterwards, when the Kingdoms of Denmark and Norway were linked together by Oueen Margaret, Iseland was also annexed to the Danish Crown. Since that time, it has been governed by a Vice-Roy; who (when he is in the Ifle, for he is not obliged to be always resident) keeps his Court at the Castle of Besestat, near the Western shore. His office is to collect taxes for the King of Denmark; as Butter, Sheep, Wool, &c. for the provision of the Navy Royal.

What kind of Gods the idolatrous Iselanders worshipped before they were converted to Chriflianity, will appear from a furvey of the Edda; which, as we have faid, is nothing elfe but a regifter of those mock-Deities. The chief Gods mentioned in this and other ancient Northern monuments, arc, 1. Thor, whom the Edda makes the son of Woden. He is faid to have come out of Asia with his father; and for that reason is sometimes call'd Asathor, or Thor the Asian. Arngrim Jonas makes this God answerable to Jupiter among the Romans. And in an old Anglo-Saxonic Homily, in the publick Library at Cambridge, which treats of the Gods of the Gentiles, we meet with these Words: Se Iovij ij apsopsoju ealpa sæpa Iiosa, se sa bæ. benan hæpson on heona gessylbe. 7 he havre Don berrux rummum Scooum. bon Sa Denigcan leoba lugiab ppi coje. i.e. This Jove is the most honourable of all the Gods mentioned in their verses. Some Nations call him Thor, whom the Dancs reverence above all others. Hence the day which the Latins call'd dies Jovis, is in Ifeland named Thorsdagh, and in England Thursday, the Germans call it Donnersdag, dies Tonantis, i.e. the Thunderers day, which fignifies the fame thing. 2. Woden, or Oden; the Captain of the Afians that first peopled these Northern Countries. He is fometimes call'd, xar' itoxlw, As, the Asian. So in the ancient form of an oath taken in Norway and Iseland, we read, Hialpi mier suo Fryer og Niordur og hin al matke As, i.e. So help me Frier, and Niordur (a Norwegian King, Deified for his noble exploits), and the almighty Asian (i.e. Woden). From him the Iselanders call the fourth day of the week Odensdagur; and we, Wendesday. The Nobility of the ancient people of the North, were wonderfully ambitious of fetching their pedigree down in a streight line from this Patriarch and God of the Northern Nations. Hence possibly it comes, that in some Copies of our Anglo-Saxonic Chronicle the Genealogy of our English King Cerdic (with feveral others) is run up to one who is faid to be Wosening (or the fon of Woden) and there the pedegree breaks of. As mark, within four years after. Neither of these if in fo doing they had fufficiently imitated St. Luke's Genealogy of our Saviour unto Adam, which was the son of God. And hence, as may well be conjectured, the Islanders do to this day call their Noblemen Godar and Hoffgodar, i. e. such as are of the lineage or family of the Gods. Besides these two, we sometimes read of Freyer (as in by degrees burnt away. This plain, says he, is the Norwegian oath, before quoted) one of Wo-

Arngrim allows, that feveral Christians came Out of Norway into Iseland with Ingulf, in the year Christian faith, he denies. A full and total conversion, he says, was never attempted, till about (upon the twenty-ninth day of June) repair all

preached the Gospel was one Frideric, a Saxon born, who came over into this Isle in the year 981, and fucceeded fo well, that within three years after there were feveral Churches built. The Iselandic Chronicle mentions one Thangbrandt, another outlandish Bishop, who came into Iseland, in the year 997. At last, in the year 1000. it was agreed on in a general Assembly of the whole Isle, That the worship of Heathenish Idols being abandoned, they would unanimously embrace the Christian Religion. In the year 1056 Isleif, an Iselander, was confecrated Bishop of the whole Isle; and enter'd upon the See of Schalholt the year following. It is very observable (what is recorded in the Iselandic Chronicle) that this Isleif married Dalla, the daughter of one Thorwald; and by her had three fons. The eldett of which (named Gyffer) fucceeded his father in the Bishoprick of Schalholt; altho he also is faid to have married Stenun, the daughter of Thorgrin. Since that time the inhabitants of Iseland have continued stedfast in the Christian faith. Gudbrand Thorlac ( who entred the Bishoprick of Holen in the year 1571) abolished the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of Rome; and introduced the Augustan Confession, which to this day is maintained all over the Isle. The same Bishop first procured a Printing-house to be set up in Iseland; and afterwards caused the Bible, and several other godly books, to be translated into the Iselandic tongue and printed. Christian the third, King of Denmark, founded two Free-Schools in Iseland (one at Holen, and the other at Skalbolt ) which by the munificence of his fuccessors, Frideric the second and Christian the fourth, were improved into two confiderable Colledges, where voung men were instructed in the liberal Arts and principles of Religion, till they were thought fit for the ministry. Of late years many ingenious men, and learned Iselanders, have been bred up in the University at Copenhagen.

We have before taken a furvey of the mean Cities. Cottages, or Burrows, of the Rufticks in Iseland and we cannot expect that their Citizens should live in much better fashion. There are only two Cities in the Isle ( Holen and Skalbolt ), the one the feat of their Northern, the other of their Southern Bishop. In both of them, the houses are built of wood (rarely of stone), cover'd with either boards or turf. The Cathedral at Holen. according to Arngrim's description, either is, or at least has been a stately Fabrick. In his days, the Church-porch had on each fide five pillars, which were fourteen ells high (I suppose he means Norwegian ells, one of which is about three quarters of a vard English), and five in thickness. The Ouire and Body of the Church were proportionable to the Porch. This noble structure was blown down in the year 1584; but magnificently rebuilt at the charge of Frideric II. King of Den-Cities look any better then one of our ordinary Villages; for the houses are not contiguous, nor defended by any fortification or rampire.

Blefkenius tells us (how truly, I know not) of Judicaa pleasant plain in the middle of Iseland, where ture, formerly stood an high flaming mountain, which encompassed with huge rocks, which make it indens companions; and Friga, Wodens wife (whence our Friday); with feveral others of lefs note. ger at once. From the tops of two of these rocks fall down two large rivers; which, with 874; but that the Isle was then converted to the a terrible noise, are swallowed up by a whirl-Christian faith, he denies. A full and total conpool in the midst of the plain. Hither yearly

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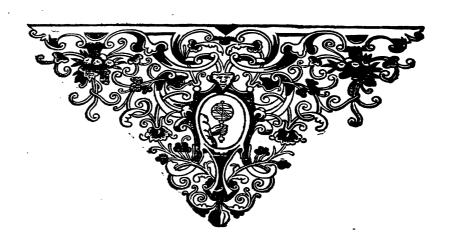
fuch as have any fuit at Law or other controversie to be determined. At the passage stands a guard of foldiers, who admit all in that defire the favour, but suffer none to go out without a pass from the Governor. As soon as all, who have any business, are come in; the Governor (or Licutenant of the Isle) reads his Commission from the King of Denmark. That done, he gives his charge; insisting much upon the good will and kindness which the King his Master and himfelf bear the Iselanders, and advising them all to administer justice without respect of any manner of persons whatever. After this, he returns to his Tent; where in a godly Sermon, preach'd to him and the rest of the Assembly, the necessity of punishing offenders, and vindicating the injur'd, is declared. As foon as Sermon is ended, the twelve chosen Justices (whom they call Lochmaders, i.e. men of the Law) fit down on the ground, with each a book of the Iselandic Laws in his hand. After the Plaintiff and Defendant have both given in what they have to fay; they all arife, and every man examines privately the verdict of his book in the case proposed. Returning, they consult awhile of the sentence, and then unanimously pronounce it. If any consi-

derable doubt arife among them, which the themselves cannot easily solve, they consist the Lieutenant; but will not give him anchors a leave to decide the controversie by pronounce of sentence. These twelve Jurymen (of when one always is Foreman) have great respect them, as long as these Assizes last. They have power to determine all Civil causes; and to pronounce condemnation, as they think converge against all Criminals. Those that are condemnated only (as Adulterers, Murderers, and more out Thieves) are beheaded; but smaller and demeanors are marked in the forehead with an hot iron.

This account of the manner of proceeding in the Ifelandic Court of Judicature (thousand different from the methods made use of in the days of their Nomophylaces, mentioned by Anguin Jonas) I can the easilier credit, because I do not find it contradicted in Aragina's reply to Reflective.

Besides, the custom of deciding common lies by the verdict of twelve Jurymen have in England, may perswade us to believe the same sashion may be observed in these Danish dominions; from whence, probably, it was fast bounds into Britain.

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adminifer juftice without respect of any manner of persons whatever. After this, he returns to his Tent; where in a godly Sermon, preach'd to him and the rest of the Assembly, the necessity of punishing offenders, and vindicating the injur'd, is declared. As foon as Sermon is ended, the twelve chofen Justices (whom they call Lochthen unanimously pronounce it. If any consi- into Britain.

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one always is Foreman) have great respect to a pais from the Governor. As foot as an, who have any business, are come in; the Governor one always is Foreman) have great respect shown have any business, are come in; the Governor one always is roteman) have great respect shew'n (or Licutenant of the Isle) reads his Commission them, as long as these Assizes last. They have from the King of Denmark. That done, he gives power to determine all Civil causes; and to pronounce condemnation, as they think convenient, and kindness which the King his Master and him against all Criminals. Those that are condemned to due (as Adulterers, Murderers, Mur and kindness which the King his Matter and nim-felf bear the Iselanders, and advising them all to administer justice without respect of any manner of persons whatever. After this, he returns to

This account of the manner of proceeding in the Iselandic Court of Judicature (tho much different from the methods made use of in the days jur'd, is declared. As foon as Sermon is ended, the twelve chofen Justices (whom they call Loeb-maders, i.e. men of the Law) fit down on the ground, with each a book of the Islandic Laws in his hand. After the Plaintiff and Defendant have both given in what they have to say; they all artic, and every man examines privately the verdict of his book in the case proposed. Returning, they conful awhile of the sentence, and only sentence are proposed. The proposed in the sentence in the sentence

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# ALPHABETICAL INDEX,

Containing

The Names of all the Countries, Cities, Towns, Rivers, Isles, &c.

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## Maps of the First Volume.

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Skalot Skalfho	12	55 55 49 57 39 58 39 55 90 55 90 56 90 59 30	44 °0 28 40	Skomandt Skon	16	54 4 55 4 56 0 53 4	29 00	Sloten Slouda	2.0	7 56 2 52 0 P.	24 30
Skalfio	3 I 22	57 30	27 00	Skongel	2.I 2.7	53 4 62 0 56 1 54 3 55 2 64 3	0 40 30 0 34 00 0 24 30	Slowienie		54 0	0 47 00
Skalwy Skammeru	20, 22	58 30 55 35 52 00	22.00	Skonile Skorby	37 18	54 30 55 20	0 24 30	Slowiefzn Slowinsk	a R. 12,18	54 0 51 3 54 0 56 5 56 5	0 47 00
Skamp Skampftru	y 31	52 00	28 30 32 40	Skoren	30,31 25 09	55 2	5 29 00	Sloyen Slube fl.	30	56 5	9 44 00 5 23 40
Skampstruj Skanja	6,32	55 00	55 30 28 00	Skoretina				Ducarus S	lucenfis 18	51.5	
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Skanor Skaralt	22, 30, 31	55 30 55 40 49 00	28 00	Skorzewo Skofde	20	52 10	34 00	Slukip	41	51 0	0 45 00 0 25 30 0 35 00
Skarapha	12	1 49 00	28 40 48 00	Skotfgrunden Skotthus	21	52 10 58 00 64 30 55 40 55 20 57 40 55 25 60 30	30 00	Slupee Slupeza	41	53 5	35 00
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Skaro	22. 24	55 00	25 20	Skougaard	30,35	54 20	36 10	Slupiec		49 30	49 00
Skarregaar Skarreklit	d 36	50 00 55 00 56 50 57 00	22 10	Skoufo	29	57 40 55 25 49 20	22 00	Sluitrup Slypminde	39,40	55 20	26 20
Skarrifo	22	55 3° 62 00	23 30	Skowrop Skozcow	31	55 25	28 50 35 00			57 30	24 30 35 00 25 10
Skars Fiell	66	62 00	26 00	Skredevols	14. 25, 28	60 30	24 00	Smachtha Smacker fi	gen 44	55 05 57 30 53 45 54 20	25 10
Skarup	20, 25, 27	76 10	27 00	Skreblinge Oft Skreblinge	e 31	55 45	24 00 28 20	)   Smadoilen	28,29	60 30	39 30
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Skatila Skattorp	20, 21	56 30	30 00	Skrodevolsk Skrom	29 36	1 60 40	24 00	Smael fl.	4.2	53 50	24 40
Skatungeby Skaukirk	30,31 24 36	61 10	31 20	Skromberg	2 1	56 50 55 50 56 15 52 20	28 10	Smaelbeck Smaelonfee	44	53 50	24 40 25 40 25 00 25 00 25 50 23 50
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Skaunk Skaunreff	29	47 20	25 00 25 30 25 30 36 00 25 00 26 00	Skrzinno	14	51 00	23 30 37 00	11	20	57 00	29 00
Skawina	29 14	49 40	36 00	Skudegierdsk Skuden	29 29	58 40	20 30	Smalefelt Smalenbeck	41,42,44	53 50 53 49	24 40 25 00
Skebboo Skebboo	25 22	59 00	25 00	Skudenes Skudi	29	58 40 56 00	20 00	Smalenfleth	44	53 49	25 00
Skedvv	24	60 20	32 20	Skudy Skuelleleff	18,19 20	56 00	39 00 38 00 26 40	Smallediep	3°,35 40	53 3° 54 4°	24 30 23 00
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Skellingkroe Skelskor	g 30,35	55 20 55 30 54 20 64 30 55 40 55 40 56 40 56 00	23 00	Skyffinge Skyts Herrit	30 2,23,24 36 32 31 37 12	55 00	34 00 23 30 27 00 28 10	Smedeby Smedefwurd	41,42	54 00	22 40
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Skenninge	39	58 00 l	24 50 31 00 27 00 35 30 35 00 48 00	Slabotco	6,7	51 4a	34 40 65 00	Smerup Smeurfond	32 28		27 20 20 00
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Skiem	20	55 00	22 00	Slawa	15	51 40	33 00	Smorgonie	10	55 30 54 00 56 20	44 00
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Skittel Skarel	29	05 00	25 30 39 00	5leporod .	43	53 50	25 40	Smullen	25 27	64 30	23 00 24 00
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Skodborg	. 27	54 00	40 00	Sloboka Sloclofter	35	49 00 56 20 54 20	45 00 23 40 36 20	Sniat	15	51 50	33 40
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<sup>Skogskirkia</sup>	31	61 00	33 00 34 20	Slokokol Slomniki	12	49 30 50 00 46 00 50 00	37 00	Snidskaren Sniobergen	20	65 00	43 00 39 00 33 00 Sniopial-
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strelow	37	55 45 66 00	23 00 58 co	Suder Aw 39,40 Suderbeck 42	54 40 54 10	24 40 24 10	Sunheda 2 Sunmerfle 3	0 1 0 1 0	32 co
trena R.	66 16		58 co	Suderbrarup 38,40	54 35 54 10	24 50	Suno fl. 2	1 6130	28 20 52 00
trengel S. strengnes	6, 20, 22	54 00	33 00	Súderde 42	54 10	24 10	Sunnau 3 Sunne 2	I 55 35	28 20
trenglyn	43	54 00	38 00	Suderdick 42 Suder Elve 44	54 15 53 25	23 40 24 40	Sunnenstruy 2	0   53 20	38 00 28 10
trenskaret treo	2 I 3 2	64 30	27 00	Suder Fardrup 39	55 15	23 40	Sunnersberg 2	2 58 00	29 00
trefe	15	55 50	33 40	Suder Feldt 39	55 10	24 40	Sunnerfleu 3	1 55 45	29 30
tretto di Cui	ffa II	47 00	1 56 00	Suderhattstede 41,42 Suderholt 39	54 °5	24 00	Sunre 3	1 55 55 1 55 25	28 20 28 40
trezo tricze	15	52 00 48 30	46 00	Suderhom 42	54 15	23 50	Suoncke 3	55 00	30 00
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uer	43,44		23 00	Suenskehoga 19,22	59 00	36 00	Suydgulen 28	61 30	19 30
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ımpki S.	16	53 40	39 00	Sucombro 37	55 25	23 00	Suydhorn 4.3	54 20	25 50 60 00
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obe	45	54 35	25 00	Suhewieskii R. 12	4620	53 00	Swans 40.41	54 35	24 50
beck bekoping	39	54 55	24 20	Suhibarda R. 12	1 40 20 1	53 00	Swanfdorff 17	54 00	37 00 23 50
ben	32,33	54 50 53 45	27 00	Sujaticke 6,7 Suidten 19	57 00 57 00	75 00 43 00	Swanfen 38,41	54 35	24 40
bendorn	41,43	53 50	25 10	Suinevad 22	58 30	32 00	Swanihog 31	55 40	29 00
bum.	39	55 20	24 30 24 40	Suino 30 Suiola fl. 18	55 20	24 40 42 00	Swantzen 20	54 °° 54 2°	24 40
ergaard	36,37	56 25	23 20	Suiftoma 2.1	55 30 62 00	50 00	Swapstede 38,40	54 25	24 20
ern kiebing	41,43	54 25	26 10	Sukalicz   12 Suka Morzi 12	49 00	48 00	Die Swang 38, 39	55 20	23 30 52 00
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		53 50	63 00	Sulderup 36 Sulen 29	56 45 60 40	19 30	Swartenhoeck 06 Swart Ocks 27	63 20	22 00
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lichdorfF	16, 17	53 40 53 40	36 30	Sulfelt 41,44 Sulka R. 12	53 45	25 00.	Swartruy 31	56 05	29 30
(dorff	17	53 50	20 20 II	Sulomiritich 14	49 30 51 20	52 00 34 00	Swaftrum 40 Swafwelsberg 31	54 35 55 35	29 50
	16, 17	54 20	36 30	Sulfa of	44 00	45 00	Swawelbrucket 22.23	59 10	32 00
upingar	13	F.	- 11	Sulforp 4-3 Sulfen 4-1	54 20 53 40	25 50	Swawen 4.1	56 00	27 40 45 00
gaard	37	56 00	23 30	Sulftede 38,39,40	55 00	24 40 23 50	Swebierg 31 Swecia 07	65 00	
mhofel fwyck	28	54 00	39 00	Sulforp 35	56 20	24 20	19	50 30	28 00
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ding horn	39	55 15	24 20	Sultz 14	51 40	33 00	Swedero 22	55 30	32 00
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skog	34	59 00	25 10		<b>52</b> 00	51 00 24 30	Swelbeck 41,43	54 I5 68 00	70 00 68 00
iftrup holt	3°	59 00 56 40 58 00	23 40	Sumy R. 12	50 00	53 00	. 20		68 00
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Swenborg Swenskiob	32 38,40 31	55 10 54 40	25 40 24 50 29 20	Syrekoling Syrickdorp	30 43	55 40 54 00 55 40 61 30	28 00	Tamafi Tamasjervi	96	45 00	64 00
Swenskiob Swentin fl.	31 41	55 45	29 20 25 00	Syro Sylme	30,35 21	55 40	1 25 40	Tamdrup	21 39	45 00 63 30 55 15 56 00	51 00 24 40
Swenstrup	32	55 45 54 15 55 30 55 00	27 00	Syfterne Syftoffi	10	58 40		Taming	6, 8, 11	56 00 48 00	52 00
Swenstruy	31	55 30	24 50 28 20 26 40	Systorbeck	33	54 50 59 30 66 00	25 00 27 00 48 00	Tammila Tamnaw	i 9 5 1	61 00	1 41 00
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Swefing	38,40,41	\$4 3° \$5 °°	24 10	Szachischowa	15 14 18	52 00	34 20 37 00 45 00	Tandenin	41, 44 32, 34	50 00 53 40 54 50	24 50 25 20
Swefna Swetagora	00	1, 00	39 00	Szaczk Szalawila	12	53 00	45 00 51 00	Tandorp Tandra	34	54 50 55 15 46 00	24 40
Sweterina	6,7,20	68 00 56 40	60 00 25 00	Szaltuliki Szamborze	12	49 00 48 30 51 50	48 00	Tandrup Tandzleth	36	56 44	22 50
Swiadofci Swiagle	22,30,35 18 12	56 40 55 00 50 30 D.	43 00 46 00	P. Szamotuli Szandarow	15 15 12		34 40 33 40 52 00	Tanebay	38, 40	54 55	24 00 44 00
Swiazki	10	D. 30	1	Szanderow Sta	TV 12	48 30	52 00	l I ancis	29 37	57 40 56 15	44 00 22 00 24 10
Switcelnow	18	52 00 50 00 E.	32 40 49 00	Szandorow Szaraska	12	52 30 48 30 48 30 48 30 49 30 54 00	52 00 46 00 44 00	Tang Tang So Tangart	27	57 40 56 15 55 55 55 15 56 00	24 10
Swidowek Swidwowiec	13	E. 5000	50 00	Szaren S. Szarigrod	16	54 00	40 20	Tange	34 31	55 55 55 15 56 00	25 30 28 00
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P. Swieczicho	owo			Szarogrod	16 18	53 20 53 00 49 00 54 30		Tanizyn Tanke	12	49 30 52 50	353 00 49 00 32 00 24 00 38 00 23 40 28 00
G. Swecko Swietz	15, 20 18	56 00	33 40 38 00	Szaty Szaukiany	18	54 30 55 30	45 00 42 00 40 00	Tanleff Tannenberg	37	55 30 53 20	24 00 38 00
Swieta ff. Swier	18	55 00	42 00	Szaulany	19	1 55 30	41 00	Lanerup	39 20	55 30 53 20 55 15 62 00	38 00 23 40 28 00
Swierznó	20 18	54 00	44 00	Szawice Szawlany	18	49 00 55 00	50 00 41 00	Tannes Tano Aa	20 37	56 15	28 00
Swiezna	18	55 00	44 00 39 00 56 00	Szawle Szcreflow	18.20	55 00 55 00 52 00	41 00	Tanigart Tanitrup	37 34 39, 32	54.55	25 00 26 20
Swingorod Swinborch	o6 34-35	55 00 55 10	39 00 56 00 25 30	Szelantha Szering S.	16 16	53 00	37 00 38 00	Tanum Taplauken	36, 37	56 25	1 24 20 1
Swinciany	18	54 30 55 20	43 00	Szernig 3. Szern Szerflyn	16 18	53 00 53 40 53 40 49 30 54 30	36 30 36 30	Tappendorp	4.2	54.05	24.20
Swineberg Swingi Swinhulen	30,31	55 00	29 10 40 00	Szerilyn Szerwenti Szefzupa fl.	18	49 30 54 30	1 42 00 1	Tappiaw I	6, 18,20 35	50 20	39 00
Swinigorod	8,20	53 00 55 00 55 10 54 30 55 20 55 00 55 00 48 30 55 40	56 00	Szefzuwa ff.	18	1 54 30	40 00	Taps Taplaw	37 -39		23 50 24 30 24 20
Swinkowka R. Swinkull	. 12	48 30 54 15		Szewci Szezodrohoffez	15	52 10	33 40	Tapfuher	39	54 05 55 20 56 20 K	24 20
winninge	43 32 20	54 15 55 40 53 00	25 40 26 20	Szezucim	18	21 30	42 00 1	Taptrup Taransky Rog	36, 37	56 20 K	24 00
winno	20	53 00 55 25 53 00 53 00 50 00 56 00	44 00 24 50 46 00	Szezurowice Sziatyn Sziclin	12	48 20	43 00	Tara Tarafi	18	67 30	90 00
wiflocz wiflocz fl.	38 20 18	53 00	46 00	Sziclin Sziewor	14 14 12	52 40 50 00 48 30 51 50	39 00 36 00	Taraffa reca Tarata L	6, 8	54 00	58 00
witelna. witten	12	50 00	49 00	Siian Szile	12	48 30	45 00 33 20	Tarczin	14	52 00	38 00
witzerdorp	19 44	53 35	24 10	Szin	15	51 40	33 20 1	Targorod Targowic H.	06 12	48 00	42 00
	44 41,43 43 14	53 35 53 55 54 00 51 00	25 10	Szklow Szlochczino	15	53 00	48 00	Targowice H. Tarifto	06	50 00	51 CO 44 OO 43 OO 24 40
wogelinbeck woien wollerup	14	51 00	25 10 38 00 26 00	P. Szlichtingfhe	kowo	,	37	Tarhowitz Taribull	18	50 30 54 55 51 40 45 00	43 00
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vontoinai vontoival	20	61 20	45 00	Szoldri	15	51 50	34 00	Tarki Tarmagno	6, 8, 11 14, 15	45 00 49 00 51 40	71 00
wynborg	09 30	P.	25 20	Szomka fl. Szozara fl.	18	56 00	49 00	Tarna Tarnopol	14, 15	51 40	59 00 32 00 43 00 38 00
wynborg winefnarl wyneftruy	30 25 31	55 00 58 00 56 10	25 00 28 40 25 20	Szrafza fl.		52 30 53 00 55 00 52 00	42 00	Tarnow Tarnowiec		49 3° 49 4°	43 00
ovnkule	43	54 O5	25 20	Szrzoda	19,20	52 00	34 00	Tarnowitz	14 15 14	52 40 50 20	33 40 35 00 33 40
wynoe wyfel	28 44	52 30 53 50 54 10	19 30	Szuabiski Szubin	25 1	55 00 52 50 50 00	34 40 11	Tarnowo Tarnum	15	52 20 55 20	23 50
ybberfdor <b>p</b> ybenboem	44 43 44 41	54 10	25 20	Szumß Szufe	16	50 00 55 20	44 00	Taroffa Tarow	39 06 18	54 00	33 40 23 50 58 00 45 00
vbſdorn	41	53 45 54 15 59 00	25 40 19 00	Szuski Szufu fl.	12 16	55 20 49 00 55 20 54 40 56 00	39 30 50 00 40 00	Tarp Tar parvo	40	54 40	45 00 24 30 58 00 26 00
yck yecke yff	6,20, 25 41, 44	53 35	25 00	Szwerupe fl.	16 18	54 40 56 00	39 00	Tarph Tarra T.	22	58 00	26 00
ytt	30, 32 41,43	55 20 54 20	25 50	Szweta fl. Szydlow	18, 19	55 00 1	41 00 41 00	Tarra T. Tarrefdorp	20 42	66 oo 54 15	30 00 24 40
yggen yholm ykro	30, 32 41,43 30 37 44	55 20	27 20	Szydlowiec Szylele	18	55 00	39 00	Taritede 38	, <b>4</b> 0, 41	54 35	30 00 24 40 24 50 42 00
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yndeled yndeledfiord	41 29	54 30 54 30 58 20	24 10 23 30 24 20	Tabe fl.	, 32, 34	55 00	24 30 25 40 39 30 147 00 48 00	Tafta reca Tafta Voloft	37	56 os E 60 oo	64 00
ynder ynderbag	36, 37 36, 37	56 30	24 20	C. Tabin Taborowka	12	49 00 1	48 00		6,7	E.	
ynderboe ynderborck	30	55 20 55 40 56 50	24 20 23 20 22 40	Tabring Tabrum	36	56 45	22 50	Taftorp	3 I	55 30 54 00	29 30 24 50 24 50 24 40 49 00
ynderborck ynderby ynderfelding	30, 35 36	56 50	22 40	Tacke fl. Taczmin fl.	39 16	54 40	39 00	Taftorft Taftorp	4.2	54 05	24 50 24 40
	37 36, 37	55 55	22 40	Taden	13 42	54 05	24 10	Taftorp Tafzlik Bodyfz	R. 12	48 oo 1	49 00
yndergaard ynder Herritz	30, 37 36 zting 36	57 15	24 30	Tadens Siell Taerbeck	28, 29	54 05 54 50 54 00 64 20	23 50	Tafznin R.	12	48 00	50 00 1
ynderhoe	37	55 20 1	22 40	Taerling Taeroe	42,43 27 38 97 96	64 20 55 05	24 00	Tafzyn Tatarebarlat	12	46 00	
ynderholm ynderlemwig	37 36 36	40 35 1	24 10 23 10 23 20	Taes Taes fl.	07	55 °5 68 °° 68 °°	25 40 95 00 96 00	Tatenberg		53 30 54 20	24 40
ynderskow	3 <i>7</i> 37	55 25	23 20 23 40	Taginitz	10	B.	- 1	Tatenberg Tating 38, Tavanger Stiff Tavastia Tauchel	20	59 00	
yndersthoe yndersyd yndersyde		55 45 55 00 55 40	23 40 22 00 23 00	Taipol Takeray	20, 21	60 30 56 00	49 00 28 50	Tauchel	20,21	53 20	34 00
ynderiyde ynderup	30,37 32 36	55 40 55 30 56 40	26 20	Tala Talalajowka	31 18 12	56 00	42 00	Taud Tavifahui	37	56 25 36 00	46 00
Vnderwoner		56 40 56 15	24 10	Talcas	19, 20	56 00 56 00 48 30 58 00 54 55	44 00	Tanloe	2.1	63 00	46 00
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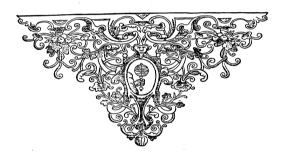
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Welby Welbuyhoff	3°,34 39	55 25 55 00	24 40	Weskinde 32 Weslinck 17	55 40 54 20	26 00 36 20	Wgorlos 30, 32	1 55 30	27 00 2
Wele	39 40	54 45 56 20 61 00	24 40	Wefling Av I	54 15	27 50	Wgorloß 30, 32 White's C. 01 The White Sea 01	61 30	332 00
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Weliki Poyasia Weliki prewos	. 07	66 00	88 00	Wefnes Treshoerd 27	62 30	22 00	Wiafina 6, 8, 20	55 00	39 30
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Welle Welleff	31	54 35 55 55 56 25 54 10	27 50 27 50 25 10	Westalling 35	56 40 56 20	23 00 24 50	Wibarg Herritzting 37 Wiby 34	1 50 15	23 50 22 40 24 40 32 00
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	39 36	50 25	25 10	Welten Cloft. 29	55 25 58 40	20 30	Wick 4.1	58 30 54 20	41 00 24 50 40 00
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Werne	3 I	55 50 56 30	28 20	Westvorp 42 Westwilling 36,37	54 05	25 40 23 50 24 20	Wiig 32 Wika 20,24	55 50	22 20
Wernemo Wernersdorff	20.22	56 30	29 00	Weta fl. 18	1 56 00	40 00	Wilberg 37 Wilbul 39	56 05	23 10
Wern	30,35	56 00	36 30 25 20 64 00	Weternde 43	54 15 C.	25 20	Wilby 30,34	1 55 00	23 50 25 00
Weroneez. Werop	30,35	56 20	24 00	Werlage fl. 10	C.	24 20	Wilczino 30,37		25 10 .33 20 23 50
Werpinge Werlloff	3°, 35 31 32	55 40	26 00	Wettenberg 41 Wetterndorp 42 Wetterfloff 32	54 10 53 55 55 20	24 20 26 40	Wildaa fl. 39 Wildeman 16	54 55	23 50
w erioma	3 -	55 40 55 50 56 40	28 40	Weyelsfleth 4.1.44	55 20 53 55 55 20	1 24 00 1	Wildenberg 16	53 20	28 20
Werffe Werum	35	56 25	24 10	Wewirsche fl. 10		39 30	Wildenburg 14, 20 Wildenborp 43 Wildenboff 16	53 00 53 50 54 00	38 00
Wzrwoni	36,37 12	49 00	51 00	Wexo 30, 32		39 30 27 00 30 00	Wildendorp 43 Wildenhoff 16 Wildenfeharm 44	53 00 53 50 54 00 53 55 56 45	
Werbn	31 40	₹6 00		Weybeck 38, 40 Weyby 36, 37	54 50 56 35 55 25 56 20		l Wilden 26	53 55 56 45 55 45	22 50
Welchy Weleff	40	54 30 56 15 51 00	24 50 22 30 21 00	Weyen 38, 39	55 25 56 20	24 00	Wildfang 39 Wilhelmidorff 16	53 40	37 30
Wefel Wefena	37	51 00	21 00	Wexho 18, 20 Weybeck 38, 40 Weyby 36, 37 Weyen 38, 39 Weyerfleff 36, 37 Weygats 6, 7	70 00	80 00		54 00 51 40	38 00 24 30 22 50 24 30 37 30 44 00 33 40 Wilki
Wefenberg	31	55 35	28 30 44 00	Weyhol 39	55 10	24 20	Wilke Kk (Vol. 1.)	,	Wilki

Places.	Map.	Latitude.   D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places. Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. [ D. M.	Places. Map.	_D. IVI.	Longitude D. M.
	16	D. M. 1	1 40 00	Wirzeka 15	51 50	34 00 48 00	Woinowo 15. Woinflow 12	51 50 49 00	33 00 42 00
Wilk fl. Wlkofmirz	6,18,20	55 00	42 00	Wirzowa 12 Wifangi 20	68 00	35 00	Woinuta 18 Woitowce 12	55 00 48 30	39 00
Wilkowo	15	55 00	33 40 40 00	Wisborg 30, 36	56 40 56 40	24 40	Woketorow 12	49 00	46 oo
Wilkuchke Wilkuski S.	16	53 20	39 30	Wisborggaard 36 Wisby 19,20,22	57 30	35 00	Wolaw 14	51 00 51 20	33 00
Willeia	18	54 30	41 00 24 50	Wisch 41,42	54.00	1 24 00 1	Wolberschit 14 Wolburgsaw 42	54 00	37 oc
Willemrade .		54 00 54 00	24 40	Wifche 44	53 25 52 20	25 00 37 00	Wolburgs Herrit 32	55 30	26 40
Willlemfgarde Willemskere	23	59 10	35 00	Wischegrod 14 Wischrum 36,37	56 25	24 10	Wolfchowa fl. 2.1 Wolcolata 18	55 00	45 0
Willenbrogh	17 35	56 20	36 30	Wifeliofta 22	56 00 54 20	20 00 36 20	Wolcoffcoi o6	56 00	53 0
Willerflo Willerup	36	56 40	24 40	Wiselmine 17 Wiselmine 22	56 30	21 00	Wolczawoda R. 12 Wolczna fl. 18	47 30	53 0
Willerupgaar	a 26	56 45 56 40	23 10	Wiskow 14	52 20	38 00	Woldai 6,20	57 00	46 o
Willestrup K. Willige	36 31	55 25	29 00	Wifia 3°	56 00	51 00	Woldaya olim Dü-		4
Willingen Wilna fl.	19,21	59 30	42 00	Wifida 20 Wifing 37	56 00	24 10	catus 18 Woldby 37	56 10	42 o
Wilna fl.	18	54 00 60 30	43 00	Wilingborg 22	57 30	30 00	Woldeck 14	53 20	30 0
Wilpola Wilsbeck	39	54 50	24 20	Wifingzoo 22 Wifio 31	57 30	29 10	Woldemanstofft 38	54 50	24 2
Wilsk	18	50 30	46 00 23 40	Wiflana 22	58 00	27 00 46 00	Woldendhorn 41,44 Woldenk 28	53 40 62 00	25 0
Wilfleff Wilftede	38,39	55 20 56 45	23 40	Wiflax 20, 21	62 00 54 40	41 00	Wolderop 35	56 40	23 0
	41	53 45	24 40	Wiflinen 14- Wifloko fl. 18	50 00	39 00	Woldersloe 34 Woldersum 41	55 23	25 1
Wilfter 4 Wilfter Auw	12,42,44 42	53 55	24 00	Wifmar 20	53 00	27 00	Wolderfum 41 Woldefloff 32	55 20	23 5
Wilfter Marf	ch 42	52 55 53 55	24 00	Wifinelow 31 Wifiniow 18	55 30	43 00	Woldorp 44	53 40	24 5
Wilftorp	34-35	55 10	24 30 24 30	Wifniowiec Ducatus 18	50 00	43 00	Woldrup 44 Woldt 38,40	53 30	25 0
Wilftrup Wilfund	38,39	56 50	23 00	Wifnum 20	58 00	38 00	Woldtfum 42	54 20	23 5
D. Wilten	10	54 20	39 00	Wifodo 20 Wifoki 15	52 30 58 00	34 20	Woleznyporoh 18	52 00 58 co	510
Wiltevis	44	53 50	24 40	Wifeke of	58 00	51 00	Wolfo 20,25 Wolffs fl. 16	53 00	37 3
Wimerfdorp Wimerftede	41 42	54 15	24.00	Wiffelooft 31	55 50 56 10	28 30 29 30	Wolfsdorp 16	53 40	380
Wimmerby	20	57 00	32 00	Wiffeltoft 30, 31 Wifsio 20, 22	56 00	29 00	44	53 40	24 5
Wimtrup Winaradnakt	39	55 20 R.	24 00	Wiffnum 22	58 30	30 00	Wolfsmohl 44 Wolfsstede 44	53 45 53 40	24 30
Winaradnakti Winburgn	41,42	54.05	23 50	Wifted 36 Wiftede 41	56 55	24 20	Wolga reca olim	56 00	
Windbleff	36	56 50 57 00	23 40 38 00	Willet H. 16	54 20	40 30	Rha 6, 7 Wolaga lacus 6,7	56 00	54 &
Windaw Windbuý	19, 20	54 25	24 40 26 20	Wiftritten 16	54 20	41 00 51 00	Wolgaft 14	54 00	53 o
Windeby 3	0, 32, 33	54 50		Wifzna 12 Witenstein 19,20	49 00 58 00	43 07	15	52 50	32 40
Windeleff	38,40 38	54 25 55 45	25 00	Witepsk 6, 18, 20	55 00	48 00 38 00	Wolhum 38 Wolia 14	55 °5 49 4°	23 50 36 00
Winderath	38,40	54 40	24 50	Witgewaldt 16 Witholm 27	53 20 63 20	22 00	† Wolkiniki 18	54 00 B.	42 00
Winders	40,42	54 30	24 20	Withor 30, 31, 32	55 40	27 20	Wolkino 10 Wolkowifca 18	B. 53 co	42 00
Winderup Winding	38, 39 32	55 20 55 10	24 30 26 20	Witkel 34	55 00	25 30	Wollin 14	52 40	31 00
	37	55.40	24 00	Witschilt 35, 36 Witskofle 31	56 40 55 50	29 40 66 00	Wolling 36	53 40 56 35 53 00	23 20
Win <b>d</b> kirk Window fl.	37	56 30	23 00 39 00	Witfords R OT	64.00		Wollische Werder 20	53 30	31 00 44 00
Windworh	19 39	54 50	24 00	Wittbeck 38	54 3° 53 5°	24 20	Wolmerfdorp 42	54 05	23 50
Wing	22	57.30	28 00	Wittegrunden 41 Wittemberg 20	54 00	35 00	Wolne 12	49 30	53 00
Wingaker Winge	20 37	56 00	32 00 24 30	Witten 37	56 15	24 30	Wolniow 12	47 °°	52 00
<i>W</i> ingeb <del>y</del>	30	54 20	24 20	Wittenbeck 41 Wittenbergen 38,40	54 20 54 10	24 50 24 30	Wolniow fl. 12	47 °°	52 00
Vingen	2.2	58 20	26 00	41,43	54 15	25 10	13		52 00
Vingenes Vinger	20, 25	58 30	26 00	Wittenhagen 42,44	53 55 54 20	24 20	Wolno mogu B. 12 Wolny 12	47 3° 47 °° M.	52 00
Vingeflo	25	56 00	24 00 24 10	Wittenhusen 41,43 Wittenmolt 42,43	54 10	25 10	13		ا
Vingi Vinile	36, 37	56 25	29 20	Wettenfee 38,40	54 20	24 50	Woloc 6, 8 Woloczoze 12	49 30	54 00 44 00
Vinkel	36, 37 18	55 55 56 20	24 00	Wittenward 41 Wittestein 16	54 15 54 20	23 50 38 30	Woloczyffeza z 8	49 30	43 00 48 00
Vinnica Vinnicze	18	49 00 49 00	46 00 46 00	Wittmolt 41	54 10	25 10	Wolodorka 12	49 00 57 00	48 00
Vinnie	18	51 00	41 00	Wittorp 4.2, 44	54 00	24 40	Wolodimera 06 Wolodimirow Ko-	1	l
Vinningen	34	55 20	25 30 26 00	Wittow 20 Wittfee 38,39	54 00 55 10	24 20	lodes 18	51 00 F.	43 00
. Winnoe	30,35	57 00 57 20	26 40	Wituleik B. 12	47 30	24 20 48 00	Wolodinerski 10 Wologda 6,7,8	59 00	60 00
Vino Gora	15	57 20 52 00	34 20	Witzhoff 41,44. Witzooda fl. 06	53 35 64 00	25 00 75 00	Woloige 20	59 00 67 00	67 00
Vinoo Vinfeldorp	41,44	55 55 53 40	29 30	. 07	63 00	74 00	Wolomera 20	57 &c 48 30	49 00
Winfen	20	53 30	24 40	09	K. 54 25	23 50	Wolofzyn 12 Woloyca 6,8	51 00	60 00
Vinfleff Vinfnes	36 28	56 35	24 40	Wirzwort 41, 42 Wiuff 37	55 30	23 50	Wolozyn 18	53 30	44 00
Vinstroom		56 35 60 30 59 10	35 30	Wixness 33	54 50		I Wolna I 8	53 00 53 40	38 00
Vintburg K.	23 16	55 20	39 30	Wizaraifze 12 Wizlis 06	49 30 55 00	47 °° 5° °°	Wolfe 30	55 20	28 40
Vinterafa Vinterhorst	22, 23 44	59 00 53 35	31 30 24 20	Wizna 14, 18	53 30	40 00	Wolfern hufen 42	54 15	23 40 24 30
Vinterhude	44	53 35	24 40	Wigney 18	55 00	43 00 36 00	Wolfgard 36 Wolffed 36	1 56 50	24 30
Vintzig Vinum	14	51 20	33 00 23 50	Wladiflaw 6, 14. Wldoorg 36, 37	56 20	22 50	Wolftin 15	51 50	33 20
Vinxnia	18, 19	55 05 56 00	40 00	Wlerup 36	56 55	22 00		57 00	24 40
Viodimirczacz	z 06	57 °°° 64 3°°	48 00	Wlefsko 16 Wlodarka 18	53 20 49 30	37 30 47 00	Wolftrup 36,37	66 30	23 00
Viole Violkaprzepra	2.I LW2	i	52 00	Wodawo 12	51 00	42 00	Wolterfmoll 43	54 00	25 20 52 00
Tarareka B.	12	47 °° H.	52 90	Wlodimer 6, 8	56 00	62 00	G. Woluy poroh 18 Wolwyck 27	63 20	24 00
Wipolfova Wippe fl.	09 16			Włodziemierz 6,12,18	50 30	42 00	Wolyki 12	49 30	54 00
Vippel Aw	39	54 40 54 55	24 20	Wlfie 32	55 50	27 00	Wolijoki 2.1	64 30 55 20	44 00 28 40
Vippen fl.	14	54 °°	33 00	Wife 30, 32	55 20 56 25	27 00	Wom 30,31 Womens liles 01	72 00	219 30
Vir R. Virbaliske	12 16	50 00 54 20	52 00 41 00	Wningo 19	50.20	43 00	Wong 22	58 00 56 20	29 00 27 20
Vircliatouria	06	66 00	75 00 40 00	Wobbenbull 4.0	54 35 55 30	24 10	Wongeskar 30	56 15	27 40
Virdawefi Viria	21	61 30		Wobelniki 19 Wobrorz 14	51 20	43 00	Works Core 7.2	49 00	45 00
Viriskwald	19	58 30 59 00 55 45	43 00		54 05	25 10	Wensbec 38,39	55 15	
Virke	31	55 45	28 30 47 00	Wobs 43 Wociechowo 15 Wociefsino 15	51 40 52 30	34 20 34 00	Wonfdorff 16 Wonfyld 38,39	55 25	24 3º 40 00
Wirkowenies Virkfund	37	49 30 56 30 60 00	22 50	Wodaditzki 14.	52 20	34.00	Wonutten 16	55 00	20 20
Virlax	20, 21	60 00	23 50 46 00	Woda Sclena 12	46 00	50 00	Wormske 16	54 00 50 30	39 30
Virle fl. Virle Aw	. 30	54 55	24 00 24 00	Wodder 28, 29	Q. 55 10	23 00	Woran 12 Worani 18	54.00	42 00
Virmo	38,40	54 55 54 55 60 30	39 00	Woden 18	51 30	40 00	Worsponice 12	49 00 60 30	25 30
Viro	19,21	59 30 56 20	44.00	Woden S. 20	51 30 56 35 67 00 56 55	23 20	Wordal 28	55 00	42 00 46 00 25 30 26 50 24 50
Wirring Wirlchatowria	36, 37	56 25 66 00	24 50 75 00	Wodíchow 2.6.	56 55	24 30	Wordingborg 32 Wore 36, 37 Worevotz 06	55 00 56 25	24 50
Wirschbona	16	53 40 56 00	39 00	Woraff. 10	5030	42 00	Worevotz of	57 00	38 30
Wirsta Wirsted	20, 22	56 00 55 25	29 co 28 30	Wogaw 16 Wogenap 27	54 20 54 10	38 30	Worenzuite 16 Worg 36	54 00 56 50 54 15	24 00
Virwita fl.	31	55 30	40 00	Wogenited 33	54 45	26 40	Worsel 17	56 50 54 15	24 50 47 00 38 30 24 00 36 30 38 30
Virzbna	15	52 20	3240	Wogran 15	52 50	32 20	Wormisch S. 16	54 20	Work

Section   1	Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places. Map.	Latitude, D. M.	Longituce D. M.
Normalis   16, 18   54	Work	36	57 05	24 40	Wyprz fl.	14	51 40	40 00	Zarowno 12	1 49 00	1 42 00
Weedledge	Workatten	16. 18	54 00	38 00	Wyshodorek	30	49 20	43 00		53 50	25 10
Women	Wormstell	15	52 40	32 00	Wyfhorowo	18	50 00	48 00	Zaryizince 12	1 48 20	51 00
Women and Color   1	Wormfleft	26-27	56 25	24 40 24 10		14	49 20	38 00	Zaflow 12	49 30	45 00 1
Women and Color   1	Worning	12	49 30	51 00	Wyffoaczk	z 8	51 30	44 00	Zator Ducatus 18	50 00	44 00
	WoromecZ	18	55 00	46 00		*8	52 00	38 00		52 30	32 43
Westernest		A. 12	13.00	04 00	Wyfioxie	18	52 00	1 41 00 1	Zaucorfi o6	48 00	59 00
Wesenstrain   1	httoronca zabor	na 13			Wystyniec	18.	54 00	40 00		07 17	93 00
Wesself   1   2	Woronczewi	10	54 00		Wyzgrod	12	50 00	48 00	Zaullen S. 16	53 40	
	Woronowa II.	13		, ,		13	] A.	1	Zavorool 06 Zauther 16		94 00
	Woronowka	12	48 30	50 00	x		ł	1	Zawadowia 12	48 00	47 00
Nacein	Worofelewka	13	48 30	46 00	Erceniow	12	50 20	47.00	Zawalow 12 Zawichest 14 9	49 00	43 co
Wessian   1.	Worota	06	58 00	1 48 00 1	Xiaß	15	52 00	34 40	Zazicrze 18		45 60
Wessian   1.		11	54 00	53 00	Xualsı Yunz	15	51 50	34 20	P. Zbalsin G. Beut	} I	1
Workin R.	Worozowka	12	49 30	49 00 1			, , , , ,	37 00	P. Zchowa G. Frau-	52 00	33 00
Weshigh   1	Worskia fl.	11	50 00	49 00	Y				itadt 15	51 30	33 20
Wergen 1 1	Worsklo R.	12	48 00	52 00	VAron H.	12	49 00	45 00	Zditowo 18	50 00	42 00
Western   Section   Sect		. 13	Í.		Ydby	36	56 40	22 40	Zebel 41	54.05	25 00
Wordstrager   1	Worynin	26. 27	50 30	22 40	Yerlovand	28. 20	55 30	28 40	Zebraidowicze 18	54 00	46 00
Workinshom 51 67 40 48 00 1 57 60 1 57 60	Wolitz	16		36 30	Vifficerd	27	62 40	22 00	Zedenich 14.	52 40	
Worden	Woffari	20, 21	61 00	50 00	Ygd Ylibera	36	57 05	24 30		51 30	33 20
Wedenbelm	Wofnes	30,37	56 15	24 50	Yltzen	5 2 37 19	57 30	44.00 1	Zegel 42	54 10	25 10
Word   1	Wollenholm	őí	62 40	288 00	Ynge	31	55 50	29 40	Zeiger i 6	54 00	37 00
Word   1	Worlchoi petin	6,20	59 00	40 00	Yo Yo		50 30	33 00	Zelechow 74	52 00	38 00
Weight   15	Wouymanga	09		4. 00	Yo flodt	20,21	65 00	41 00	Zcielov 12	49 30	47 00
Weight   15	Wouvmonsky	09	E	64.00	Yshv	20. 21	56 15		Zeleniecz 12 Zelenii 6 -	48 00	47 00
Woman	Wowefil		55 20	24 20	Yiergrond	22	57 00	25 00	Zelins 12	48 30	42 00
Woman	Wowisk	15	52 20	34 00	Yferholm Yfoole	30, 35	57 00	25 00	Zelisky 12	E	
Womanow   31   50   10   28   30   1,	Woxen H. Woxna fl.	20, 21	61 00	31 00	Yftcen	25, 29		21 00	Zellyn 41, 43	54 10	25 10
Weight   State   Sta	Woxtoru▼	31	56 10	28 30	Yftwage	28	00 00	20 00		54 20	39 00
Work	Wovens	39	55 15	24 20	Ytterdageren	37	55 55	21 20 1	Zelozevkova co	M.	i
Virgarde	Woyfrawice	18	50 30		Ytter Sillen lac	us 24	63 00	31 20 1	Zelwia 18	53 00	42 00
Year	Wrá	22	56 30		Ytter Tænger	24	60 50	32 20 11		52 30	42 00
Year		39	54 15	24 40	Yxen	24	60 40	31 20	Zembrow 18	52 30	40 00
Angerland   38   34   35   34   40   50   19   30   50   19   30   50   19   30   50   19   30   50   19   30   50   19   30   50   19   30   50   19   30   50   19   30   50   19   30   50   50   50   50   50   50   50	Wraa	36	57 15	24 io	Yxno	22	58 co	28 00		55 30	41 00
Vranirup Vra	Wragarde	39	54 55	24 00	1 xpa	2.1	00 30	40 00	Zem Oltoor 6, 7		78 00
Vranirup Vra	Vrangelond *	28	60 30	10 30	Z		1	- 11	Zenkova oo	1 1	
Vranger 30, 35 56 20 14 00	l'rango	2.1	59 00	42 00	Abaras Du	COTUS T 8	40.20	42.00	Zenonis Cherlonelus 11	48 00	55 00
Vrenide 36, 37	v ranitrup	30, 37	56 20	24 00	Zabaniov	/ka 12	48 30	51 00	Zerbce 15	52 10	31 40
Wrighted   37   57   47   43   30   Zabno   18   50   00   39   00   70   18   17   18   18   18   18   18   18	Vranum	37	56 15	24 00	Zablote	18	52 20 1	42 00	Zerboka 12	48 00	46 00
Wright	Vrenite Weidilo@	36, 37	50 20	26 40	Zabno	18	50 00	39 00	Zerdik fl. 10	B. 0	1
Noblew   15   51   52   30   33   20	Vriatted	37	55 45 1	24 20	Zabocryc	12	48 00	46 00	Zerdzia fl. 18	52 00	47 00
Words	Writt	41	53 55	24 30 11	Zabotow	06	40 30	74 00	Zergoita C1 Zermony 18	53 30	42 00
Work   38,40   54,15   24,10	Wroem 28,	41.42	54 15	24 30	Zacaria	6, 8	40 00	6i 00	Zerne 15	52 20	22 00
Wonkis	Wrob	28,40	54 15	25 00		16	54 40	30 00	Zernowitz 16	54 40	35 30
Withore	Wronki	15	52 30		Zagarn	19.	56 00	41 00	Zeftackoof 6, 7	60 00	75 00
Wuisradna	Wrotzko		53 00	36 30	Zagh	27	74 20	25 00	Zetechor 14	51 20	1
Wuisradna		44	53 55	18 20	Zaghe	27	62 40	22 00	Zeyor 17	51 10	36 50
Wuista 63, 37	Wtweerklippen	1 25	60 30	19 00	Zaghen	27	02.40	21 00	Zeymy 18	54 30	42 00
Wulfsfelde   41, 43   54   54   54   54   54   54   54	Wolaradna		47 00	49 00 1	Zagorowo	15	51 50		Zgnilykilfz R. 12	48 30	48 00
Wulfsfelde   41, 43   54   54   54   54   54   54   54	Wuid	36,37	56 25		Zagory 6	, 18, 19	56 00	41 00	Ziaskow 12	48 30	47 00
Wulstender 41, 42   23   34   30   34   30   37   30   30	Wuingo	20	59 00	43 00	Zagra H. Zahefea	06	42 00		Ziclene 12	48 30	48 00
Wulfsmool 41 53 40 24 50 Wulfsmool 41 53 53 50 25 10 Wulfsmool 41 53 40 24 50 Wulfsmool 42 53 53 50 24 20 Wulfsmool 42 53 53 50 24 20 Wulfsmool 42 53 53 50 24 20 24 50 Wulfsmool 42 53 53 50 25 10 Wulfsmool 42 50 50 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	Wulfstelde	43	53.55	25 10	Zajazkowo	15	52 20	33 20	Zidelskrog 17	54 15	36 30
Wullardeff 40 54 50 43 30	Wulfsmoll	41	53 40	24 30		06	1 49 00	52 00	Ziegelhoff 20	55 00	24 20
Winderford   1	Wulkmoer	44 37	53 55	24 00		20	57 00	52 00	43	53 50	25 20 1
Wurch		40	54 50	24.20	Zain S.		54 00		Zigeinein 17 Zielenczin 15	1 52 00	22 20 1
Wurlterlandt         41         53         40         23         10         Zisgelicheun         17         54         20         36         00         21         20         20         21         20         20         21         20         21         20         21         20         21         20         21         20         21         20         21         20         22         21         24         30         22<	Wunerby	22	57 30	25 00	Zakrozim	18	52 00	39 00	Zielizarowa 20	56 00	54 00
Wilson		41	53 40	22 10	Zakryunicze	18	50 00	36 00	Ziemovo 15 Ziegelicheun 17	51 40	36 10
Walchelle	Wus So	37	55 35	23 50	Zalemo	20	56 00	41 00	Zimerpude 16	54 40	38 co
Wulfier   36   76   50   24   10   Zaloges   12   49   30   43   30   Zimou   15   51   50   33   40   Multi   36   56   57   57   57   57   57   57   5		16	54 00	37 30	Zalemoyre	19	. 56 00	41 00	Zimia 14	51 40	33 00
Wufit			E4 00	38 30	Zalemoyze Zaloges	18	49 30	43 00	Zimun 15	51 50	33 40
With the color   1	Wulleft	30	54 10	36 20	Zalofie	18	49 30	1 42 00 1	Zincowce 12	48 30	47 00
Wilstender   3942   34 97   24 10	Wuft	36	56 55	23 30	Zalotitza	o6	65 00	49 00	Ziplow 17	54 15	36 10
Wyby         37         56         57         44         40.         Zamodian         12         47         30         51         Color of the property of the prope	Wustefelde	43	53 50	25 10	,	20	64 00	52 00	Zipnow 14	53 00	33 00
Wyby         37         56         57         44         40.         Zamodian         12         47         30         51         Color of the property of the prope	Wurzlaff	17	54 15	26 20	Zamaffe	18	55 30	44 00	Zirckaw Pol.Sier-	52 20	33 00
Wydow   38,40   54   50   23   40   45   50   50   50   50   50   50	Wuyma fl.	6,7	65 00			13		1 1	Zitowirz 12	50 00	47 00
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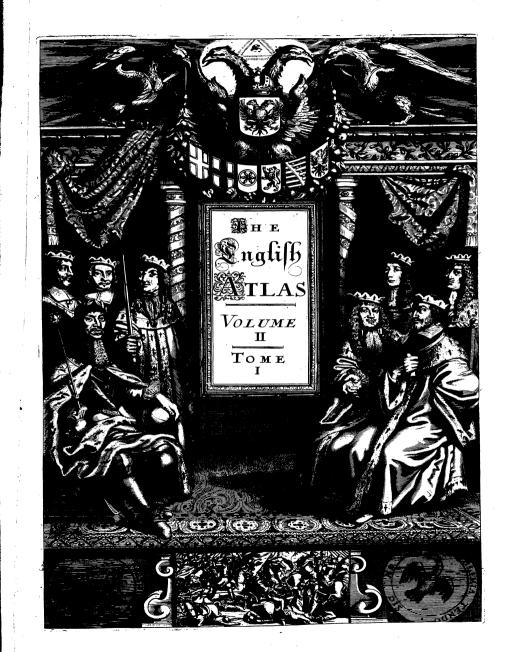
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# ENGLISH ATLAS

Containing the

## DESCRIPTION

Of Part of the

### EMPIRE

O F

## GERMANY

V I Z.

The Upper and Lower SAXONY: The Dukedoms of MECKLENBURG, BREMEN, MAGDEBURG, &c. The Marquifates of BRANDENBURG, and MISNIA, with the Territories adjoining. The Palatinate of the RHINE: And the Kingdom of BOHEMIA.

By WILLIAM NICOLSON, M. A. Fellow of Queen's College, OXON.

O X F O R  $\mathcal{D}$ 

Printed at the THEATER, for Moses PITT at the Angel in St. Paul's Church-yard, London. MDCLXXXI.

# QUEENS

Most Excellent Majesty

THIS

SECOND VOLUME

OF THE

## ENGLISH ATLAS

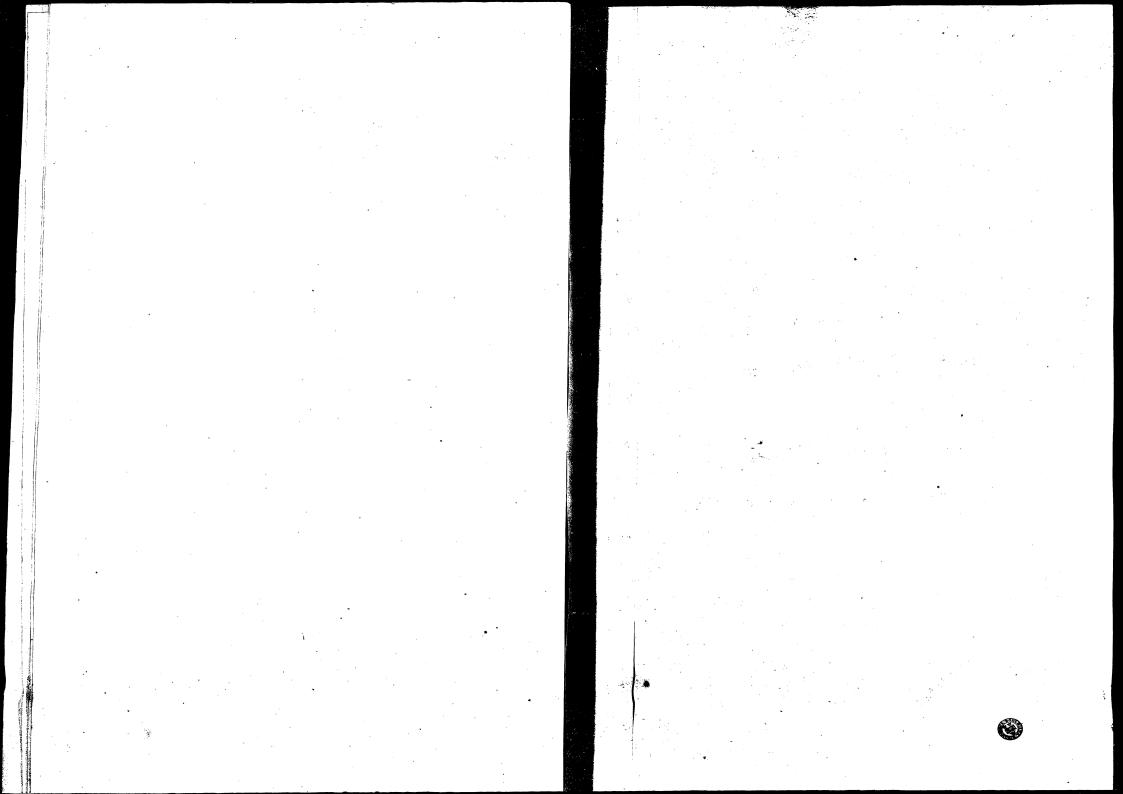
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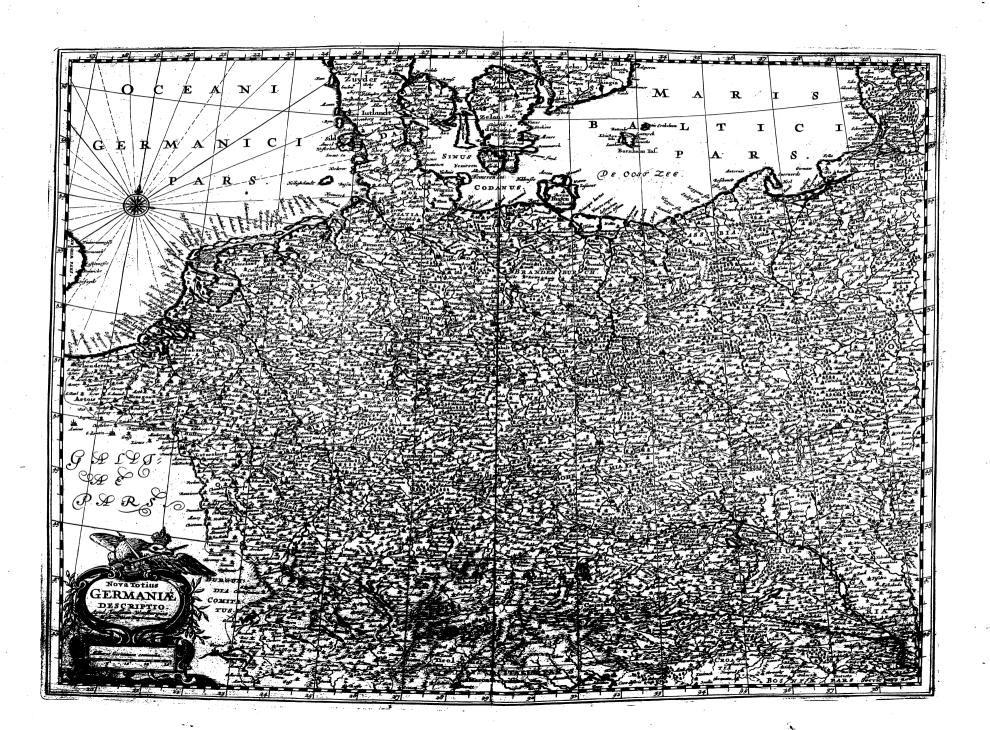
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в у тн Е

Humblest of Your Majesties Servants

MOSES PITT.







THE

## General Description

OF

# GERMANY.



"is separated from Gallia, Rhetia, and Pannonia,
"by the Rivers Danow and the Rhine. From the "Symmitisms and Dactars it is divided and defended by a long Ridge of Mountains, and a mudate which obliges these steers Nations and the Celtifb Nation, containing the Territories of Liburnia, Dalmatia, Noricum, Vindelicia, and "the Germans to rest contented on each side with "their ancient bounds and properties. The rest "of it is encompassed with the Ocean; in some of whose lifes several considerable Kingdoms "have of late years been discover'd. However Nation. (notwithstanding this affertion of Tacitus, making the Rhine the utmost bounds of Germany on the borders of Gallia), 'tis certain, That long before his time (in the days of the Emperors Julius his time (in the days of the Emperors futus and Augustus) feveral Colonies of the Germans had seated themselves in the Gallie Territories, and inhabited a large plat of ground on the South gium (as is still evident from the Languages of and inhabited a large plat of ground on the South fide of the Rhine. And 'tis well known, that both Germania Prima and Secunda (6 often mentioned by ancient and modern Geographers) lay on the fame fide of that River. Wympheling (in his little Tract De Rebus Germanite's) demonstrates that all those Circis which stand on the Southern bank of the Rhine, did always belong to the German's; notwithstanding the pretensions of several French Kings to the contrary. Tis true, Lewis XI. King of France (before he came to the Crown) made several incursions into Alfatia, upon pretence of recovering the ancient Rights which and inhabited a large plat of ground on the South fide of the Rhine. And its well known, that both upon pretence of recovering the ancient Rights which

bed by Prolemy, and other ancient Writers) was doubtles of a much larger extent then the valt Country which at this day bears that name. Tacitus has given this account of it: "Germany. Yays have been accounted the suppose of the Soil on both foles. Befides, the Herman-dari, Marcomanni, and Quadi (who were all of them Germans) extended the bounds of their the Germans) carended the bounds of their Soil on both foles. Befides, the Herman-dari, Marcomanni, and Quadi (who were all of them Germans) extended the bounds of their them follows the suppose of the Soil on both foles. Befides, the Herman-dari, Marcomanni, and Quadi (who were all of them Germans) extended the bounds of their them follows the suppose of the suppose of the Soil on both foles. Befides, the Herman-dari, and Quadi (who were all of them Germans) extended the Dounds of their this pretended jurification never force it felf to wide as to reach beyond the banks of that River the suppose of th given uns account of men dermans of the Danow, and feated themselves a, Rhetia, and Pannonia, on the South side of that River. Whence in process of time the name of *Illyricum* (which formerly was a word used to fignific a fifth part Pannonia) was by the Roman writers limited to Liburnia and Dalmatia only; and the other three Provinces reckon'd parts of Germany, as being almost quite overrun with the people of that

Æneas Sylvius and his followers fancy, that Germany is at this day a Country much larger then it was ever thought to be by the Ancients. But he that shall consider, that the three Nor-

nion, that La Germanie est presque trois fois aussi

for so doing) deny the Netherlands to be any from North to South, to about 745; according to the computation of Sanforine, in his Treatile mile) comes near Winthers relation, which tells us, Germany is 686 English, or about 171 Dutch, miles long; measuring from the mountains of

Italy to the British Ocean. the Soil. least as lies from the Rhine Northwards) was by the Ancients look'd upon as a barren, uninhabited, and folitary Wilderness; destitute of Cities, Villages, Houses, Fruit, and all other things of any other kind of inhabitants, then (fuch as they fancied the Germans to be) a fort of favage laft, wood-men, little different from the beafts of the field, either in education or diet. But the improvements, or discoveries rather, of later Ages have exceedingly alter'd the case; and our modern Historians and Geographers, in spight of Tacitus's cavils and envious Epithets, have been forc'd to confess, that the Germans are a numerous and industrious people, and their Country both wonderfully pleafant and fruitful. A more fignal instance of the plenty of Corn in this Country cannot be given, then we meet with in the stories which the German writers tell us of the Emperor Charles the Fifth; who maintain'd an Army for a confiderable while against the Turks, confifting of 90000 Footmen and 35000 Horse. Besides, the same Emperor, for some years together, waged a continual war with most of the Northern German Princes; during which, the Armies on both fides are faid to have confifted of above 150000 men. Now (altho Germany alone provided all necessaries of food and provender for these vast multitudes of men and horses, yet ) we do not read, that any the least famine or fcarcity of bread enfued hereupon in any part of the Dutch Territories.

#### The chief Rivers in GERMANY.

Here is hardly any Nation in the World comparable to this for the multitude of English miles. The most principal of these are:

in the old Scythian language, fignifies harmless; because they fancied it was pretty secure failing rive from the Macedonian Aur fig. fignifying (as Plutarch tellsus) as much as Outel p. Death. Cato thinks' twas first call'd *Danabius* from the *Danes*; their residence. 3. *Der Wurbel*, or Whirlpool; whom he consounds with the *Dacians*. Our monot much more then a furlong distant from the

grande que la France, i.e. Germany is near three biis; whence it has its first source. The Hunoatimes as big as France. And most Geographers rians call it Duna; the Polanders Donay; and the make that Kingdom thrice as large as Italy. So Germans die Thonaw. The head of this great that, if we should (tho there is little reason River is in Swaben, near a small Village named. from the Danow, Tone-Eschingen; which is fituated part of Germany at this day; yet this Nation will haliants Schwartz wald, or Black-forest. Within Europe. The length of it, from East to West, a few furlongs of this Fountain it receives into amounts to 840 Italian miles; and the breadth, it two more small Rivolets; soon after which. dividing it felf into two branches, it encircles the City Ulm with two fair streams; both admirably Del governo di diversi Regni. Which account (if we reckon, as is usual, five Italian for one German Afterwards it passes by several brave Ciries in Germany and Hungary; as, Regensburg, Passaw, Vienna, Presburg, &c. being largely augmented in its passage by the accession of many Navigable ivers. Infomuch, that it feems to challenge All this tract of Land (or fo much of it at the character which Ovid long fince gave of it:

Cedere Danubius se tibi, Nile, negat.

As foon as it comes into Illyricum ( near the City either requisite or convenient for the sustenance Belgradum, which the Germans call Stuhlweissenburg ) it loofes it name, and is called Ifther. At

> Qui centum populos & magnas alluit urbes. Euxinum irrumpit bis terno slumine Pontum.

One of these fix Currents runs with that violence into the Euxine Sea, that it is faid to pass, thro the midst of the falt waters, fresh and sweet for near forty English miles together. 'Tis an admirable fingularity in the Danow; that it alone, of all the great Rivers in Europe, runs with a strangely rapid current Eastward; whereas most others run either to the West or South, some few Northwards, but not one fo directly East. Salomon Schweigger (a German traveller) reports, that fweet water is brought from the Danow, by Aquæducts, to Constantinople; which is two days journey from any part of this River. Before the Danow leaves Germany (tho Strabo afferts the contrary) it meets with these three notorious Cataracts: 1. Der Saw-ruffel, or The Swines-snout; fo called from a sharp pointed Rock hanging into the River near Lintz in Austria; under which is a most dangerous and almost unavoidable whirlpool, which certainly fucks in all the Vessels which fail near it, except managed by more than ordinary care and difcretion. Ath. Kircher (in his Mund. Subterr.) fays, that whatever is fwal-low'd by this Whirlpool, is thrown up again in a Lake near Canische in Hungary. 2. Der Strudel; fo called from the noise which the water makes in its fall. This is a perilous Cataract, near Greinon in Austria, where the water falling with a great violence amongst the Rocks, distracts the watermen with its noise and smoke, and too its noble Rivers; feveral of which carry often either overturns or splits their Vessels. So Vessels of a vast burthen for some hundreds of that sew or none were formerly so fool-hardy as to pass this precipice without the assistance I. Danubius, or the Danow. Brietius fays, that this River was anciently call'd Matoas; which, age; who for many years had made it their nage; who for many years had made it their business to understand all the little creeks and windings in this dangerous passage. But of late upon its waters. Afterwards, when a great company of firangers (unacquainted with this Torrent) had here unluckily fuffer'd fluipwrack of one of the higheft Rocks flands the ruins of an old Cattle; where formerly, as the report goes, and the company of the piles of the highest who lived upon the piles. fome notorious Pyrats (who lived upon the pillage of fuch Boats as they could now and then hook into fome of the neighbouring Cliffs) kept dern Geographers embrace Pliny's opinion; and derive the word, by a Metathefis, a jugis Adno-

that (except your Pilot be drunk, which is here tain is not far from Reinwald in Rhatia. Thefe no strange mishap) there is little danger of mifcarriage. As foon as you have past the Whirlpool, you are fure to be waited on by a fellow bearing St. Nicolas's picture (to whom an adjoining Chappel is dedicated) and an Alms-box; into which every man casts what he pleases, as an offering of thanfgiving to that Saint for the late deliverance. On the top of the great Rock, which causes a great motion in the water, stand the reliques of an ancient Fort, which the Germans call Der Tuffels Thurn, or The Devils Tower. The original of which name, according to Aven-times's relation, was this: "On a time, Bruno "Bishop of Wurtzburg accompanied the Emperor in his passage down the Danow. When they came to this Tower, they were fuddenly fcar'd "by a strange Apparition in the shape of a Blackamore; faying, I am, Bruno, thine evil Genius; I "fure to meet with me again e re long. When they
"were come to Bosenburg (a Village within ten
"English miles of this Wurbel, where passengers "usually refresh themselves) it happen'd, that "down, killed Bruno.

II. The next great River in Germany, is the Rhine. Some Etymologists derive this word from the Greek word far, to flow; because of its rapid Current. Others fetch it from an old Celtifb word Rijen, which fignified to divide or feparate; alluding to the old ftory (before mentioned) of the separation of France from Germany by this River. But the generality of modern Dutch writers are pleas'd to fancy, that it comes from the ordinary German word Rein, which fignifies pure or clean. Because forsooth, 'twas a fashion to slide down this precipice by ropes, which is amongst the ancient inhabitants of this Country, to try whether their children were legitimate or fpurious by casting them into the Rhine; which would never fuffer those to fink who were lawfully begot, but usually drown'd the bastards. This story Cefar tells us in his Commentaries. tell where each of them emptied it self into the Sea. And hence, fays Schottelius, the Germans to this For this great River being divided into two streams

Das weschet ihm der Rhein nicht ab, i.c. The Rhine can ne're wash this of.

Tacitus reports, that the old Germans worshipp'd the Rhine as a God. Martial alludes to some fuch thing, when he fays:

Nympharum Pater amniumque Rhenus, &c.

And the modern Germans feem to be little less jealous of the repute of this noble River, when they give out, that

Die Thonau ist aller wasser ein Frau: aber der Rhein mag mit ehren wol ihr Mann Seyn, i.e. be her Husband.

Where note, that the Danow is (as most other names of Rivers in the High Dutch tongue are) of the Feminine Gender, but the Rhine of the the Isel, along with which it still continues its Masculine.

Germans call St. Gottardes Geburg. The other Foun. that the Elb springs from Eleven currents. But

two Fountains are about forty English miles diftant from each other; but their Currents meet in one about eight of the same miles from the City Cur. Within three quarters of one of our miles from this confluence of the two streams, the River dilates it felf into that vast Lake which is ordinarily (by a corruption of the name of Poomen, a Town on the banks of this water) call'd Der Boden-See.

The broadest part of this swift River is betwixt the City Emeric and the strong Castle of Schenckenschantz; where the breadth of it is judged (but I am afraid the ftory has out-ftretch'd the measuring-chain some furlongs) to exceed two English miles. Immediately after the union of the forementioned Currents, the depth of the Rhine is fo confiderable, that Veffels of large bulk and burthen might eafily (if not letted by " shall do thee no mischief at present, but thou shall be several Catarasts and Rocks which block up their way ) fail from Stein to Francfurt on the Meyn, Collen, Mentz, and all other places of con-

fequence upon this River. The Cataracts of the Rhine are reckon'd to be "the Chamber, where the Emperor and the Bi"fhop were a resting themselves, studdenly falling and come far short of those mentioned in the Danow. The most terrible and dangerous one among the nine, is a little below the City of Schafbuysen in Switzerland; where the whole River falls from the top of a Rock feventy-five foot high (Surius Carthulianus fays, fifty cubits). The other great Cataract is near Lauffenburg in Switzerland; which Town has its name from Lauffen (in the language of the inhabitants fignifying a Cataract or water-fall) and Burg, a Cattle. This is not fo dangerous as that at Schafbuysen; for fometimes the Watermen venture their Vessels

utterly impossible at the former. There is no fmall dispute among ancient and modern Geographers, about the feveral mouths of the *Rhine*. Formerly there were two known Channels of the *Rhine*; and every body could day retain this proverbial faying of any notorious and feandalous crime:

\*\*Total day retain this proverbial faying of any notorious and feandalous crime:\*

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\*\*Total day retain this proverbial faying of any notorious and Sea at Catmic: whilst the other branch, passing by Nimeghen, under the borrowed name of the Wable, joining it self with the Maes, was in the same Channel convey'd into the Ocean. But in the year 860 (or as fome reckon 1170), amongst many other damages done to the Hollanders by an extraordinary Spring-tide, the commodious Haven at Catwic was quite stop'd up with Sand, and the current of the Rhine obstructed. This River still runs, but with a very flow pace, towards Catwic; but never reaches the ruins of that famous Town. What becomes of the water is not certainly known: but most probable it is, that it may be fwallowed up by fome undifcernable Abyss, and by a subterraneous channel con-The Danow is indeed the Lady Paramount of vey'd at a confiderable diffance into the Sea. Rivers: but the Rhine may well feem to Another mouth of the Rhine we owe to Drufus, who cutting the neck of land between this River and the Ifel, brought a great Arm of the Rhine (along the Sluce, which to this day bears the name of Drusus's Dirch) into one Channel with

course into the Zuyder-See. There are two Springs in the Rheetian or Celtic Alps (as some Authors call them) from which

III. The third great River of Germany, is the Elb., Albis; which Bertius, and others, derive from the Rhine has its rife. The first not far from a the Saxon word Elve, which in upper Saxony is tine thome has its rise. The first not har from a tine saxon would have, which in tiples saxon, which the out of a confiderably high Mountain, which the out of a confiderably high Mountain, which the number of Eleven. Now all Geographers agree,

when I consider, that the Bohemians name this River Labe, I am apt to question the truth of this Etymology, tho I cannot affign a better; for to fetch the word ab albis rapibus (as some do) is vain and impertinent.

Tacitus tells us, that the Elb springs in the Country of the Hermunduri (a Schwabish people); but the learned Historian mistook his mark, and should have writ Ægra instead of Albis. Ptolemy's blunder was as great as this, when henamed Moldau ( which runs thro Prague, and is called by the inhabitants Wltawa) the Elb. Dubraw gives the truest account of the fource of this River, when he tells us, that it fprings out of the mountains near Hirschberg in Silesia, upon the confines of Bohemia. These mountains are by Latin writers called Riphæi, Gygantarii, and Niviferi montes; and by the Bohemians and Germans, Die Rifengeburge; from the multitude of strange and monstrous apparitions which are seen here by the Rusticks, as themselves report. The names of the eleven Fountains out of which it fprings (or rather small streams of which it is composed) arc, 1. Krumb-feyffen. 2. Groß-seyffen. 3. Nofe. 4. Granitz, 5. Sperber-feyffen. 6. Haubritz, 7. Hinner-lein. 8. Ganss. 9. New-wasser. 10. Heydelbach.

11. Kalch-wasser. The first course it steers is Southwards; in which it passes by the Cities of Dwur, Jaromitz, and Kralowy-Hradetz (or, the Queen's Hradetz); at which last place it is augmented by the admission of Warlitz and Orlitz (two large streams flowing from the confines of Bohemia and Moravia) into its Channel. At Melnick it meets with the Moldau; and foon after with the Ægra. Afterwards, it passes by the Cities of Dresden, Misen, Torgow, Wittenburg, Magdeburg, and Lawenburg; and at Hamburg bears Merchant-ships of almost as large a bulk as any traffick on the Ocean; and that at the vastest distance from the Sea of any navigable River in Europe. The City of Hamburg is eighteen German, or feventy-two English miles distant from the Sea; and yet you shall ordinarily meet with Vessels of three hundred Tun riding in this Harbour. On the South fide of this City it divides it felf into a great many branches, which encircle an infinite number of fmall Islands. Lastly, a little below Gluckstadt, it branches into two Arms (whereof one bears the name of Die Zuyder Elb, the other Die Noorder Elb) which empty into the British Ocean.

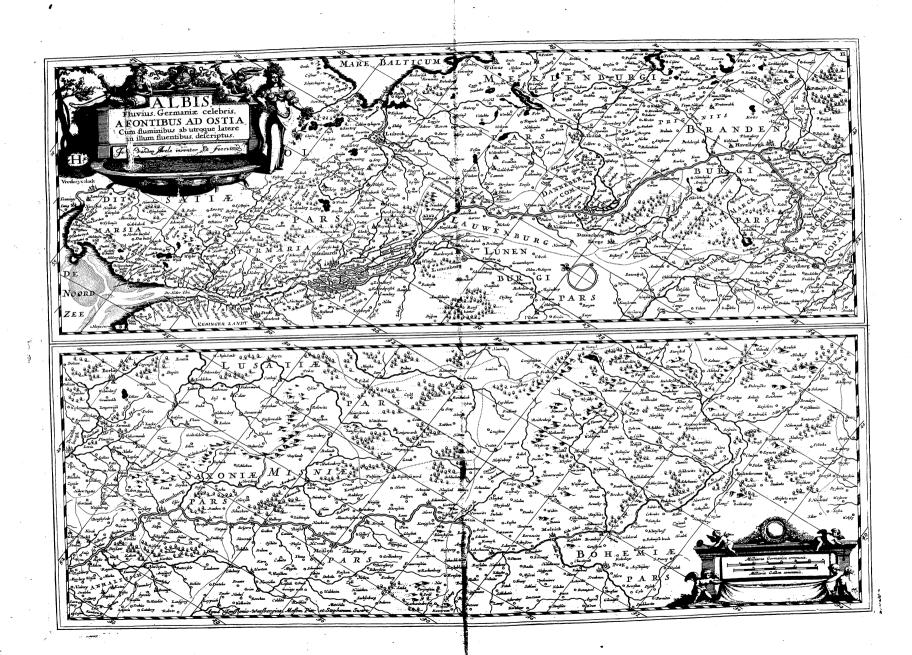
German Rivers of less note, are: 1. The Oder;

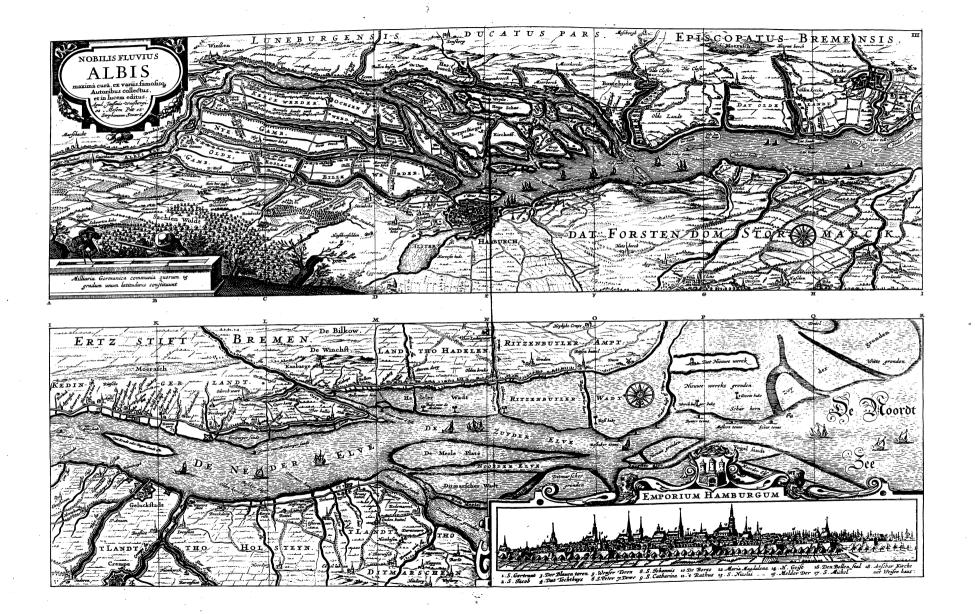
which fprings in Moravia, and (after a current of about 300 English miles through some parts of Brandenburgh and Pomeren) falls into the Baltic Sea. 2. Visurgis, or the Weser; which issuing out of the mountains of Thuringia, runs through Hessen and Westphalia down to Bremen; not far from which it empties it felf into the British Ocean.

But these, and some few more of the like ferv'd till we come to the description of particular Provinces. Whither also we refer the Reader for an account of the Forrests, Mountains, Mines, Baths, Mineral-waters, Cities, Universities, Money, and all forts of Commodities peculiar to any of the Principalities. For Germany ought to be look'd upon as a vast Collection of Kingdom, which may eafily admit of one and the same General Description.

Of the Ancient Inhabitants of Germany; together with an account of the different names of Celts, Dutch, Germans, and Almans.

Luverius (in his incomparable Book de An- Ancient tiqua Germania) affirms, that Ascenas, No- Inhabiab's Great-grandchild, was the first that peopled tants. ab S Great-granted mid, was the internal of the formany, Britain, Spain, Gallia, and Illyricum; calling the people of all these five Nations after another of his own Names, Celts. Nay, he is so positive in this affertion, as to set down the no pointer in instancians, as one down in very year when this grand Plantation first began. This, says he, happed in the year of the World, One thousand seven hundred ninety-two, and one hundred thirty-fix years after the Flood. The authority of this great man has fo far prevailed with his own Countrymen, that you shall hardly (if at all) meet with a modern German writer who is not wholly of his opinion. Some of these Dutch Antiquaries make use of this passage in Folephus. Ασανάξης μθη Ασανάξας ώχισεν (i.e. Ascanaxes, Or Ascenas, was the Founder of the Ascanaxi, or Ascanites) to confirm their doctrine. But this argument is too idle and precarious; fince to take for granted, that the Ascanaxi mention'd by Josephus are Germans, is in effect to beg the Question. The original, I suppose, of this and the like mistakes, proceeded from a mifunderstanding of some ancient traditions generally received among all the Northern Nations; which told them strange stories of the peopling of the Northern parts by one As, and his retinue. Now these Critics (being resolved to find out, if possible, what this great man should be, and whence he derived his pedigree) after a long and diligent fearch, could pitch on no body whom they could fancy fo well qualified, both in name and time, for the character they had met with of the Father of the German Nation, as this Ascenas. Whereas, 'tis much more probable, that the old German or Celtifb Mythologists meant no more by As, then some generous Afian Captain, who had first brought their Ancestors out of Asia into Europe. That the Spaniards, Gauls, Germans, and Britains were formerly fo many branches of one and the fame Nation feems evident, from the terminations of the names of feveral Towns, Villages, Woods, Pasture-grounds, &c. in brig, fort, dun, ham, berg, and the like; which are a sufficient testimony of the identity of languages, and confequently of people, in all these Countries. And (from the fables of the Edda Islandorum, and other ancient monuments found in some of the Northern Dominions; which all along give their Heroes the title of Asians ) it seems as rational to conclude, that the first inhabitants of the Northern parts of Europe came out of Asia. What else can be meant by the word Asamal (i.e. the language of Asibigness, are not so considerable as to merit a ans) so often made use of in the old Runic modescription in this place; but may well be renuments to fignifie the Danish tongue? And why is Woden (the grand Captain of the Cimbrians) so many times, in the Edda before-mentioned. styled As, the Afian? I am apt to believe, that from this Woden the Germans have first derived the proper name of Asch (by the Latins turned into Ascanius) which is to this day in ordinary use among them. And that hence also the Town ought to be look d upon as a vait conjection of of Alchburg (call'd by Tactius Asciburgum) and Kingdom, which may easily admit of one and Ascharic (a King of the Gauls) had their names. So that 'twill not be so great a wonder (if we reflect feriously upon what has been faid) as some would make it, to find feveral German words in the Persian language; and perhaps Monsieur Of Bochart is not guilty of fo great a Paradox as





many imagine, in afferting, that our Northern Teuische Deutsch, &c. But (to pass by other im-Kingdoms have borrow'd both men and manners from the Phanicians.

That Celta was a general name for any Northern or Western European among the ancient Greek and Latin writers, is well known; but whence the word fprung, is not eafily determin'd. Cluverius (as was even now faid) reports, that Afcenas call'd his followers first Celts, from one of his own Surnames; but what that was, neither he nor any other Historian I have yet met with, can inform me. Our Country-man Verstegan fetches Celta from the Greek word Khanles, Lightborsemen; afferting (I suppose for the Etymology's fake) that the ancient Celts were excellent Warriors on Horseback. But it is not necessary that we should go as far as Greece to feek for the derivation of this word. Cefar tells us, those men whom the Latins call'd Gauls, were used to name themselves Celts. And Pausanias confirms the sto-Ty, 'Ote de wore, fays he, aules xana ou TAMATAE έξενίκηση. ΚΕΛΤΟΥΣ γαρκατά τε σφας το αρχαίοι, ή παρά Tois and would collo, i.e. At last it grew a fashion to of the ancient inhabitants of the Western parts lere, to be worth ( whence the ordinary Dutch word Gelt, money); grounding their opinion upon the Nations. So that, with these men, a Celt signifies as much as a man of extraordinary worth and accomplishments. Cluverius, with a great deal of αλλά ή πολλοί τ Βαρβάρον, εαιθες άθες δυνας λέγοντες (τς. used to set upon their own persons) has as great a shew of probability on its side, as his own, beforemention'd. I find, that in our old British or Welsh tongue (which is an undoubted Dialect of the ancient Celtic language) Celi fignifies God. And it feems to me as rational, to bring the derivative Celtic from this Primitive, as to fetch the word Gothic from Gott, or God, and Teutlch from Teut. Of the reasons of which Etymologies And we find it was so ordinary a thing among we have already given a hint in the Description of Denmark; and shall have occasion to treat of ter or Devis, that Utiffes sleighted that piece of vathe same subject more at large in the following nity in his Antagonist, Paragraph.

We see then, that the name Celts was not appropriated to the Germans only; who made up no more then one of the five Provinces into which the vast Celtic Nation was divided. But other particular names we meet with in ancient and modern Historians, which are peculiarly ascrib'd to the Germans. Amongst these, the name of Teutones or Teutonici (turn'd by the High Dutch into Die Deutschen or Teutschen; by the Netherlanders into De Duytschen; by the Danes and Swedes into De Tydsker; and lastly by the English into The Dutch ) feems to be of the greatest antiquity. Some very unskilful Etymologists have date then either of the former, has met with a endeavour'd to bring this word from the name Aschanaxes (which they read Ascanes) before-mention'd. For by prefixing the German particle thi, used formerly instead of die, to this proper name, they presently turn it (by the help of an Apo- abroad into foreign languages. One of these, strophy and a German termination ) into Th' Afcanen; which they do not at all question but was Dutch Nation, strains hard to setch the word

GERMANY.

pertinencies of this derivation) it must needs be allow'd a grand foloccifm in any language, to prefix two Articles to one and the same Noun, which we must be forc'd to admit of by fetching die Teutschen from thi th' Ascanen. The most probable derivation of Teutsch is from Teut, the name of one of the ancient Celtic Deities. Lucan talking of the Gaulish Gods, fays,

Et quibus immitis placatur sanguine diro

And Tacitus giving an account of the manners and customs of the Germans in his days, tells us, Celebrant carminibus antiquis Tuistonem (some Copies of good note read Tuitonem) Deum, terra editum & filium Mannum, originem gentis, conditoresque, i.e. They sing Ballads in praise of their God Tuit, and his fon Man, the first founders of their Nation. This Teut, Theut, or Tuit, seems to be the same with the Phenician Tadulo, the Egyptian Oud:, and Alexandrian Out , all mention'd name them Gauls (Galatas); but formerly both they by Bochart. And I doubt not, but that the Grethemselves and others call d them Celts. Its from clar Zwis Any and Gwe swell on the United the Grethemselves and others call d them Celts. cian Zeu's, Au's, and Oe's, as well as the Latin word what has been faid (and feveral other authorities, which might be produc'd to the fame pur-pose) manifest, that the Germans, and the rest tive Tentisch (which will signific as much as One descended from the stock or lineage of the God Teut), ot Europe, call'd themselves Celts; and did not afterwards contracted into Teutsch. And thus borrow that name from the language of any foin short, to tell us the whole Nation is descended reign Nation. Some Dutch Eyymologists derive from Man (which the old Egyptians, as well as the name from the German word Gelten, i.e. Va
Germans, used instead of the Hebrew word Adam) the fon of Teut; is to run up the pedigree of this people, as St. Luke has done our Saviour's, unto authority of Strabo, who tells them, that the Celts were fo called And this important, which they interpret, from the preeminence they had amongst other arrogance, but almost every Nation under Heading and Company of the state Adam, which was the fon of God. Nor were the arrogance, but almost every Nation under Heaven. Diodorus Siculus could long ago tells us, Πεεί τ ε γένες αρχαίστη Θ ε μένον αμφισβητεση Ελλωες indignation, rejects this opinion; which never-thelefs (if we consider the high value the Celts "for the reputation of being thought descended" "from an ancient stock and lineage; and strive "by all means to have themselves taken for the "first inhabitants of their own Country. To compass these designs, 'twas usual with them to compose certain fabulous Rythms, which contain'd large and compleat Genealogies of particular Families as high as fome great God or other, whom they fancied to fpring up out of the Earth. the Greeks to derive a mans pedigree from Jupi-

> Nam genus, & proavos, & qua non fecimus Vix ea nostra voco. Sed enim quia retulit Ajax
>
> Esse Jovis pronepos; Nostri quoque sanguinis
> auctor Fupiter eft, &c.

Where you fee how hardly he is provok'd into an humour of bragging of his heavenly Ance-

The name of German, tho of a much later Germans. greater variety of derivations then both of them. Amongst the many curious Etymologists that have rack'd themselves to find out the true original of the word, some are too busie in looking reflecting upon the priftine barbarity of the afterwards corrupted into Tuiscones, Teutones, German from the Latin Immanitas. Another

the Dutch were Brothers to the Gauls, whom they mours, and manners. A fourth ranfacks Afia; and at last seizes upon the Carmani as the undoubted Ancestors of the Germans. The German writers are as zealous on the other hand, in finding out the original of their own name at home; but most commonly meet with as little success as the former. Some will needs have Gern, which fignifies freely or willingly, to be the primitive of this, as well as feveral other proper names which they have still in use amongst them; such as, Gerhert, Gerhrand, Adelgern, Fridegern, &c. But I cannot see what tolerable meaning or sense can be pick'd out of Gern-mann; tho the foremention'd proper names, admitting of gern for one principal word in the composition of them, are fignificant enough. Verstegan laughs at the shortfightedness of any man that pretending to the "lifb men have a phrase to say, Drink a Gar-"instead of Gar-aus, which signifies all out, do "fay Car-aus). Thus gar and all being shew'd to be equivalent, both German and Alman is as "much as to fay All or wholly a man. And this "name the Germans may well at fome time, and upon some certain occasion have attributed "or assum'd to themselves, in regard of their great manliness and valour; and other Nations, that had proof thereof might rightly af- Of the Humours, Manners, Religion, &c. of the "ford them. The former part of this ftory (how dogmatical and positive foever he be in afferting it ) I can no more allow of, then I can of Becanus's conjecture, viz. that German is no more then Gehrmann, einer der viel gehret, i.e. a coverous greedy fellow, that can hardly ever be fausfied. Which is a derivation as abusive as us ridiculous and dull. I am altogether of Verstegan's opinion, as to the reason of his Etymology, viz. That the valour and prowefs of this Nation gave the first occasion to the name of Germans. Tacitus tells us, Germania vocabulum recens & nuper additum; quoniam qui primi Rhenum transgresse Gallos expulerint, nunc Tungri nunc Germani vocati sunt. Ita nationis nomen non gentis evaluit paulatim, ut omnes primum a victoreob metum mox a feipsis invento nomine Germani vocarentur. In which words the learned Historian affures us, 1. That the Dutch were not time out of mind call'd Germans; but receiv'd that name from the the word? Schottelius ( who perhaps understood in that language) affures us, that Webr, in the old Teutonic tongue, fignifies War; and Webrman.

fancies the Germans were so call'd a germinando; Latins turn'd into Gulielmus; by the French into because they were observ'd to be a numerous and Guillaume; by the Italians, into Guglielmo; by fruitful people. A third will have Germani to the Spaniards, into Guillermo. The French, effecfignific only Brothers; and is of opinion, that the cially fince they admitted into their tongue fo Latins meant no more by the word then, that much of the Latin and its pronunciation, have both wrote and spoke several words, which in fo exactly resembled in their complexion, huthe original High Dutch begin with a W, after the Latin mode with Gu, which will fufficiently appear by comparing these and the like German and French words together: Such are, ich winde, and French words organized: Such are, unwinde, je guinde; windarbs, guindal; welpe, guelpe; wimpel, guinple; wile, guie, Gr. And thus inftead of the old Dutch word wehre, and our modern English lish war, they fay guerre; whence Guerrman, and at last German, instead of Webr-mann.

That the name Alemanni ( which the French, Almans, Spaniards, and Italians continually use instead of Germans) is derived from all and man, which two words have the fame fignification in High Dutch and English, is agreed on by every one; altho Verstegan's reason, before-mention'd, be not by any means current and allowable. In the year 258, the Germans mustur'd up a vast Army against the Romans, amongst which were reckon'd up least smattering of High Dutch, cannot at the above 36000 of their Nobility out of Thurinof the word German. "Ger, fays he, or Gar (for "both are indifferently used) is as much in the concourse of people from all parts of fo large a Country, gave the first occasion to the name of "lish men have a phrase to say, Drink a Gar-Almanner, i.e. A mixt people of all sorts of men and "aus (tho some, not knowing what they say, nations. Which was renew'd upon the like occasion by the Emperor Valentinian, in the year 368; and has ever fince that time been made use of, by the Foreigners before-mention'd, to fignific the whole Nation of the Germans.

Ancient Inhabitants of Germany.

THE account we have from the old Roman and Greek Historians, of the affairs of this barbarous part of the world (as they had reafon to stile it), tho now and then mixt with a little contempt and undervaluing expressions; yet, are much more exact then could reasonably be expected from the pens of fuch as ufually employ'd themselves more in cultivating their own, then prying into the manners of foreign Nations. Julius Cesar indeed had reason to be acquainted with their neighbours the Gauls; who were a people of the fame extraction with the Germans themselves, and therefore (in all probability) differ'd but little from them in humours and manners. After his time, Tacitus had the opportunity and advantage of reliding in Germany for some years; and was consequently better able (not to mention his vast parts and learn-Gauls. 2. That their valour and the cowardise ing) to give a more accurate description of Gerof their enemies first occasion of this new name.

If then the Germans had this name given them its inhabitants, then any of his countrymen had for their valour, what can be the true meaning of done before him. Out of these two, and several other eminent writers in both languages, Chu-High Dutch the best of any man that ever wrote verius compiled his admirable Volume De Antiqua Germania; which does not only furnish us with an exquisite Geographical description of a Warriow, or Man of War. Now, 'tis easie to observe how ordinary it is for the Latins, and impartial account of the monstrope bull and impartial account of the monstrous bulk and other foreign Nations, to turn the Dutch W into barbarous practices of his Ancestors, the anci-G or Gu. And thence proceeds that strange ent Germans. Abraham Ortelius, an accurate and mangling of the German proper names, when famous Geographer, publish'd a small Treatise at Antof in the year 1596, entituled Avere feculi mago; in which the learned Author endeaname Wilhelm (for fo it ought to be wrote, not vours to give us an exact pourtracture of the Guild-helm, as Verstegan would have it) is by the old Germans in writing and cuts.

From these, and the Brass-cuts commonly or the Leaves of Trees. The more fashionable prefix'd to Chwerius's incomparable Work before- fort lay upon the Skins of Dogs, Wolves, or mention'd, it appears, That the first inhabitants Bears. And from this custom the Germans still of Germany ( or those at least whom the Romans were first acquainted with) were men of a lar-nick-name of as great reproach and contumely as ger fize then their neighbours; men generally of a vast and almost incredible stature. Infomuch. that if ( as we have noted in the Description of Denmark) the Getes were fo call'd, because in respect of the inhabitants of other German Provinces, they were Giants, it will be exceeding difficult for us Pigmies to conceive the unreafonable dimensions of some of our Northern

We cannot imagine, that fuch big bon'd fellows as these should be cocker'd in the Cradle, or nursed with that tenderness which the formal luxury of our Age requires. And accordingly the foremention'd Authors fav. that their women feldom or never made use of a Midwise; but every one made shift to deliver her self, and as foon as her short travel was over, return'd unconcernedly to her employment. As foon as ever the child was born, the mother dip'd it all over in-cold water, to harden it. Some Commentators think Virgil understood the Germans in that Diftich of his.

Durum a stirpe genus; Natos ad slumina primum Deferimus, savoque gelu duramus & undis.

Tho others fancy that he rather speaks of the Spartans. But however Sidonius speaks downright of the ancient Dutch-men,

Excipit hic natos glacies, & matris ab alvo Artus infantum molles nec Cimbrica durat.

Frideric Tileman, an ingenious German writer, rejects the opinion of Julian, Nonnus, and others, who report, that the reason of casting young children into the Rhine (of which custom we have faid fomething before) was to try, by their fwimming or finking, whether they were lawfully begotten or baftards. He allows of the ftory; but thinks the defign was rather to inure their infants to cold, and to teach them courage. Ortelius fays, they used to place the infant on a

Shield, and so commit it to the River. little or no clothes; the young people used to go stark naked; the elder fort were all, men and women, alike habited: but both fexes fo meanly clad, that their wild beafts skins (their Coats being Woollen Mantles; in which, fuch as were descended of a noble Family had their Coats of Arms wrought in colours, and fometimes in Gold or Silver. But fuch pieces of gallantry were, I suppose, first brought in amongst them upon their acquaintance with the Romans. Others had a kind of Suit and Coat all of one piece, which reached as far as the middle of their legs, but wanted Sleeves. Such as to this day are worn in the Highlands of Scotland, and some parts of Schwaben. Those that wore Shoes (for the common people used no such thing, but went barefoot) had a kind of Sandals made of a Badgers-skin, or other rough untann'd Leather. The ritationibus corrupte. And in another place, Se-Nobility and rich Yeomanry had finall Bracelets vera illic matrimonia. And again, Paucissima in tam of Gold about their Arms, and Rings on their

They had feldom any other Bed then the of fo populous a Nation; and wonders at the Earth, which fometimes they ftrew'd with Hay, more then ordinary strait-lac'd modesty of their

retain the word Barenhauter (or Bearskinner) as a can be put upon any man; which feems at first to have fignified as much as a lazy loytering fellow that never stirr'd from off his Bears-skin.

Tho the German Cookery be doubtless much Diet. different from what it was in former days; yet their Victuals feems to have been almost the same in all Ages. We find the Ancients fedupon Bread. wild and tame Flesh of all forts (especially Pork) Butter, Fruits, &c. They drank Water, Milk, and Beer: which last, Cluverius tells us, was a drink peculiar and almost natural to the Germans. Some indeed that liv'd on the borders of Gallia drank Wine: but this was only of late years. For they were utter strangers to that fort of liquor before the Emperor Probus taught them to plant Vines. Julius Cefar says of the ancient Schwabes, Vinum ad se omnino importari non sinunt, quod ea re ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines atque effaminari arbitrantur, i. e. They will not fuffer any man to import Wine into their Country; looking upon that liquor as a thing which strangely weakens and efferninates those that drink

In their public Feafts and Entertainments they Feafts. used a great deal of freedom and jollity. No man was to bring his Wife to any of these Revels: nor his Son, before the twentieth year of his age. They far commonly on the ground in a femicircle, for the convenience of the Waiters. The chief Man, or Master of the Feast, sat in the middle; and the next honourable places were on his right and left hand. If any man wanted a stomach answerable to his allowance of victuals, 'twas ordinary to pouch his Commons till the morrow. They had never more then one Knife in a Family; which hung in a certain conflant place, where any Guest could fetch it, when he had met with a morfel too tough for his teeth: for otherwise, if possible, they devour'd their meat without cutting.

The Commonalty feldom or never married Marri-

more then one wife; but the Princes and Nobi-ages. lity (who were able to maintain more) had the liberty to marry as many as they pleafed. Ta-Upon the first discovery of the innermost parts citus gives this account of the Rites and Solemof Germany to the Romans, the inhabitants were nities used in their Marriages, Dotem non uxor marito; sed uxori maritus offert. Intersunt parentes & propinqui, & munera probant: munera non ad delicias muliebres quasita, nec quibus nova nupta comatur; sed boves, & frenatum equum, & scutum seldom made of better stuff) reached no lower cum framea gladioque. In hac munera uxor accipithen their Navels, and never cover d their naked-ness. Some of the better fort wore little short i.e. "It is here a tashion for the man to give his "wife, and not the woman her husband, a por-"tion. The Relations of both parties are prefent, "to examine and approve of the Dowry; which does not confift of fuch trinkers as young wo-'ers use to present to their Mistresses, or Brides make use of in their wedding-dress; but some Oxen, a bridled Horse, a Shield, Spear, and Sword. These the new married woman receives from her Bridegroom; to whom the again prefents fome fort of weapons, &c. And how inviolably they kept their marriage-vows, the fame Historian can inform us, Septa pudicitia agunt; nullis spectaculorum illecebris, nullis conviviorum ir-

numerosa gente adulteria. Where this Italian scerns

ftrangely furprized with the admirable chaftity

Stature.

From

dulge themselves the pleasure of seeing a Play, or dancing with a friend at a Wake.

in what a consternation the Roman Soldiers were. when they first thought of giving Battel to the Germans: infomuch that every man, who had any thing to dispose of, made his Will before he went to fight; as never expecting to return out of the field alive. And we do not find that Germany was ever yet subdued by any foreign enemy. Nor can it be imagin'd, but those that from their Cradles (it ever they had any fuch thing) were accustom'd to lye on the ground, and go naked, should at last make good Soldiers. And accordingly, we find they spent the greatest part of their lives in Martial exercises. In time of any general invasion, every man (except infirm Hinric, i.e. Duke Henry. persons, and such as attended their Sacrifices that exceeded the age of twenty years, was press'd to take up Arms. Otherwise, in case of a more inconsiderable quarrel, in which some few particular Provinces were only concern'd, every Gow (or Village) fent out an hundred fighting men, with a Centurion to command them. The greatest mischief was, they understood but little Martial discipline; and therefore their chief confidence lay in the number and resolute humours of their Soldiers. Their armies used commonly to encamp in some large Wood or Forrest; and there ly skulking till they had an opportunity of making an advantageous Sally upon the enemy. Many of them fought naked; others wore some slender Armour over their Head and Shoulders made of the Hide of a Wolf, or some other wild Beast. Every man carried a Club on his Shoulder (fuch as Hercules is ordinarily pictur'd with), and most of them had Spears in their hands. When the Romans came amongst them they learned to be more methodical and orderly in their engagements. By degrees, they came to wear good substantial Helmets of Iron; which they adorn'd on the top with a tufft of Horse-hair, or sometimes a bunch of red Feathers. Whence, to this day, the Germans reckon that an ancient Coat of Arms, which shews such a tufft in the Crest. As 'tis likewise accounted no small token of Nobility to bear in their Coat Pallets of feveral colours: fince the old Germans used to wear Shields on their left fides, streaked with red, blew, white, and several other colours for distinction's fake. Some of their Commanders, and other great men in the Army, wore a long and broad Sword on their right fide; which they used to manage with both hands. These are reported to have been so weighty, that (when well guided with the whole force of a lufty German) they would cut off both the Head and Arm of a Roman at a blow. Their Horsemen never used any Saddles; but, instead thereof, rid upon painted Clothes. He that had flain an enemy hand to hand, used to bring home his Head in triumph; which, if 'twas the Head of an Officer, could not be redeem'd at any rate; but was kept as the richest piece of furniture in the house, and shown at publick Entertainments.

Among the ancient Princes of Germany, the eldest Son ( or other Heir apparent of the Family) always inherited the whole and entire juminy) aways intention to the youngification of his deceased Father; and the younger children had certain Villages and Lordships in our old British (or Welb) language is still affign'd them for portions. The Hermunduri are

Matrons, which would not fuffer them to in- years as to over-spread all that vast Province which they inhabited

out of the Nobility the Peafants chose them-The very name of Germans, as before explain'd, would teltifie that they were a warlike people; minion over all the Province in which he prement, tho nothing of their valiant exploits were to be

field. Cluverius likens this Governor to him met with upon record. But Florus can tell us, whom the Lacedemonians and Spartans were used to fet over their Commonwealth; who was bound by his place to be their General in time of war. I am of opinion, that this great Leader of any Province had the fame name which their Dukes retain to this day; each of them being, even in those days, call'd ein Hertzog; which (as our word Duke) signifies no more then A Captain or General of an Army. M. Luther makes this title as ancient as will ferve my purpose; when he derives the word Vercingentorix (which was the name of a German Prince, encountred by Julius Cefar; and Florus fancies the repeating of it enough to frighten an Army) from Hertzeg

Tho the Germans, before Charles the Great Religion. took care to have them converted to Christianity, were Idolatrous Heathens; yet we do not read that they were guilty of fuch horrid impieties and profaneness as their neighbours. They liv'd up to the rules of Morality as much as any Nation that never heard of God and the true Religion. What a great respect they had for Divine Service (as they ignorantly call'd their Idolatrous practices ) is manifest from their chusing of Priests out of their Nobility: who, besides the knowledge of their profession, were commonly tolerably well vers'd in Moral Philosophy and Physicks; and ordinarily call'd to Council upon debate of any weighty State affair. They had Females too amongst them, who were some-

times admitted to the Prieftly Office; and had as great respect paid them as the men. History makes mention of one of these She-Druids, who prophesied of the Emperor Severus's death; and another who foretold the coming of Diocletian to the Empire. They all believ'd the immortality of the Soul, and rewards and punishments after this life. They were great worshippers of the Sun; whom, Chaverius fays, they look'd upon as the only true God. Some, in confirmation of this opinion, have made Sonn in the old Teu-

tonic language, to fignifie as much as the modern

Sonders, Sonderlich, i. e. Only. Thus probably

the Latin word Sol is only a corruption of Solus. And for the same reason both the Romans and Dutch (together with all other Nations who speak nothing but different Dialects of the Latin or German tongue) dedicate the first day of the week to the Sun. Another God they had, to whom they used to offer man's flesh; who is sometimes call'd Woden, elsewhere Godan, by some Codan, by others Dan (whence probably the name of Danes and Danish; as well as from Teut, Teut-

isch, and from Got, Gottish). From him we have our Wednesday; which the Westphalians call Godensdach, or Goensdach; the Netherlanders write it Woensdach; the Danes, Onsdag; and the Smedes, Odensdagk. But of this (and their God Teut) we have spoken before; and shall only add, that

the word Godan was after some time contracted into God or Gott. Another God they worshipp'd, who is stiled by Latin writers Taranes (the same doubtless with the Danish Thor, mention'd in the Description of Denmark), and answers to the Roman Jupiter, as Woden to Mercurius. They wor-

called Taran, but in the Danish tongue Torden. faid to have been all of one Family; which had Whence it appears, that Thor and Taranes, as well encreased to largely in the revolution of some as the Dutch Donnersdag and our Thursday, fignific

the

or Pin: which in their language, fignified High ain, which the Italians call Monte Fove, was fornerly named Mons Peninus. And 'tis as likely, hat from their Pen or Pin, the Feast of Whitsunide might first be called Pfinstfest (which name t still retains); as that our Easter, and the Dutch Postern, should bear the name of Ester or Ostar, ne of their ancient Goddesses. The Moon was our Friday, and their Freytag. Another God they worshipp'd, who resembled Mars the God of the Romans. Him fome of them called Eric or Erich. others Thies or Ties; from whom the third day of the week got the name of Erichtag and Tiislay; which later was afterwards by our English Taxons turn'd into Tiperess (which we have made fuefday) and by the Germans into Dingsdag, Ziesdag, and Zingsdag. Tho Schottelius thinks Dings-dag derived from the primitive Ding, which figities Judgment; because on that day most Cases at Law used to be pleaded and determined. The Soths, &c. is of the same opinion, and expounds ne word Thinxtag or Diensdag, Dies dicatus judiciis, i.e. a day fet apart for the Trial of Lawuits. Cluverius fancies the old Germans had fome glimmering notions of a Trinity; and that they vorshipp'd the Sun, Moon, and Fire (or Vulcan) s three diftinct persons in one and the same Godcad. He afferts further, that, besides the beief of the Souls Immortality, they acknowledged he world had a beginning; and affirm'd, that foon after the Creation of it, the Angels fell away from that state of glory in which God had at first placed them. Besides, they had heard that night was before the day, and that the even-ing and the morning were the first day, and therefore they used to reckon their day from Sun-seting to Sun-fet the next evening. And from this cuftom of our German Ancestors, we Englishmen have been used to reckon Seven nights to a week or Sev'n-night, and Fourteen nights (not days) to a Fortnight. They used to sacrifice and perform other their Divines Rites in Woods and orests, and the Oak (above all other Trees) as peculiarly made choice of for an Altar. Intead of a Temple they usually resorted to a kind Summer-house made of Oaken and Beechigs, platted over head. They look'd upon it the height of profaneness to offer to draw a of their Gods; and therefore did not (like the Egyptians and raelites) worship Images. I know not upon what rounds Mr. Verstegan has given us the portraiture of feveral Images worshipped by the anient Germans. 'Tis certain they offer'd Sacri-ice to Woden, Thor, and several other Gods, whom mentions: but I think we have only his word t, that they carved out Images to reprefent them the Deities they adored. The Nether exons indeed erected a vast pillar, which they illed Irmensul ( or the General Pillar), on the of which (fays Meibomius, Professor of Phyk at Helmstadt, who has writ a learned Trea-e upon this subject) stood the image of an med man, which was worshipp'd as a God. forrow. It is for women to bewail, but his was destroy'd by *Charles* the Great, after to remember only the loss of a friend.

had conquer'd Witikind, and converted the cons to Christianity. J.G. Schottelius (whom

shall have frequent occasion to mention in following sheets ) has published a Tragedy

GERMANY.

he fame thing. 'Tis very probable, that this called Irmenful, which prefents us with a lively ame God was by the ancient Celts named Pen account of the practices of the ancient Adorers of this Idol, and the abolishment of it by the and Chief. And hence 'tis, that the Auftrians do aforefaid Emperor. This Play is ftill in great till call Thursday Pfinstag, and St. Bernard's Mounvogue among the Germans: and is frequently actvogue among the Germans; and is frequently acted, with a good applause, at Vienna, Leipsic, and other great Cities of the Empire. Some fragments of the famous Pillar are still kept in the Cathedral Church at Halberstadt.

When any Sacrifices were offer'd, not only the Sacrifices. Priests themselves, but their Offerings also were crown'd with wreaths of Oak, or some other worshipp'd by them under the name of Frea or facred Tree. At a more then ordinary folerm fria; whom they reported to have been the wife and publick Offering, they ufed to facrifice Beafts of Woden, and whose name is still retained in of several fores and colours; but at lesser folermnities, they offer'd only white Cattle. And in their Sacrifices to the infernal Gods, or Devils, they made use of none but black ones. Upon some occafions, they used to offer men in facrifice; where most commonly their idle servants and notorious malefactors were brought to flaughter: but in some cases of extraordinary exigency, they would offer up their own children, their fons and their daughters unto Devils. The Priests commonly fhot the facrifices dead with arrows; tho fometimes the men were crucified. When the Rites and Ceremonies were finished, they were wont carned Grotius, in his elaborate History of the to eat up the facrifices (whether men or beasts). and from the inspection of the Entrails, prognosticate the event of a future war, or other enterprize, like the Aruspices among the Romans. These Feasts were held with all imaginable mirth and jollity; and after Dinner, the Priests always entertain'd their Guefts with all manner of Mu-

fick and Dancing. The opinion they had of man's Creation, and Fanerals. the Soul's eternity, made them more readily embrace death then 'twas usual for Idolaters and Pagans to do. For tho they had no thoughts of a Refurrection, or future judgment; yet they were verily perfwaded, that the Souls of those that departed this life were received into other bodies, and lived again in another world. This made them generally of this opinion, that 'twas lawful for any man to dispatch himself as soon as he grew weary of the cares and troubles of this life. They used to lay their dead Corps upon a large heap of wood; and fo, fetting fire to the pile, burn them. When the fire was gone out, they gathered together the bones and ashes of the deceased, and buried them. 'Twas also the fashion to throw into the flames the dead mans Horse and Armour; nay, we read, that amongst the ancient Celts it was the custom to burn their Wives, Servants, and Dogs with their dead Husbands or Masters. As it is usual in some parts of the Indies to this day ( where Polygamy is allow'd of ) for fuch Wives as are refolv'd never to marry a fecond time, and are ambitious to be efteem'd chaft, to leap into the fire after the Corps of their deceafed Husbands. At the Funeral of any Nobleman they used to have Tilting and Turnaments; and had feveral Rhithms fung in commendation of the party deceased, containing a register of the brave actions of his life. Tacitus gives this short account of the behaviour of the old Germans, upon the death of any of their intimate Friends, Lamenta ac lachrymas cito, dolorem & tristitiam tarde ponunt, saminis lugere ho-nestum est, viris meminisse, i.e. they can soon wipe of their tears, but not fo eafily conquer their forrow. It is for women to bewail, but for men

Inheri-

Of the Humours, Manners, &c. of the Modern GERMANS.

Fneca long fince observed, that men of ex-Traordinary large Bodies had commonly narold to reprefent the ancient Germans ( who, as ment we have told you, were a people of a larger growth then other men) as a Nation of a dull and phlegmatic constitution. Tacitus tells us, they were generally ignorant of the use of letters. And other writers would perfwade us to believe, that they were incapable of Learning. Some of our modern Satyrifts endeavour to make the present Germans answer the character which those men world believe, that Germany is to this day a Country of Gothamites. It has for fome years been quantities as in England. a proverb in the mouth of feveral French-men. Pour faire un bon temperament, il faut mesler le vif argent de France, avec le plomb d' Allemagne. i. e. That the Leaden temper of a German, is to be Jos. Scaliger (in his posthumous piece entituled Scaligerana) will not allow the best of the High Dutch writers to be men of parts; but rails at them all as a pack of fenfeless Loggerheads. But we all know how much that great man was pufft up with the fense of his own merit; and how unapt he was to confess the least grain of scholarhis censure, when Mr. Lydiat ventur'd to contradict his dogmatical politions, and the incomparable Sir Henry Savil to confute his groß errors in Geometry. It is doubtless an unpardonable rudeness in any man to accuse a whole Nation of folly: And he that will take the pains to peruse several of the High Dutch writers, and reflect upon the many ingenious inventions for which the world is beholding to this Nation ( of which we shall have occasion to speak hereafter) will confess this.

But their Morals as well as Intellectuals, undergo the sharp censure of our modern Scriblers, who accuse all Germans of intemperance, and make drunkenness a vice proper to that Country. 'Tis grown an ordinary proverb, Germanorum vivere est bibere. Tis hard to excuse them all of this fault; nor are they themselves able to deny the accusation, but commonly rack their brains to find out reasons why large draughts should be more pardonable in them then other men. The sharp air they live in, is (they tell us) of so parching a nature, that without a continual fupply of new moisture, their bodies would shrink into nothing. Nothing more ordinary in this Country then Trinck-bruder; men that have created a brotherhood, or intimacy of acquaintance, by being drunk together. It is the fathion to bring a ftranger an unreasonable great vessel of drink to the Table; which they call your welcome. And this you are obliged in civility to take off, at one or more draughts, in a health to the good man of the house; tho you run the hazard of being drunk in cancelling the obligation. Ph. Melantihon was used to say, Wir Tensschen essen uns kranck; wir essen uns in die Holle, i.e. We Germans eat our selves fick; we eat our selves into Hell. Long meals might probably occasion distempers; but gluttony is not fo ordinary a vice among them as

to fit at Dinner from twelve at noon till five in the evening, or at Supper from feven at night till two or three in the morning: but then the greatest part of that time is spent in drinking of healths. However, 'tis best to wave this accusation; least in arraigning them we condemn our felves. There are as fober and temperate men in Germany as in row Souls. And he gives this reason for't, because, any Nation of Europe. For the the Court of Saxofays he, grand abilities of both Soul and Body are too ny (of which in its place) has been of late years great a happine is for one manto enjoy. Tis probable, eminent for this fort of exercise, 'its unreasonathe same considerations mov'd the Historians of ble to bring the whole Empire into the Indire-

I know no Dish of general use in Germany, Diet. which is any great rarity in England, except Snails. From Michaelmas till almost Easter these are eaten as a great delicacy. You shall scarce come at a Nobleman's Orchard or Garden, in which you shall not find a Snail-house, which furnishes his Table all the winter with this Dish. They boil them in the shells, and so serve them up. Their give of their Ancestors; and strive to make the other food is Beef, Mutton, Fowl, &c. none of which are ever brought to Table in fuch large

Tho the High Dutch have a proverb, Wer wol Travel. leben und wol Schlaffen wil, der bleib zu haus, i.e. He that has a mind to live and sleep well, stays at home; yet no Nation in the world is more given helpt by mingling the French Quickfilver with it. to travelling then they. Not a Court in Europe but is full of them; and they are easier met with on the road then Scotchmen. This general itch of seeing foreign Countries, does doubtless strangely impoverish their Nation; and carries out yearly more money then all their Silver Mines can afford them. For 'tis below the spirit of a German Nobleunapt he was to confess the least grain of scholar-ship in a foreigner. Our whole Island underwent und answerable to his Quality: which piece of state will quickly fwallow up a larger sum then the rent of his small Lordship amounts to. There was, not many years ago, a fmall Book published under the title of Itinerarium Germaniæ Politicum; wherein the Author earnestly advises his Countrymen never to go beyond the bounds of the German Empire, except on public occasions. And questionless, he that shall with circumspection view all the rarities and Princes Courts in Dutchland (taking the Netherlands into the circuit) will return fufficiently qualified for a States-man

without making any further progrefs. 'Tis the peculiar commendation of the Ger- Integrity. mans to be true and upright in their dealings with every man. Teutschhertziger (or Dutch-hearted) is an Epithet which with them is usually apply'd to an honest and just man, that scorns flattery or diffimulation. A Frenchman gives this character of them, La parole d'un Alleman vaut un obligagacion, i.e. A German's word is as good as another man's bond. Which is no more then what Tacitus observed of their Ancestors, That no Nation under Heaven went beyond them at keeping their

Another excellent quality they have, which Holpita-many of their neighbours want, To be exceed- lity. ing obliging to ftrangers. Julius Cefar gives this character of the ancient Germans, Hospites violare sas non putant: qui quaque de causa ad eos ve-nerunt, ab injuria prohibent sanctiosque habent. Iisque omnium domus patent, victusque communicatur, t.e. "They look upon it as a piece of injuffice to affront a Traveller; and effects it a part of "their Religion to protect those that come un-"der their Roof. Their Lodgings are open to "all comers, who are welcome to fuch enterrain-"ment as the House affords. Tacitus, and others, give the same account of them. Nor have the German Noblemen to this day degenerated from the good nature and hospitality of their foredrunkenness. It is indeed no extraordinary thing fathers. The relation which a modern Italian

writer gives of Sweden, is as applicable to Ger- Money, Money; intimating, that without betmany, Per le firade non sono assassimi, si che si va many, Per le firade non sono assassimi, si che si va molto situramente. Pochissimo si spendi da viandanti, non usando di dimandar cosa ascuna per conto dell' Albergo o del cibo, i.e. "There are here no murders "try; because you pay nothing (or very little) "for your victuals and lodging. The only inconvenience you meet with on the Road is, the being condemn'd to ride night and day in a Post-Waggon (so they call it); which will carry you little faster then a foot-pace. If you chance to have the priviledge of refting two or three hours in the middle of a winter-night, the best bedding you are to expect is clean straw, upon which all that meet together (men and women, Nobles and Peafants) promiscuously tumble.

That the Germans were anciently men of courage, and took that name from their prowefs, we have already shew'n. Willichius gives this high character of the prefent Germans, Vincuntur quidem Germani, sed non nist a Germanis, i.e.
"Tis indeed possible the Germans may be conquer'd, but it must be done by Germans. We have a good proof of this in their late wars, wherein the King of Sweden (Gustavus Adolphus) vanquish'd the Emperor with his own Subjects. That great Prince's Army had been quickly overthrown, and fwallow'd up by the Imperialists, had not the Saxons and Brandenburgers helpt him out. The only instance of want of courage in a German Army which we meet with in History, is that which we find recorded of the Count of Mansfield's Army, confifting of fifty thousand men, who fuffer'd a fmall body of ten thousand Turks to pass by their Trenches without disturbance, and to relieve Gran (a great Town in Hungary) before their faces. But we are not to argue. from this one passage, that the High Dutch Soldiers want valour. We may be sufficiently convinc'd of the contrary, when we consider, that the Imperial Crown never yet fell from their heads; notwithstanding the many vigorous affaults made by some of their potent neighbours. Donatus Gianottus, a late Italian Historian, confesses, that Non e dubio, che, se le forze dell' Alemagna sussensite, habberebbe l'Italia a temer di loro molto piu, che di quelle del Turco, i.e. 'Tis no question, but if the Princes of Germany would amicably compose differences among themselves, and unite their forces, Italy would have reason to fear them much more then the Turks. And any man will find reason to believe him, that shall consider what vast numbers of fighting men most of their Electors, and some of their less potent Princes, can raise upon occasion (but of this more hereafter). Besides, the German Soldiers are generally tough hardy fellows; who can fcarce meet with harder entertainment, and worfe lodging, in any foreign Camp, then they have been bred up to at home. 'Tis a known Adage,

#### Germani duros possunt sufferre labores.

They are a people used to hardship; and therefore can eafily undergo the inconveniences of war. The Croats and Switzers (the former for Horsemen, and the later for Foot) are famous all Europe over. The only blot in the Scutcheon of a German Soldier is, that he is too mercenary. We have a remarkable instance of this in the Army commanded by Frideric Elector Palatine of the Rhine, at the battel of Prague; where the great-eft part of that brave General's Army threw

ter pay they were refolved to fight no longer. And the King of France has found the truth of this in his late victories; many of which (even in Germany) were obtained by the affiftance of "nor robberies committed on the High-ways; German Forces, which deferted their Country, "but you may travel with all imaginable fecu- and fought under his Banner, in hopes of bet-"rity. Befides, you travel cheaper in this Counter pay then they could expect from the Confederates.

The High Dutch Commanders have been brand- Martial ed with ignorance of Martial Discipline, and want Disciof conduct. But the many famous Generals which their Country has bred up within the compass pline. of little more then this last Century, have taken off that scandal. Such were, 1. Frideric the Second, Count Palatine of the Rhine; who bravely defended Vienna against the Turks, and first introduced the Reformed Religion into the Palatinate. 2. Albert, Elector of Brandenburg; who in some of the Dutch Histories is stiled the Achilles of Germany. 3. Albert Wallenstein, Duke of Frideland; who equall'd Gustavus Adolphus in valour and prudent conduct, and wanted nothing but fuccess to make him as renown'd a General. To these we may add the present Elector of Brandenburg (of which excellent Prince we shall have occasion to give a character hereafter), with many others.

The great recreation amongst the Nobility, Recreatiin Summer, is hunting the Deer and wild Boars; ons. with both which kinds of Venison the Woods and Forests in Germany abound. 'Tis the fashion in many of the Princes Courts to hang up the pictures of fuch huge Boars as have been taken by them; which is near a-kin to the custom practis'd by fome of our English Gentry, of hanging up the skins of Foxes and Badgers, and Antlers of Stags, in their Halls. In the winter (when the Snow lies thick on the ground ) they have a custom in Cities and great Towns, to ride round the ftreets in Sledges, which are shaped much like the Sella Curulis, or Triumphal Chariot among the Romans (if the writers of the Latin Antiquities have described it right) and drawn by a Horse richly trapped with a great number of

little Bells, and Feathers of divers colours. Tacitus reports of the ancient Germans, that Games. ey were immoderate players at Dice; infomuch, that they would game away their Money, Clothes, Estates, and last of all their Liberty; the loser being bound to refign himfelf up into perpetual flavery to the Conqueror. This unreasonable kind of gaming is long fince laid afide; but they still retain among them a great respect for the play at Chefs, at which they are generally expert Gamesters. This game in their tongue is call'd Schachspiel; which fignifies exactly the same thing with the Latin Latrunculorum ludus. For, in the old German Laws collected by Lindenbrogius, and others, Schacher or Schachman fignifies a Robber, and Schach, Latrocinium, Theft. The Learned Prince Augustus late Duke of Brunswic-Wulfenbuttel (who published an accurate Explication of Trithemius's Cryptography, under the feigned name of Gustavus Selenus) wrote an incompa-rable Treatife concerning Chess-play in the German tongue; wherein he gives a learned account of the original, progress, and laws of that Royal

Their women are of a tolerable complexion: Women. but commonly more corpulent then in any of their neighbouring Nations; excepting the Netherlanders, who glory in their fat. They are much more obsequious to their Husbands, and have far less of the House at Command then the English or French Ladies; neither do they ever, as down their weapons, crying out Gelt, Gelt, i.e. it is the custom with us, fit at the high end of

govern their wives, but they that make the Sun of the nish. Feminine gender, and the Moon of the Masculine. der is the Masculine Article, and die the Feminine. Our English Saxons brought over the same rule Aguinostio vernali ) in Sir John Cotton's Library, we find, unser sam eiseule ynn's seo sunne I se mona I sa rele racna, i.e. Under this Circle (speaking of the Zodiac ) move the Sun, Moon, and twelve Signs. And again, he gelymp's ge agen ge to hape runnan ge to pam monam, i. e. 'Tis ordinary both for the Sun and and pam are Masculines, but Seo and pape are Febic by our famous Dr. Pocock. But, to return. touch of the hand.

Their Marriages and Burials are for the most ages and part wonderfully expensive; and in some places Burials, so extravagantly costly, that an ordinary man will scarce recover the charges of his Fathers Funeral, or his own Marriage, in feven years after. They always keep a Marriage-Feaft (or Hochzeit) according to their quality. Some of these Entertainments last a month; all which time the new married Couple keep open house for all comers. They fend the Bell-man, or common Cryer, round the Parish to invite in all their neighbours; who fend in Wine, or fome other part of

the Entertainment before them.

They use no Chimneys, unless it be to dress Lodging. They use no Camana, but live in Stoves, their meat in the Kitchin; but live in Stoves, which are heated (to what degree they please) by an Oven in the corner, or other part of the Room. They ly commonly betwixt two Feather-beds, when they are at home; tho Straw be the best bedding you meet with on the Road.

Of the GERMAN Tongue.

Oft foreigners that do not understand the German tongue, are strangely prejudic'd against the learning of it; looking upon it as an ungentile, barbarous, and rough language. All which aspersions have been first cast upon it, by fuch as were too lazy to take the pains to study it; or else too dull, after all their labour, to apprehend it. The French use to say, Qu'il faille parler par la langue Francoise seulement aux grands mind in characters. The word Letter is of ex-Seigneurs, mais par la langue Alemande aux mechanicques et aux Rustiques, i.e. That a man should fpeak French only to Noblemen, and great perthe Court of Poland, an extraordinary intimacy happed to be contracted betwirt him and Peter tera; the Germans formeumes (for buchstab is the Royfy, the King of Spain's Minister; who hear-more usual word with them ) write it, as we do, ing his own Servants muttering over some broken pieces of Dutch, which some of Lang's Retime had taught them, told Lang, The Germans One brings it a lituris; another, from line, a third,

the Table. Which made Caracalla (speaking of radise. To which Lang is faid to have reply'd. the Germans) fay, That no Nation knew how to But the Serpent had before that tempted Eve in Spa-

It must be confessed, that there is a vast dif- Pronun-For the Germans say, der Mond and die Sonn; where ference betwirt the pronunciation of the High ciation. Dutch, and that of other Languages deriv'd from the Latin. This made Pomponius Mela fay long into Britain; and for awhile observed it. Whence in an Anglo-Saxonic Manuscript (entituled De fitted to a Roman mouth. And from hence it comes, that in the Latin Historians, which treat of the affairs of Germany, we meet with fuch strange unintelligible monsters of words, when they endeavour to put a Latin termination to a Dutch word, learnt only by the ear. A great number of confonants meeting together in one Moon. Where (as hath been noted by the Reverend Dr. Marsball, in his learned Observations man; insomuch, that some of both those Natiupon his own Edition of the Saxon Gospels) so ons, after they have spent the greatest part of their lives in Germany, are scarce able to speak minines. The like has been observed in the Ara- one intelligible sentence in High Dutch. The Germans tell a story of a French-man, who had spent Tis an infolent rudeness among the High *Dutch* four and twenty years in the fervice of one of to falute any woman with a kifs; except the have their Nobles; who one day, hearing him fourto falute any woman with a kits; except the nave been bred in England, France, or some other sort rise broken language, ask'd him, If he was not reign Nation, where that fathion is observed. The solv formal greeting they have, is by a mutual speak Dutch no better? To which Monssieur replied, I look upon't as a very unreasonable thing to expect that any man should in so small a time, as twenty-four years, understand so crabbed a tongue. There are thousands of words in the High Dutch which can never possibly be pronounced by a man whose tongue has been accustomed to a fost and easie language. How would an Italian, Spaniard, or French-man, mangle and spoil these and the like compound words, Herbstruchte, Marckifreyheit, Pfrundpflicht, Sturmstreich, Slup-floch, Dachsjacht, Kornschacherer, Gc. which nevertheless a Dutch boy of four or five years old, will run over without stammering. Pronunciation does exceedingly vary in different Climates; and the inhabitants of cold Countries have generally a much harsher tone then those who are bred up in a warmer air. But however, the German tongue is far from any grating harshness. Tis a noble and manly language; which, as one has well observed of it, better becomes a General at the head of his Army, then a Gallant courting his Mistress. The excellency of a tongue cannot be better discern'd, then by resolving it into its first principles, and taking a strict survey of it in its Letters, Monosyllables, Compounds,

Derivatives, and Syntax. Tho Tacitus be positive in asserting, that nei- Letters. ther men nor women understood the use of Letters amongst the ancient Germans; yet we are fince fufficiently convinced of the contrary. The Inscriptions of those many Runic Monuments ( some of which were erected many years before Tacitus's days) which have been of late discover'd in the King of Denmark's Dominions, will evidently demonstrate, that some part at least of this large Nation knew how to express their tremely ancient use in the Northern languages; fince we find it in several of the oldest Inscriptifons, but confer with Trades-men and Peafants fetch its original, is not eafily determined; for in High Dutch. When John Lang, Ambaffador we meet with it in almost all the European Ianguages. The Latins write it Litera; the French, Lettre ; the Spaniards, Letra ; the Italians , Lethis language that God forbid our first Parents Pa-

alike ridiculous; and therefore it may perhaps be pleasure of the first author of them? Plato was primitive then any of these, may not be found in the German language? and confequently, whether the Latins borrowed the word litera, amongst many others, from the Dutch? Schottelius derives High Dutch, instead thereof, say Glid) signifythe Germans, is Buchstab, i.e. einer stab des buches, or a staff made use of in a book. The reason of which name is thus given by Wormius, "The an-And indeed the Runic Inferiptions feem to be nothing elfe then a company of fuch staves, cross'd and turn'd as occasion requir'd. The other member of this compound word, Buch (whence our Book), had the like original with the Latin word Liber; being so called from Buche, which signiwood, and stones, as the Romans did on the bark of trees. Lazius gives us a specimen of an Alphabet used by the Normans, in their Sorceries and Incantations, before ever they came acquainted with the Romans. Duret thinks, que l'Alphabet des lettres des Gots a efte le premier Alone in the world; and a Copy of the first Let-ters that were ever invented. Where by Gothic Letters he does not understand the Alphabet in-have been advanced far higher) in the Datch by him employed in writing his Version of the four Evangelists (of which the Codex Argenteus, our English tongue awhole speech might be comin the year 1665, is a noble transcript): but the old Runic characters; which the Bishop would not make use of in this pious work, because into Disfyllables: but if we look back unto the they were used in Sorcery and Witchcraft. old way of writing these words, we shall find Upon the fame confideration, all other ancient Alphabets, used in the other Provinces of Germany, were laid aside, as soon as Christianity appear'd in this Country. Thus, upon the first conversion of the Saxons by Charles the Great, the Latin Letters were introduced into those parts; and their old conjuring characters abolished. Mr. Sheringham thinks (and 'tis more then protion. Of which our English tongue has retain'd bable) that our old Anglo-Suxonic character was a great many. As, t. Er in Buyer, Seller, Waitfirst made use of upon the like occasion. For that (before their conversion to Christianity) 3. Howd (in Dutch heit) in Manhood, Priestboth they and the Danes in Britain used another fort of Letters, feems manifest from the several fragments of Runic Monuments found at Beaucastle, Papcastle, and other places in the North of England. But when those that had employ'd themselves in the conversion of these poor Idolaters, faw how these characters had been made use of in their Incantations and idolatrous practices, and that (upon the fight of them) they minations hudled up together. For example, Unwere always ready to return to their Sorceries; they resolved to remove them, and give others

It was formerly a grand question among the ancient Philosophers, whether words have their fignifications quote or thou; from the natural import of the words themselves, or the will and GERMANY.

worth our fearch to enquire, whether an apter of opinion, that a reason could at first have been given for the name of every thing in the world; because he that gave every particular being its distinct name, knew its particular nature; and was directed by divine providence in finding out it from an old Teutonic monofyllable Lett or Litt a name answerable to that nature. In like man-(fill used in Saxony and the Netherlands, tho the ner as Bibliander fancies Adam was directed, when he named every thing according to its nature. Many ing a member or part; which, in the plural num-learned men have been curious in observing what ber makes Litter or Letter. This is as probable an accurate analogy there is in the Greek and Laa conjecture as any Latin writer can pretend to; tin tongues betwirt the voices of birds and beafts; fince letters are nothing elfe but the feveral parts and the words which in those languages are made and members of a word. And possibly the Roto fignifie fuch and fuch voices. Julius Pollux mans had their word Scribere from the Dutch brings these, and many more, examples out of Schreiben, or (as it was writ formetly) Scrieven. the Greek tongue, Muzdajuas, Ογασίμαι Εργχώμαι. The most usual word for a Letter, amongst Γρυλλία, Πιαίζο, Βαβάζα, Τλακδίο, Κράζο, Θεγ. And Fof. Scaliger has collected thefe, among many others, out of the Latin, Boare, Mugire, Rudere, Latrare, Barrire, Blaterare, Tetrinnire, Glocitare, cients, fays he, were wont to make one long Fringulare, Trinfare, &c. But certainly there is "strait line (in fashion of a staff) as a sounda- no tongue more exact at this fort of Onomato-"tion of whatever they were about to write. paia then the High Dutch. For example, the Germans sav, the Ox beelker, the Bear brummet, the Sheep bleeket, the Swine gruntzet, the Dog baffet, the Horse wihelet, the Cat mauet, the Goose schnatteret, the Hen kakkelt or klukket, the Raven kraket, &c. Besides, no language comes near this, in the aptness of expressing the founds and fies a Beech-tree. Because, before the ancient use noises of inanimate creatures by verbs active. of paper, the old Cimbrians wrote on this kind of Which is also an excellence observed in our own tongue by the learned and famous Dr. Wallis in his English Grammar.

No greater argument can be made use of for Monosylthe antiquity of a language, then the multitude lables. of monofyllables; which cannot be imagined to be derived from any primitive further off, nor phabet des premieres & plus anciennes lettres, i.e. hardly fancied to be a corruption of 60 many. That the Gothic Alphabet is the most ancient words in foreign languages. Simon Stevin, an vented by Wulphilas, Bishop of the Goths, and tongue; whereas, in the Latin he can find no published by the late famous Franciscus Junius F.F. posed of monosyllables; which are all of them originally Dutch. Indeed, in the High Dutch Dialect many of these ancient primitives are turned that they confifted only of one fyllable. Thus, Vater, Muttel, Himmer, Leber, &c. were anciently written, Vaer, Moer, Himl, Lefr, &c.

There are in the German tongue twenty-three Derivaprincipal terminations; which (tho they figni- tives, fie nothing in themselves, yet) when added to another word, do very much alter its fignificabood, &c. 4. Dom in Kingdom, Dukedom, &c. with many others of the like nature. By the help of these, and the authority which every man has to make use of them as he shall see occasion, the German tongue is made exceeding copious. For fometimes you may meet with a word of five or fix fyllables; of which one only is fignificant of it felf, and the rest nothing but so many terwiederaustoslich signifies indissolvable; in which word the fyllable los is the primitive, and the rest (un, wieder, auf, and lich) only prepositions and terminations annexed to alter the fig-

nification. The Greek tongue has hitherto been thought, Comby most learned men, to be the richest of any pounds.

in their stead.

in admirable compounds. A. Gellius fays, he Empire and Netherlands) is usually divided into often endeavour'd to render feveral Greek compounds into Latin, but found many of them fo exquifitely fignificant, that all the skill he had in the Roman tongue, was too little to furnish him either with a fingle word or Periphrasis, which would fully express the fignification of any one. The words he instances in are, #02uπραγμοσύνη, πολυφιλία, πολυτροπία, πολυσκαρκία, **Ο**ς. But however the Latin tongue may come short of the Greek; yet questionless the High Dutch equals, if not exceeds it. For in this language you have not only words compounded of Adjectives and Substantives (as in the Greek words before mentioned ) and Verbs or Participles with Prepositions (which is usual in all languages); but also innumerable ones which consist of two Substantives, or two Adjectives. We have still in our English that great elegancy of compounding Substantives on many occasions; as in these words, Huswife, Snowball, Football, Nightcap, &c. But the greatest excellency in this kind of composition, is in altering the fignification of the word by transposition of the Substantives. As in England we fay Horsemill, and Millhorse; Shoecloth, and Clothshoe, &c. Examples in this kind are infinitely more in High Dutch then English: but I shall not stay to trouble the Reader with any more then these.

1. Feurschiff, fignifies a Fire-ship: but Schifffeuer, a Fire on Shipboard.

2. Jagthund, any Dog that will hunt: Hundjagt, an Hunting with Dogs.
3. Schifflast, the Burthen of a Ship: Lastschiff,

a Ship that carries Burthens.

4. Friedgeld, Money paid for Peace: Geldfried, Peace procured by the payment of Money. 5. Wassermuhl, a Watermill: Muhlwasser, the

Water which drives the Mill.

6. Kaufmark, the Market-place: Markkauf, the price given for any thing bought in the Market. Sometimes three or four Substantives may be elegantly compounded into one word. As, Walfischfang, the catching of Whales; Kernobsbaum, a Pippin-tree; Erbkuchenmeisterampt, the Office of the chief Master of the Kitchin; with thousands more of the like.

The Germans have of late, in some places, much corrupted their Language, by admitting into it a great number of French, Italian, and Latin words; which they have turned into Dutch by giving them a German termination. Hence Parliren, Disputiren, Informiren, &c. have crept into their Language. However, they are still so tender of the reputation of their own tongue, that man in an hundred, of all these, who will not (tho they love the fashion of using foreign words, yet ) they will never write nor print any Latin, French, or Italian word in Dutch chara-

cters.

Dialetts.

It will come near an impossibility to reckon up all the different Dialects in the German tongue; if we consider, that the old British, English, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Islandic, and Flandrian tongues (with their inferior Dialects) are only so many branches of the same stock. Besides, the differences of Dialects in High Germany it felf are innumerable; and fome of them fo vaftly different among themselves that a Brandenburger will hardly understand a Misnian, nor a Schwebe either of them. The Citizens of Leipsic observe three several Dialects within the narrow walls of that small Town. Busbequius found a great deal of High Dutch in the Tauric Chersonese; and of Persia. But, passing over the petit inconsiderable dialects and small shreds of the Tongue, the whole German Language (confin'd to the

the two dialects of Saxon and Francic. The Saxon (of which our English tongue is a branch) contains under it the Languages of the Netherlands. Westphalia, Brunswic, Holstein, Mecklenburg, Pomeren, the Marks, Prussia, and Liesland. There are many reasons to induce us to believe, that this Dialect comes far nearer the ancient German or Celtic then any other whatever. The strongest argument we can make use of, may be taken from that infinite number of German words mention'd by ancient Latin Authors, which at this day are no-where made use of but in the Lower Saxony only; or at least among such Nations as are issued thence. Thus, Pliny tells us, the old Gauls call'd a Whale Phileter, a Fish-eater. Our English word Mare (whence comes the title of Marjbal) is loft in the High Dutch; but still in use among the Lower Saxons, who write it Mahre. Paulanias assures us, that this was a Celtic word; and thence fetches the Marpais Longobardorum, spokenof by Paulus Diaconus. Duret fays, Les habitans de Saxe se sont de tout temps & d'anciennete vantez de parler entre tous les autres Alemands la plus entiere pure & diserte langue Allemande, i.e. The Inhabitants of Saxony have always brag'd of, and pretended to the only pure unmix'd and ancient German tongue. There was not many years fince, an ingenious Poem published in the Saxon dialect; wherein 'tis shew'n, how far, in many particulars, this surpasses the High Dutch, as spoken in Misnia and Austria. But we are not to allow of this determination; fince it matters not, what alterations are made in any dialect, provided it retain manifest and undeniable marks of the fountain whence it at first forang. The Greek tongue was no-where fo fpoke as we find it in the Grecian writers. And tho women and boys were admitted into the Roman Theaters, to hear speeches; yet none of their writers will allow, that these people could speak the true Latin tongue. That is only the true language of any Nation, on which the learned men in it have thought fit to fet their stamp. Now, seeing the Germans have all along pitcht upon the High Dutch dialect in all their writings, ever fince they fet pen to paper; 'tis highly reasonable that we should pronounce it the nobler Dialect, and effects it the only true German tongue. The Netherlanders, 'tis true, write in their own Dialect; but it is, because they will not reckon themselves a part of the Empire; and fancy they must needs be esteem'd so, if they cannot shew a Language of their own. But however, there is not one readily allow, that the German language far excels his Low Dutch.

Aventinus tells us, that Charles the Great com- Gramposed a Grammar of the High Dutch Tongue; mars. the rules of which he collected out of a company of old genealogical Ballads, which he had picked up among the Country Rustics. But Trithemius fays, he found it an undertaking too great for him; and never liv'd to finish it. After his days, the Emperor Rudolph the First, in the year 1273, published a Decree, ordering all Lawyers to draw up their instruments and pleadings in this Tongue. Which was afterwards confirm'd by Maximilian the First at Colen, in the year 1512. pon this, the study and improvement of the High Dutch came much in fashion; and by degrees that Dialect was advanced to the repute which it now has (not only in the Empire, but) fome have brought several fragments of it out in all parts of the Northern Kingdoms of Europe. From thenceforwards, the best Scholars in Germany have thought it worth their while to take some pains in trimming and beautifying their

mother-tongue. The German Historians men- be fetcht out of other Languages. Kilian had tion (besides that imperfect piece of Charles the Great) several Grammars, writ by Pierius, Wifens, Sunthem, Aventine, Luther, and Melifs, which are now all loft. Luther was undoubtedly a man that thorowly understood the German Tongue; tho he never attain'd that knowledg and accua great deal of pains and study. Sleidan reprefents him as the greatest Master of the German Tongue, and best Translator of any foreign Lan-His translation of the Bible (now commonly made use of all Germany over, where the Commonalty are permitted to read the Scriptures) fufficiently confirms the Historians testimony. hitherto undertaken to give an account of the High Dutch Tongue, Mr. Schottelius (formerly Counsellor to the late Duke of Brunswic-Wulfenbuttel) has done the best. He had, at several times, published a great many little Tracts upon this subject (as his Sprachkunst, Verskunst, Gc.) which at last he collected into one entire work

in five Books, printed at Brunswic in Quarto,

Due fius (in his preface to his Dutch Grammar) complains, that few of the Nobility of Germany are so good Masters of their own mother-tongue, as to be able to write it right. The this accusation is not altogether warrantable, yet certainly the Germans are as liable to this grofness as any other Nation in Europe. One great reason of which proceeds (I suppose) from the want of a compleat Dictionary in their own Tongue. For by this means the wits of Italy and France have reduc'd their Language to that purity, which at this day makes them fo much admired by foreigners. But the Germans have not (nor ever had) any fuch helps in their Tongue. In the year 1616, George Henisch (an ingenious and learned German) published a Book at Augsburg, entituled, Thefaurus lingua & Sapientia Germania. Which, if ever finish'd, would have prov'd a work of great learning and use; but the Author dving before 'twas finish'd, it went no further then the letter H. Besides, there has not that exactness been observed either in the transcribing or printing of it, as might be expected; for often the Primitives, Compounds, and Derivatives are misplaced, and sometimes a great many of the most considerable Compounds omitted. He that would compleat this work, and write an exact Dictionary of the High Dutch Tongue, must necessarily be a man of indefatigable industry, and accurate observation. For, 1. It will be requisite, that he make a perfect collection of all the Primitive words in the ancient German or Celtic Language. Which he cannot be well supposed to do out of a particular Dialect made use of in Meissen or Austria; but must be forced to ranfack all the feveral branches of that copious Tongue. For it cannot be expected, but that in the Danish, Swedish, English, Welsh, and Norwegian Tongues, there are thousands of words which (tho not now to be met with in the German Language, yet nevertheless) are originally Celtic: And therefore he that would publish to the world an absolute and accurate Dictionary of the High Dutch, must gather up into one bundle these scatter'd remnants. Since in Germany you shall observe a vast number of Derivatives, in ordinary use, whose Primitives must

taken a great deal of pains in collecting the old Saxon words into his Teutonic Dictionary: but his elaborate work fuffer'd no small injury by the ignorance and avarice of Bookfellers, who in their later Editions have left out the greatest part of the old words, as obselete and out of use. Schotracy, which he shews in all his writings, without telius has made a very considerable catalogue of these stamm-worter (as he calls them) or radical words: but 'tis capable of a vast enlargement. 2. He must be exceeding punctual in setting down guage into his mother-tongue, that ever wrote. all the different Cases of Nouns, and the Moods and Tenfes of Verbs: for hence proceeds no fmall variety in the German Tongue. 3. He must of necessity converse with all manner of Tradesimen, and from them learn the names of their Tools, &c. And he himself assures us, that he took such care For it is hard to conceive, what a large portion to have this work exactly done, that fometimes of any Tongue is confin'd to Tradesmen's Shops (in the translation of Job) he and his affistant and the Husbandman's Stall. The Miners in Gerwould confult for a fortnight together about the many have almost a particular Language of their rendring of one word. But of all that have own; which cannot be understood by any Dutchman never concern'd in that employment. 70b. Matthefius (formerly Minister at Fochimsthal, and an intimate acquaintance of Philip Melancthon's publish'd twenty Sermons in the year 1562, which were all preach'd before a congregation of Miners, and contain an explication of all the Texts of Scripture which mention either Mettals or Minerals. In which discourses the Author has industriously muster'd up the greatest part of the words and phrases peculiar to the Miners. About two years ago there was printed, at Freyberg in Meissen, an Alphabetical Dictionary confisting of nothing elle but these kind of terms and phrases. If by these, and some other such-like means an accurate Dictionary of the German Tongue were compleated and published, the generality of High *Dutch* would be able to write, as well as speak, their own Language perfectly; and foreigners would not find it so hard a task to be Masters of that noble Tongue. And without doubt the profit would richly recompence the pains and cost. They only betray their own ignorance, who proclaim to the world, that there is nothing worth the reading writ in High Dutch; fince, 'tis well known, the Germans are the best Mechanics in the world; and do still instruct the rest of Europe in the Art of purging and refining all forts of Mettals. Now most of those who are employ'd in this Art are men that have not had the opportunity of learning any language but their own; therefore we must expect, that the instructions we have from them be writ in High Dutch. Another grand advantage which an Englishman will reap from the perfect knowledge of this Tongue, will be an ability of understanding much more readily the Histories and Customs of his own Country. For there are in England, and English writers, innumerable names which will never be rightly explain'd by any man utterly ignorant of the German Tongue. Nor is it enough to have breath'd in the German air, and to return with a little fmattering of the modern Language; but our English Antiquary ought to be a man that has traced the Dutch Language thro the feveral alterations it has met with, by the frequent change either of time or place. The daily sensible corruption of our own Corrupti-

Tongue, is sufficient to inform us what we are on of their to expect in another, after a revolution of some Tongue. Centuries. 'Tis true, the High Dutch are not fo much enamour'd of A-la-mode French words and phrases as the English; yet 'tis impossible but that every Age should produce some notable alteration in the best of Languages. What the Language was before Charles the Great's days, we have no other way of gueffing

mother-

ample taught them to write Books in the Germo, and Strabo translated the Bible into High Dutch; and Otfrid, a Monk, turned the four Evanare still many Copies to be seen, one of which was printed at Basil in the year 1571. A little before the Emperor Rudolph the First's public Edict for the Pleading and Registring all Lawtases in the German Tongue, we find the life of Anno, Archbishop of Colen; a Copy of which was published by Martin Opitz (the Maro of the German Nation, as he is usually stiled) at Dantzic in the year 1639. Melchior Goldastus has collected, and in the fecond Tome of his German Antiquities, published a great many old Francic (or High Dutch) Edicts, Patents, &c. besides several Glossaries, and other small fragments. An ancient Paraphrase on the Canticles written by Willeramus Abbot of Merseburg, was published (out of an old Manuscript in the Library at Leyden) by Raphelengius in the year 1598, and afterwards illustrated with learned observations written and published by Franciscus Junius F.F. Imperial Library at Vienna, has published several fragments in the same ancient Dialect; which had been loft for many years. And the industrious F. Funius (now mention'd) has collected a great company of Francic Glossaries, never yet publish'd. Besides, we find among that learned man's papers (which by his Last Will and Testament, he bequeathed to our University of Oxford ) Tatian's Harmonia Evangelica in Latin and Francic; upon which he has writ Notes, and a large Commentary. All which ( with many other of that incomparable Authors works) may, 'tis hop'd, e're long be published. How much these several pieces differ from one another, and how vastly all of them vary from the Dutch found in Luther's Translation of the Bible, will be best discern'd by those who (not without infinite pleafure and fatisfaction ) shall take the pains to compare them. Nay, as I am inform'd, there is no small difference (in spelling and dialect) between M. Luther's own Manuscript Copy of the High Dutch Bible (ftill kept in the Library at Noremberg) and the printed Copies that bear his name, and have his very words, but alter'd according to the modifh speaking of later years.

As no particular Age has hitherto given us the fight of an entire German Tongue; so neither are we to expect to find it perfectly spoke at this day in any one Dukedom or Province in the whole Empire. The Citizens of Vienna are thought to fpeak tolerable good High Dutch: tho the rest of the Austrians bestow too much breath upon their words, and speak far broader then any other Germans, All agree, that the Milnians talk most accurately; and in Meissen the Citizens of Leipsic have usually the preemi-

Of Learning and Learned men amongst the GERMANS.

Was questionless long before the Germans

then by confulting the proper names of men were all of them utter strangers to Letters, is noand places mention'd in Latin Historians: for toriously false, as we have shewed before. The this Emperor was the first that by his own exany great man, was by registring the famous man Tongue. By his appointment Kaiban, Haiactions of his life in Doggerel; which they used to fing among themselves, but never committed any part of it to writing. Their Letters, made gelists into German Verse; of which later there use of chiefly (if not altogether) in their Idolatrous Ceremonies, were reckon'd too facred to be employ'd in humane affairs. Some Schools they had, wherein the Priests, and others that ferv'd at their Altars, were educated and instructed in the principles of their false Religion: but none of these mysteries were revealed to the Commonalty. For altho (as Cluverius affirms) the Priests themselves had some knowledge of a true God, the Creation of the World, Eternity of the Soul, &c. yet these secrets were deliver'd to the Rustics in dark Fables and mysterious Riddles. After the Germans grew acquainted with the Romans (especially in the Reign of Hadrian the Emperor) feveral good Schools were erected in many places of Germany; infomuch, that their young Noblemen were commonly taught to understand and write Latin. Nay, they are faid to have been fo greedy of learning any thing that came from Rome, that the German Soldiers would ordinarily return out of the Camp at Amsterdam in the year 1655. The famous Soldiers would ordinarily return out of the Camp P. Lambecius, in the account he has given of the perfect Romans, both in Language and Manners. But most of these Schools were upon or near the banks of the Rhine; and still the Northern Germans were destitute of all opportunities of fuch good education. Yet afterwards, when the Kings of France got footing in Germany, they (especially Dagobert and Charles the Great) founded Schools wherever they came. One grand undertaking, which the Governors and Masters of these Schools enter'd upon, was, the reducing of the High Dutch tongue to writing; which before that time had never been tyed up to any rules. This they found to be a difficult task, and it was long before they could compass their defigns; infomuch, that for many years all manner of proceedings at Law ( nay, the very rudiments which were taught to School-boys, and whatfoever else was committed to writing) were constantly drawn up in the Latin tongue. But by degrees the Germans got their Language regulated; and then apply'd themselves to the study of all the liberal Arts and Sciences.

And they went on with fo much zeal, that in Univera short time there were several Universities of sities. good note. Histories report of Charles the Great, that he built Gymnasia ( or great public Schools for the teaching of the Arts and Sciences) according to the number of the Letters in the Alphabet: many of which grew up in time to be Universities; which multiplied so exceedingly, that Justus Lipsius affirms, that in his days there were more Universities in Germany then in all Christendom besides. At this day, they reckon above thirty Universities, besides Gymnasia, in the Empire; and most of these are as well stockt with Scholars as any University in Europe. 'Tis reported, that when the Emperor Charles the Fourth, King of Bohemia, had founded the University at Prague, and given equal priviledges to Bohemians, Polanders, and Germans, the City was overburthen'd with Scholars; infomuch, that he was resolved to retrench his favours. And within a week after this Decree was put in execution, no less then 24000 Scholars fled out of Prague; and not long after, fixteen thousand more follow'd them. Whence it appears, that in that one University there were in those days more Students arrived at any great flock of Learning: then almost any other Nation in Europe could tho (what Tacitus reports of them) that they fiew; and more Scholars in Prague then inhabi-

tants in most great Cities. In the year 1409, an incredible number, if we confider how vaftly they furpass the slender multitudes which any of our modern Universities can brag of. The Princes of Germany are still exceedingly zealous in keeping up the state and grandeur of their Universities: and there is nothing they fo much pride themfelves in, as the number of Scholars which their

Dominions afford. The Germans are all of them exceedingly industrious in their feveral Callings and Professi-Ruftics drudge. The Hebrew tongue is no-where fo generally studied as among the Germans; and had its first original from a mutual exchange of Languages betwixt this Nation and the Tews; fince no European tongue is so generally spoken by the Tewish Merchants as High Dutch. The lish but the state of a Question, or a few Common-places collected out of the writings of their Cotemporaries. It were to be wished, that a little more moderation were made use of in publishing those millions of Suppositions and Disputations, which yearly overstock the Fairs at Franckfurt, Leipfic, &c. But, Isuppose, the greatest thing proposed in printing of these Philosophical Pamphlets is, first the hindering of every poor fellow fuch Disputation at least): And secondly, the University.

Europe), and still continues to be, a great numtrouble the Reader with a Catalogue; but refer him to the following Descriptions of the several Provinces: where he may expect to find most of them mention'd, when we come to treat of the particular Universities, in which they flourish'd.

Of the ingenious Inventions of the GERMANS. and their skill in Mechanics.

O man, however prejudic'd against the German Nation, will deny, that they are incomparably excellent at the Mechanical part Medicinal Compositions, and all forts of Physico-Mathematical Experiments. But, befides the improvements of these, and many other parts of Natural Philosophy, they have had the repute of being accounted the first Inventors of the two great requifites of Scholars and Soldiers, viz. Printing and Gunpowder.

Albertus Magnus, a Dominican Frier, was the first that practis'd Chymistry in Germany; and taught it publicly. After him, the greatest part of that, and feveral other Religious Orders, addicted themselves to this kind of study: for the

ciscan Frier) had made a great proficiency in there was reckon'd forty four thousand Scholars this Art; and had, at several times, communiunder the Rectorship of John Huss; which are cated many rare experiments to his Fraternity. One time having mingled fome dry'd Earth, Sulpher, and Saltpeter, with some other ingredients, in an Earthern Crusible, and plac'd them on a hot fire, in order to some preparation or other; on a fudden, the Vessel was broke into a thoufand pieces, with a wonderful noise and violence. At first he was amazed at the unexpected event; but afterwards, having often repeated the experiment, he began to imagine there might be more in the business then he lookt for; and fancied, ons; and their Scholars study as hard as their that this lucky hit might, if well improv'd, give occasion to an invention far beyond his first expectations. Whereupon, he caused a long Iron few attain to fo great a knowledg of it is they ordinarily do. This kind of fludy feems to have observed to contribute most to the foremention'd effect, and put fome fmall stones above them; which were quickly, as foon as the combustible matter was fir'd, thrown out with a greater noise greatest accusation which foreigners have hither- and violence then the first accident had produc'd. to laid to the charge of the High Dutch, is, that This was the first original of Guns; which hapthey are generally troubled with too great an ned (favs the Author of the Vera inventa German itch of printing; tho they have nothing to pub- niæ) in the year 1380; but either that Author was grofly miftaken, or his Book is false printed. I suppose it ought to be read in the year 1330. for some time the invention was kept private. and communicated only to some private friends; but it was not long before the Germans (as Volaterran tells us) discovered the secret to the Venetians, when they were belieged by the Genqueles And how gratefully they acknowledg'd the kindness, is manifest from the Cities of Padua, Vefrom taking a degree (fince no man can be a rona, &c. which the Venetians foon after, by the Graduate in Germany who has not published one help of Guns, took from the Germans; and have not to this day restor'd them. If it had been posmaintaining the many Prefles which are in each fible to have confin'd the Art of making Gunpowder to Christendom only, the Christians might There has been in Germany in all Ages (fince have been in a better posture of desence against Learning first flourish'd in the Western parts of the Turks (in all parts of the known world) then now they are: And had the Germans kept their ber of famous men excellently skill'd in all Arts own counsel, they might by this means have and Sciences. Of whom we shall not in this place made themselves Masters not only of Europe, but the whole world. So terrible and irrefiftible were great Guns and Mortar-pieces upon their first appearance. But within a short time, the Jews (who always fwarm'd in Germany) had pryed into the fecret; and immediately, out of spite to Christianity, and hopes of great gain to themselves, taught the Turks the whole Art. For this reason the Muscovites do still mortally hate the Jews; and (as most pernicious Creatures in a Chriftian Commonwealth ) forbid them to traffic in their Dominions. After the Venetians, the Merchants on the Baltic were the first that made use of Guns at Sea, In the the year 1347, the English took Calais by the help of Guns. The French had the Art from the English, whom they requited just as well as the Venetians did the Gerof Learning. They are admirable at Chymiltry, mans (tho not with fo great fuccess); for English-men were the first they shot at. Soon after, the Spaniards got the knack; and they quickly handed it over to the Moors. Tho the common vogue has usually hitherto given the Germans the credit of being the first inventors of Guns (and 'tis no great matter if we go with the stream, yet) many of our Countrymen are unwilling to give away the honour of inventing the Powder from our English Nation. Roger Bacon (a Franciscan Frier, fornetime Fellow of Merton-Colledg in 0xford), in one of his Epiftles, inscribed ad Parisiensem, has these words, In omnem distantiam quam carrying on of which there are as great conveni-volumus possumus artificialiter componere ignem, comences here as in any other Country in Europe. burentem ex sale Petra, & aliis, (instead of aliis Amongst the rest, one Barthold Schwartz (a Fran- a Manuscript Copy in the hands of our late

Colledg in Oxford, had Sulphure & Carbonum pulvere ). He adds, Præter hæc, sunt alia stupenda Natura, nam soni velut Tonitrus & coruscationes posfunt sieri in aere, imo majore horrore, quam illa quæ fiunt per naturam: Nam modica materia adapta, C. ad quantitatem unius pollicis, sonum facit horri--Igne exsiliente cum fragore inæstimabili. --Mira bæc sunt, si quis sciret uti ad plenum, in debita quantitate & materia. In which words he tells us plainly, "That out of Saltpeter, Sulphur, and "Coal-duft, he could make fire which should burn "at what distance he pleased; that with the same "matter he could cause Thunder and Lightning " in the Air more terrible then that produc'd by "Nature; that a City or Army might be destroy'd by this kind of fire; that the flame burst out "with an unspeakable noise, &c. Whence (fays our ingenious Dr. Plott, in his Natural History of Oxford/bire) 'tis plain, he either invented or knew Gunpowder. Dr. Dee, in his Annotations upon the Epistle now quoted, fancies he conceal'd the invention purposely in the word aliis (for fo all the Copies he had met with read the passage); as well knowing what a murdering thing Gunpowder would prove, if discover'd. But he had another reason sufficient to stop the discovery. For his Skill and Mathematics had given occafion to fome of his ignorant acquaintance to take him for a Conjurer, and as fuch to commit him to prison. Which jealousies would questionless have been augmented by his raifing these kind of Thunderings in the Air. He dyed in the year 1292; which was near an hundred years before ever any German pretended to the invention of Guns. The relations we have of the Spaniards first discoveries of Mexico and Peru will inform us, what strangers the Americans were to the use of Guns. Those poor I gans concluded the Spaniards must needs be Gods; when, after Lightning and Thunder, their Companions fell down dead before them. Hereupon, they began to facrifice to them as folemnly as to any of their Idols; till the Spanish cruelty had given them reason to change put a stop to their devotion, then a perswasion that 'twas impossible Heaven should be a Kennel of fuch Blood-hounds as they had experienc'd these men to be; and therefore they resolv'd to try whether these Thunderers were not mortal. The proposed experiment they managed thus: When a company of them had made a shift to catch a stragling Spaniard, they dipp'd him over head in water; which they conitnued to do fo long till by his being drown'd they discover'd his mortality. But it was not long before the Americans themselves grew acquainted with these Engines of Thunder; and within a short time the Spaniards Guns recoil'd upon their Masters. Both Spaniards and English have smarted in the West Indies, for revealing this fecret of war to the Pagan Natives.

Another invention the Germans challenge which has been as great an advancement to learning, as the former to war, viz. PRINTING. The Hollanders will not allow of this pretension; afferting obstinately, that this admirable invention was first hit upon at Harlem, in that Province. Bertius, Boxhornius, and Scriverius (a Citizen of Harlem) are flout maintainers of this their pretended right; and alledg many probable arguments in behalf of what they say. We shall give the Reader a short account of the arguments on both

Learned Dr. Gerard Langbaine, Provost of Queen's thus: This noble Art was invented at Strasburg in the year 1440, by John Guttenburg (an Alderman. or Schepin, of that City), and perfected at Mentz by the same man. In the public Library at Bafil they shew several Books printed with the very first characters that were invented by John Guttenburg; which were Cast Letters, such as are f.e. ad quantitatem unius politicis, jonum jacit norri-bilem & coruscationem oftendit violentum, & box fit multis modis quibus Civitas aut Exercitus destruatur. not so exact. The most considerable argument the High Dutch have for themselves, is taken from the character in which they find the first Latin Books are printed: which is near ( if it be not the same with ) that black Letter which is to this day used by the Germans in their ordinary writings. Now tis likely (fay they) that if any other people had been the first inventors of Printing, they would have made use of the characters of their own Country. But the Hollanders are not perswaded with any arguments from any of these kind of Topics, to resign their title, and quit all manner of pretentions: but are aszealous for *Harlem*, as the former for *Mentz* or Strasburg. They tell us, Printing was first invented by one John Lawrence Coster, a Citizen of good fashion in Harlem. Who walking one night after Supper in the adjoining Wood with fome of his little Grandchildren, he cut some pieces of the Bark of a Tree into Letters; and printing therewith some characters upon paper, taught the little Boys their Alphabet by this new contrivance. But observing that the invention was capable of a further improvement, he immediately advanced; and within a few days printed off feveral copies of fentences and fragments collected out of divers Authors. Hadrian Junius fays, he faw the first Book that Lawrence printed; in which this was observable, that the Leaves were not printed on both fides; but two Leaves glued together, to avoid the deformity of vacant pages. Afterwards, he changed his Beechen Letters into Leaden ones; and those, not long after, into Tin. This done, he contriv'd that glutinous fort of Ink which to this day is made use of in all Printing-Presses. The House where he liv'd is still to be shew'n, near the Market-place in Harlem; on the front of which was formerly entheir opinion. They had no other argument to graven his Picture, with some Verses in commendation of him. But of late they were struck out, to take away the occasion of the Marketpeoples staring up at the windows. The Burgo-master and Raedtsherrn of the Town have in their custody a specimen of his first Essay; and Tunius reports, that in his time they had several drinking-cups (kept in his house beforemention'd) which were made of the first Letters he used. Angelus Rocha (who published an account of the Vatican Library, in the days of Pope Sixtus the Fifth) tells us, that Aldus Junior, a learned Antiquary, shew'd him a printed Copy of Donatus's Grammar in Vellam; in the first page of which were these words, Johannes Faustus civis Moguntinus, Avus maternus Joannis Schoeffer, primus excogitavit imprimendi artem typis æreis: Quos deinde umbeos invenit, multaque ad poliendam artem addidit ejus filius Petrus Schoeffer. Impressus est autem hic Donatus & Confessionalia primo omnium A.D. MCCCCL. Admonitus certe fuit ex Donato Hollandiæ prius impressoin tabula incisa. In which words Mariangelus Accursius ( for the same Author says 'twas his hand) affures us, that the first man that printed Books in Germany with molten Letters had the first hint of his Trade out of Holland. The old Chronicle of the City of Colen ( which was wrote in the year 1496) confirms this story in tices; and reserve the determination of the controversic to himself. The Germans tell their story eyfle varbyldung vonden in Hollant vuss den Donatelling us, wie wail die kunst is vonden tzo Mentz,

ten. die dae selfsst vur der tzyt gedruckt syn, i.e. Not- world, but liv'd not so long as to perform his withstanding the common report of the first invention of this Art at Mentz; vet the first hint was had from Holland; where Donatus was printed before that time, (fpeaking of Guttenburg's first printing at Mentz). And indeed most of the German Historians seem very willing to grant, that the first printing with wooden Cuts was invented by this Cofter (before their Countryman found out the way of fetting Letters, composing words out of the several different characters, and making lines up of words, and pages of lines); but this they look upon as an Art distinct from Typography, and no more then (in all probability) was some thousands of years fince practis'd in China (and perhaps Mexico too) where they used thus to cypher out their Hieroglyphicks. But the Hollanders have a second part of their story; which, if true, utterly confutes whatever the High Dutch can pretend far as to print with Tin Letters, he began to take carry on his work with greater vigour. Amongst these there was one John ( whom Junius fancies upon his taking an oath of fecrefie, the whole tunity to fly, and to take with him as many of his Masters Utenfils as he and another ( whom he had made privy to his defign) could conveniently carry off. Accordingly, on Christmas-Eve (which was a night of as great folemnity in Holland in those days, as it is still in the Popish dominions) whilft Cofter and his whole Family were attending the usual Processions, these two seized on as many Cases of Letter, and other printing instruments, as they were able to convey without the danger of being apprehended in their flight. With these carriages John and his Companion got fafe to Amsterdam; where, for some short time, they privately printed small Books and Pamphlets. Thence they removed to Strasburg, and there communicated their Art to Guttenburg; who, carrying on the Press at his own charges, had the honour of being reckon'd the first Printer in the world. At last they setled at Mentz; where (out of danger of being profecuted by Costor) they kept open shop, and made public profession of their Trade. The first Book they printed in this City was Alexander Gallus's Grammar, with Peter Hilpanus's small Grammatical Tracts annex'd. There is in our public Library at Oxford, a Copy of Tully's Offices printed by this Faustus on Vellam: which, by the irregular and unequal cut of the Letter, feems engraven in plates or cut in wood; as those Copies of Cofter's work which are in the custody of the Prince of Orange, and the Citizens of Harlem. At the end of it we read these words, in red Letters: Prafens Marci Tulii clarissimum opus. Johannes Fust Mo-guntinus civis. non atramento. plumali canna neq; aerea. Sed arte quadam perpulcra. Petri manu pueri mei feliciter effeci sinitum Anno M. CCCC. LXV. Junius says, that he often has heard his Master Nicolas Gale ) tell of an old Bookfeller in Harlem, with whom he was acquainted in his younger days; who had been Servant to Cofter, and Chamber-fellow witht his Fellow that cheated him of this invention. The old man would tell the story with such vehemency of passion as commonly caus'd the tears to gush from his eyes; and he was refolv'd to undeceive the

promife. These are the reports we have from both parties, whereby each of them pretends a just title to the Invention: but whether has the furer grounds, I dare not venture to determine. Some French Authors have engaged their Kingdom in the brawl; and affert, that France has as good reason to lay claim to this point of Honour, as either Germany or the Low Countries. The grounds they have for this conjecture, are exceedingly mean and inconsiderable. The first original of their mistake (as Wimpheling affures us) was this: About the year 1471 the Art of Printing was first carried to Rome by one Uldaric Hahn, a German. Now, Hahn (in the High Dutch) fignifies as much as the Latin appellative Gallus, a Cock; whence the Latin writers call'd him Uldaricus Gallus, which Campanus, and others, interpret Ulderic a Frenchman. And when those Historians had represented him as the first Founder to bring against them. They tell us further, that of Printing in Italy; these men, very illogically, after Coftor had improv'd this new-found Art fo concluded he was the first Inventor of that Art which the world ever heard of. Notwithstandmore Servants into his House, to enable him to ing these brags, Printing was not only us'd in Holland and Germany, but in England also, before ever the French were acquainted with it. to be Joannes Faustus abovemention'd), to whom Stow tells us, the Hollanders first taught our Nation this Art; being brought over into England Art was communicated. After this fellow had by William Caxton about the year 1471; and for some time apply'd himself with all imagina- adds, that the first printing in this Isle was in ble industry to his trade, and attained to as great westminster. But it appears the Art was solid as his Master, he resolv'd at the first opporthere is in the Archives of our University of Oxford, a Copy of St. Ferome's Exposition of the Apostles Creed ( given by Mr. Moses Pitt, the Publisher of this ATLAS), printed on Paper, which ends thus: Explicit exposicio sancti Jeronimi in simbolo apostolorum ad papam laurencium. Impressa Oxonie et finita Anno domini. M.cccc. Ixviii. xvii die decembris. Mr. Wood (in his learned Account of the Antiquities of our University at Oxford) tells us, that Robert Tourner (Master of the Wardrobe to King Henry the Sixth) was the first that brought from Harlem into England the Art of Printing. The King furnish'd him with feven hundred Marks; and Thomas Boucher (Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, and Chancellor of Oxford, who put the King upon this business) contributed three hundred more, to carry on the defign. For fome time, Tourner did nothing but travel up and down with Caxton, who traded at Amsterdam and Leyden: and could never come at Harlem; because the Citizens were cautious of admitting any stranger, that might cheat them of the Monopoly of this new Art. At last (after the King had fent him a new supply of five hundred Marks) he agreed with Frideric Corfellis (one that wrought at the Press) to steal away from his Trade, and come over with him into England. Which, according to contract, he did; and fet up a public Print-houseat Oxford. Where a strong Guard continually attended him, till others had learned his Art; for fear he should make an escape before he had perform'd his promife. Not long after this, there was a Print-house set up at Westminster, another at St. Albans, a third at Worcester, and many others in several Monasteries. The oldest Book we find printed at Westminster, is Caxton's Chronicle of the Kings of England; which was published in the year 1480. Boterus (who is follow'd by fome late Authors that rely too much upon his authority) affirms, that the Chinois had the use of Printing amongst them above a thoufand years before 'twas known in Europe; and that the Europeans are not beholden to their own ingenuity for the discovery, but the good nature of these strangers who imparted the secret

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Venice, Rome, or Naples; that so the Italians might have had the credit of being the first Teachers ( or Restorers at least, for Boter hardly allows the Germans any better title) of the Art of Printing in Europe? When this question is press'd home to Boter, he is forc'd to confess (tho unwillingly), Il edeschi sono stati Inventori della stampa, dell'ar-ticliaria, et dell'horologio a mota, cose Nobilissime. i.e. The Germans have been Authors of three noble Inventions: Printing, Guns, and Clocks.

I do not find any great reason to believe the Germans to have been the first Inventors of Clockwork; (tho they are as likely men, if Histories would allow us to fix our conjectures upon them, as any in the world). But, I am afraid, Boter injures his own Country in afcribing this to the High Dutch. The first man whom the Latin Hiftorians mention as the contriver of an Engine in this kind, is Severinus Boetius, a famous Philosopher and Nobleman of Rome. We meet with a Letter from Theodoric King of the Goths to this Boetius, to beg a Clock of him to present to his Brother-in-law Gundibald King of Burgundy; in which Letter he calls this Engine, Machinam mundo gravidam, calum gestabile, rerum compen-dium, i.e. A Machine that encircled the world, a portable Heaven, an abstract of the Universe. But however, none have more improved the Art of making Clocks and Watches then the Germans. The Emperor Charles the Fifth had a Watch in the Jewel of his Ring; and our King James had the like: both which were made in Germany. In the Town-hall of Prague there is a Clock that shews the annual and periodical motions of the Sun and Moon: the names and numbers of the Months, Days, and Festivals of the whole Year; the time of the Sun's rising and setting; the rifing of the Twelve Signs in the Zodiac; and lastly, the Age of the Moon, with its feveral Afpects. In the Elector of Saxony's Stamoving, and in the hinder part of it a Clock; which shews exactly the hour of the day. These of Germany: but the most famous, in its kind, is the great Clock at Strasburg; of which a full account shall be given when we come to treat of that City. Tycho Brahe tells us, that William Lantgrave of Haffia, had spent much study in contriving a way to regulate Clocks and Watches ( that the former should not gain, nor the latter lose any thing, in their motion): but what fuccess he met with, that great Astronomer does not inform us. This in great measure is now perform'd by the regulation which is given to motion by the Pendulum; and farther emprovements are projected by fome ingenious members of our Royal Society at London; and, 'tis hoped, they will be shortly able to give the world a good and fatisfactory account how they have feed in

The High Dutch have far outgone the rest of the European Artificers at the Textonalysia, or ingenious knacks and extravagances of Art: then which nothing more demonstrates the excellency and curious skill of a workman. One of these (not many years) presented the Landtgrave of Haffia with a Bear and Lion of pure Gold; which

to them. But if this be true, why then did not was Johannes Regiomontanus; who, as Keckerman Marcus Venerus bring over the Art with him to tells the story, when the Emperor Maximilian came to the City of Novemberg, made a wooden Eagle which flew an English mile out of Town to meet him, and return'd back with him to his Lodgings. Peter Ramus reports of the fame man, that having invited some friends to a Feast. to divert them, he threw an iron Fly from his hand, which flew round the Room and return'd to him again. Engraving, Painting, Cutting of Seals, &c. are Arts which the High Dutch are almost generally well skill'd in.

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#### Of the Religion of the Modern GERMANS.

E have before given the Reader a view of the Idolatrous practices, Ceremonies, and Sacrifices of the Pagan Germans; and shew'n how zealous they were in defending the Rites and Customs of their false Religion; and how much honour and respect they paid their Priests. and indeed all others who attended upon their Altars. Nor shall we find them less zealous in maintaining the true Religion after their Conversion to Christianity. A sufficient testimony of which we may have from the multitude of Monasteries, Nunneries, Bishoprics, and Collegiate Churches which are every-where to be met with

This great Country cannot be fuppos'd to have been all converted at once, but piecemeal; and hardly one Province in it but had its different Apostle. Theodoret mentions Germany, as well as Britain, amongst the Nations converted by the Apostles. And the Historian who (under the name of *Dorotheus* Bilhop of *Tyre*) publish'd a Synopsis of the Twelve Apostles and Seventy Disciples, reports, that St. Thomas the Apostle preach'd in Germany. But these and the like stories have little of certainty in them; and thereble at Dresden there is a Saddle, which in the pom- fore we shall not insist much upon the credit and mel hath a gilded head, with eyes continually authority of the Relators. However, the tellimonies we have from Irenaus and Tertullian are unquestionable; and both of them mention the and the like knacks are ordinary in every part German Church. So that we are fure, that so much at least of Germany as was made subject to the Romans, was a part of the true Church within the compass of the second Century; since Irenaus commends the orthodox opinions of the German Nation. The Fable of St. Urfula, and her 11000 companions, is ridiculous; and was first contriv'd in the twelfth Century. The Roman Martyrologers begin now to be asham'd of the ftory; and therefore in their red letter'd Calendar, instead of Undecem mille Virgines, they write Ursula cum Sociis: being loath to defraud the Church of an Holiday, yet unwilling to impofe fuch a palpable and incredible lycupon the Commonalty. "Tis certain, there were two German Bishops present at a Council held by Constantine the Great, in the year 314. But all this proves no more then that Germania Prima and Secunda ( which were in those days two Roman Provinces) were converted to Christianity. In the eighth Century many of our English Divines were sent over into Germany by Egbert Archbishop of Tork, to convert the Infidels in that Country: among whom the chief were, Willibrod Bishop of Utrecht, Willibald Bishop of Aichstat, Swibert of Verdin, Wilwere hollow within, and each of them about libald of Bremen, and Winifrid (who for his good the length of a man's middle finger. Every part deeds got the furname of Boniface) Archbishop and lineament in them was proportionable to of Mentz. The last of these prov'd most fortutheir length; and both together weighed no more nate in the undertaking, and converted the greatthen a French Crown. The most curious man est part of the Country between the Rhine and in this kind, which ever the German Nation bred, Wefer. The German writers acknowledg this man

for the great Apostle of their Nation. His Epistles, published by Serrarius, shew him to have been a very zealous man in his enterprize. After him. Charles the Great brought over the Saxons (tho not without much bloodshed) to Christianity; and utterly extirpated Idolatry in most parts of his Empire. The Bohemians and Moravians were not brought into the Church till fome years after. But of the Religion of these Countries ( with the Doctrines of John Huss and Ferom of

Prague) we shall speak elsewhere. But the first beginning of the Reformation is that which will for ever magnifie the German Church. M. Maier reckons this great work amongst the vera inventa Germania; as if the Religion cried up by Luther had been a new thing, and not a restoring of the ancient Doctrines of the Church. This alteration in Religion was thus occasion'd: In the year 1517, the Archbishop of Mentz, being to pay to the Court of of the Pope to stock all the Markets in Germany with Indulgences and Pardons for all manner of dispatches one Frier Tekel his Agent with orders to cry these commodities in all the Mart-Towns in the Empire; and to expose them to fale, if Customers came in. The Frier had ferv'd an Apprenticeship to this trade; and therefore knew how to make a good market, if Luther had not appear'd against him. But he, upon the first noise of this business, first protested against these proceedings, and afterwards publicly oppos'd them. This was a strange surprize to the Popish Agent; who warn'd him (under the penalty of being otherwise for ever excommunicated and condemn'd for an Heretic ) to reclaim his errors, and fuffer his Holiness's work to go on. But Martin was too flout to be discouraged with threats or him the more. In Wittemberg and Leipsic he immediately proclaimed war against all that should Pardons and Indulgences. Several disputes were their arguments would not reclaim him, branded tion. But the Elector of Saxony's protection counterpois'd these rants; and how successful Luther prov'd, upon this encouragement, is well enough known to the world. This Elector was quickly follow'd by the Dukes of Brunswie and all jointly gave in a Protestation (containing certain points, in which they had differed from the ordinary tenents of the Church of Rome) to the Imperial Chamber at Spire, in the year 1529; ( subscribed by them all unanimously ) at Augsthis, upon their refusal to recede from the opinions they had profess'd, the Emperor Charles the Fifth thought to force a recantation with his Sword. But after a long war, and great flaughthem at last a Toleration, and authorize their Confession; which was done at Passaw in the year 1552, and afterwards confirm'd to them of Bavaria and Lorain, the Territories of the three at Augsburg in the year 1555. In the first be- Spiritual Electors, and other Bishoprics which ginning of the Reformation, Luther took care still remain in the hands of the Clergy, the Popish to have the Bible translated into High Dutch, and Religion is still profess'd.

published all over Germany. He compiled also new Catechisms, to teach the children.

About the year 1519, Zuinglius (a Canon of the Church at Zurich in Switzerland ) began first in those parts to dissent from the Church of Rome, and declare against the sopperies of the Mass, Images, &c. The good fuccess which M. Luther had met with in the Western parts of Germany, encouraged him in the undertaking; and it was not long after, that his Tenents spread themselves as wide as Luther's had done before. For in the year 1526, the Mass was put down by an Order of the Senate in Zurich; and within two years after, Images were destroy'd at Bern. The clashing between him and Luther about the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper (the later afferting Confubstantiation; and the former denying the Elements to be any more then bare Signs of Christs Body and Blood ) did not a little hinder the progress of Zuinglius's Doctrines; and the Rome a greater fum of money then he could conveniently raife in his own Territories, got leave mers jar among themselves. They mer at Marpurg in Heffen, to try if they could possibly determine the controversies betwixt them; but broke fins past, present, and future. Whereupon he of without any agreement. Upon this, open war was proclaimed between them, by the names of Sacramentarians and Ubiquitarians. However, Luther's credit still encreased in Saxony, and the Territories of the Dukes before mention'd; and Zuinglius was in as great request in Switzerland. John Calvin succeeded Zuinglius in his place at Zurich, adding feveral new opinions (touching Predestination, Free-will, final Perseverance, &c.) of his own to the Doctrines preach'd by his predecessor. This enlarged the breach between the Lutherans and Calvinists (for fo the Zuinglians were now call'd), and made them irreconcilable enemies. But notwithstanding the bad language which Calvin's followers had from the Lutherans, the authority of Calvin prevail'd fo exceedingly great words; nay, they ferv'd only to provoke as to be entertain'd in France, Scotland, tile Netherlands, a great part of Poland, and many Promediately proclaimed war against all that should vinces of Germany. Whereas Lutheranism never pretend to assert the Pope's power of granting reach'd much surther then it was at first spread by Luther himself. The Kingdoms of Denmark held by him and his Converts in the University and Sweden embraced Luther's Doctrine very earat Leipsic against the Popish party; who, when ly; and the generality of the inhabitants of both those Nations profess it to this day. But in the Dohim with the name of Heretic; and forbad any minions of the Electors of Saxony and Brandento hear him under the pain of Excommunicabing, Luther's credit decays daily, and is thruft burg, Luther's credit decays daily, and is thrust out by Calvinism. The present Elector of Brandenburg is a Calvinist; and encourages men of his own perfuation in the Universities of Francfurt upon the Oder; Konigsberg, and Roftoc. This makes the Scholars of Leipsic (who are itrict Lutherans) tunenberg, Wirtenberg, Mecklenberg, and Pomeren; with the Marquets of Brandenburg, Landtyrave of Hassa, and most of the Imperial Cities. These falls into his hands upon the death of the present Administrator, Augustus Duke of Saxony. For the Lutherans hate a Calvinist as much as a Turk; infomuch, that in the Great Church at Leipfic they have the pictures of the Devil, Ignatius Loyola, from which time they had the name of Protestants. and John Calvin, hung in one frame with this The year following they deliver'd in a Contession subscription, The three great enemies of Christ and the Christian Religion. At Wittemberg, the only burg; thence call'd Augustana Confessio. After support which Luthers Doctrine has left is Abraham Calovius, an old Gentleman, that has taken great pains to run down all opposers of his opinions. But the greatest part of the University begin to close with Calixtus Junior (one of the present Professors ter on both sides, the Emperor was glad to grant in the University of Helmstadr) and his followers, who are stout pleaders for Comprehension.

In the Kingdom of Bohemia, Arch-Dukedoms

A Short

A Short Account of the GERMAN Emperors.

Hat the vast tract of Land which to the Ancients was known by the general name of Germany, was subject to several Princes. and never acknowledged the Supremacy of any one Governor (except perhaps in the time of war, in which all the particular Provinces were mutually concern'd to unite and defend themselves from the assaults of some potent foreign enemy) before the coming of Charles the Great to the Imperial Crown; feems plain from the whole Hiltory of that Nation. From this great Prince we must therefore begin to reckon the German Emperors.

A.D. 800. Charles (fon of Pepin King of France) was Anointed and Crown'd Emperor by Pope Lee the Third upon Christmass-day. He had before this rescued Italy, and a great part of Germany from the tyranny of the Lombards; King Desiderius ( whom he took prisoner ) to the Kingdom of the Franks. In the year 772 he began to make war upon the Saxons (at that time the most potent people in Germany) in hopes to reduce them, which he at last effected, to Christianity. Wherever he conquer'd he establish'd the Christian Religion, and erected Schools for the education of young children in the same Doctrine. He was a great Benefactor to the University at Paris; where he would himfelf frequent Difoutations, and reward the industry of those he found to be deferving men. Besides, he was the Founder of an incredible number of great Schools, and petit Universities in Germany; infomuch, that we shall scarce, in the following Description, mention a Town of confiderable note in the Empire, which has not receiv'd fome fignal kindness from him. I know not whether it were his Acts of Piety or Prowefs got him the title of Great: but doubtless both deserv'd it. After he had been Emperor fourteen years, he died at feventy-two years of Age, in the year 814, and was buried at Aix la Chapelle, where he had built a Church; and design'd also to have establish'd the chief Residence of the German Emperors. All his Epitaph was, Magni Caroli Regis Christianissimi, Romanorum Imperatoris corpus hoc Sepulchro conditum jacet. He bequeath'd his Empire to his Son Ludowic, then King of Aquitain.

814. Ludowic, or Lewis (for his piety, and zeal in promoting the Christian Religion, surnam'd the Godly) fucceeded his Father. He was Crown'd Emperor by Pope Stephen IV. at Rheims in France. Soon after his entrance upon the Empire, he procur'd a translation of the Bible into the Saxon tongue; Copies of which he caused to be distributed among the Commonalty. The greatest exploit of war which he is reported to have done, was the expulfion of the Saracens out of Italy. Besides this, he took his Nephew Bernhard (King of Lombardy, who had endeavour'd to make himself Master of Italy) prisoner; and putting out the eyes of him and his followers, condemned them all to a Monastery. By his first wife Irmengarde he had three Sons, Lotharius, Ludowic, and Pipin; who, overpower'd with the perfwasions of some bad companions, rebelled against their Father; whom they took prifoner, and thut up in a Monastery. Some say his Son Ludowic released him willingly, but the most generally receiv'd story is, that most of his

Subjects rofe up in Arms, refolving to refcue their Emperor. Which Ludowic feeing, he fubmitted himfelf to his Father, and begg'd pardon. After he was fet at liberty, he march'd with his own, and his Son Ludoric's Forces against Lotharius, who had raised the strongest rebellion; but dyed on the way, at Mentz, in the twenty-seventh year of his Reign, and fixty-fourth of his Age.

40. Lotharius, the Emperor Ludowic's eldest Son. succeeded his Father in the whole Empire; having thrown out his two Brethren, who were left partners with him. He was the first that annex'd Australia (which was from him call'd by the High Dutch Loth-reich, by the French Lot-regne, now Lorreign, i.e. Lotharius's Kingdom ) to the German Empire. After he had ruled fifteen years, he retired into a Monastery at Treves; where he lived fome time after. In his days Pope Joan, under the covert name of 70hn VIII. (as the Historians of that time generally relate) was Head of the Church of Rome.

and annex'd the whole Dominions of their 855. Ludowic II. (a Prince of wonderful Piety and Learning) fucceeded in the Empire upon his Fathers refignation. He conquer'd the Sclavonians, and converted them to Christianity; defended Italy from the incursions of the Saracens; and made provision in most parts of his Empire for poor Widows and Orphans. He had a great quarrel with the Court of Rome for electing a Pope without acquainting him. But the Popish writers tell the story otherwise, and fay, That when the Emperor heard how that Court had elected Pope Adrian II. into the room of Nicolas I. without staying for his voice, he commended them highly for fo doing. Nay, they make him give this reason for his approbation of their proceedings, Qui enim sieri posset ut peregrinus & hospes dignoscere posset in aliena republica, quis potissimum cæteris præferendus sit? i.e. How is it possible that a stranger should be so well skill'd in a foreign Commonwealth, as to be able to pitch upon a man fittest for promotion? Which, fays Wimpheling, was a faying that became fo great an Emperor. He Reign'd nineteen years and ten months.

875. Charles the Bald (a base mean-spirited man, Ludowic the First's Son ) succeeded his Nephew. Pope John IX. perswaded him with fair words and money to come to Rome for his Coronation, and there to receive the Imperial Scepter from his hands. He Reign'd only two years; being poyfon'd, as was supposed, by one Sedechias a Jewish Physician.

878. Ludowic, furnam'd Balbus, fucceeded his Father Charles; but never enjoy'd the Crown ( if it was, which many question, ever fet upon his head). When he had linger'd out a year and an half, he dyed; leaving his Throne to

79. Charles III. furnam'd the Gross, from his bulk and fatness. He might have been stiled a fecond Charles the Great, if he had been as fuccessful in managing as obtaining of Kingdoms. For, by the death of his two Brothers, all Germany, France, and Italy came into his hands. He was the first that added the year of our Lord to the year of his Reign, in the dating of any public Proclamations, Grants, &c. At last (when by several base actions, especially in concluding a dishonourable peace betwixt himself and the Normans, in which he gave them that part of France which is still called Normandy, he had contracted the hatred of the whole Empire) he was deposed by his Nobles; and dyed miserably in a poor beggarly Village in Schwaben.

888. Arnolph (Natural Son of Caroloman Duke of Carinthia, and King of Bavaria) was elected into the room of Charles, thus deposed; and rul'd the Empire with a strong arm for twelve vears. He quell'd the Rebels in Moravia and Normandy; and defeated Guido and Berenga-rius, who had made head against him in Italy. He ftorm'd Rome, and took it; but foon after was poyfon'd there, by the procurement of Guido's wife, and dyed in great mifery; being eaten up of Lice, which the poyfon bred in his

900. Ludowic IV. Arnolph's Son, was elected by the Nobles into his Father's stead. The Hungarians were continually at war with this Emperor; who had feldom the good fortune to come off the field a Conqueror. In these skirmilhes a great part of the German Nobility was cut off; which shortned his life, and brought him to his grave before he had got a Son to him to his grave before ne nau got a soir to inherit his Throne. He dyed an unfortunate Prince: and with him the Family of *Charles*73. 0tho II. fucceeded his Father 0tho the Great. He found the Empire in peace, and (exceptthe Great was wholly extinct. During his Reign there was another Ludowic fet up for Emperor by the Pope in Italy; who was taken prisoner, and had his eyes put out, by Beren-

garius King of Lombardy. 912. After the death of the Emperor Ludowic. the Princes of Germany proffer'd the Imperial Crown to Otto Duke of Saxony; who had the name of the wifelt man and best Soldier of his time. But old Age had render'd him (at least in his own conceit ) unfit for Government. Whereupon, he made over the proffer'd Empire to Conrad Duke of Franconia; who, upon Otto's recommendation, was immediately declared Emperor. He was no fooner stept into the Throne, but his carriage disobliged a great many of the Princes of the Empire; who made war upon him, and put him hard to't to keep the reins in his hand. Henry ('Duke of Saxony, Duke Otto's Son ) engag'd him the oftest, and with greatest courage and success. However, Conrad by his last Will and Testament (notwithstanding the frequent quarrels between him and that Duke ) bequeathed his Empire to Henry; whom he had experienced to be a Prince that for his valour and conduct defery'd an Empire.

919. Henry (furnamed Auceps, from the great delight he took in Hawking) was by the German Princes, according to the tenour of the Emperor Conrad's Will, proclaim'd King of the Romans at Fritzlar. Soon after, the Pope fent to proffer his service in confectating and anointing him Emperor: but it was not accepted. For Henry return'd his Holiness this answer, that 'twas enough for him, that Gods pro-vidence, and the voices of his Nobility, had made bim King of the Romans. They that fancied this Title too mean, might (in Gods name) go to Rome for Consecration and Unction: but, for his own part, he was satisfied with the honour already conferr'd on him. He was a valiant and prudent Prince; one that composed most of the animofities and quarrels of his own people, and bravely defended them from the incursions of the Hungarians, and other foreign Enemies. He was the first that instituted the sports of Tilts and Turnaments; and fortified the great Towns in Germany. Ordering, that every ninth Bore should remove his Family into a City; and that the Citizens should be maintain'd by a Contribution of the third part of the Corn and Hay round about the Country. Having overthrown the Hungarians at a memorable Battel near Mersburg, he had the title of Pater

Patriæ, rerum Dominus & Imperator conferr'd upon him. Afterwards, going into Italy, he was taken with an Apoplexy; of which, to the great grief of the whole German Nation, he dyed, after he had reign'd feven years and fix months.

36. Otto, the Emperor Hemy's Son, succeeded his Father in the Empire, and equall'd him in all his acts of piety, wifdom, and prowefs; whence he was surnamed the Great. He compell'd Harald, King of Denmark, to acknowledg the Emperor of Germany's Supremacy, and embrace Christianity; subdued the Bohemians. and forc'd their Prince Boleslaus to turn Chriftian; deposed Pope Fohn XII. and put Leo VIII. in his place; making a Decree, that for the future the power of chusing Popes should be in the Emperor alone. The fashion of Chriftening of Bells was first brought up in his Reign.

ing fome fmall skirmishes betwixt him and his Cousin Henry Duke of Bavaria, whom some malecontent Bishops had proclaimed Emperor) never met with any opposition in his own Dominions. He overthrew the Turks in Apulia; and was thence stiled Pallida Saracenorum mors. He reign'd eleven years; and at his death left the Empire, as he found it, in perfect peace. 984. Otho III. furnamed the Child, was advanc'd

to his Father's Throne at ten years of age; but quickly grew up to be a Prince of wonderful fagacity and prudence. Some fay, he was the first that instituted the manner of Electing an Emperor by the majority of the Voices of Seven Electors (of which more hereafter). He reign'd eighteen years, and dyed in Italy; being poyfon'd with a pair of Gloves presented to him by the wife of Crescentius, a Rebel whom he had caus'd to be hang'd. The woman had been his Concubine for fome time after her husbands death; and was in hopes of being married to him, and fo made an Emprefs. But when the faw him ready to leave Italy without taking notice of any former contract betwixt them, and preparing for a return to Germany, the was refolv'd by this expedient to fatisfie her revenge, tho she could not provide for her luft and ambition.

1002. Upon Otto's death, Henry Duke of Bavaria was chosen Emperor by the Electors. His piety got him the Title of Holy; and a mischance in his Childhood surnam'd him the Lame. Willegise Archbishop of Mentz (a Wagoner's Son, whence that City got a Wheel for its Arms) Crown'd him. He fought many great Battels, and from most of them came off Conqueror. The Saracens were by him driven out of Apulia and Calabria; and the Wendish Armies, which had over-run a great part of Germany, he utterly vanquish'd. He is by some Historians stiled the Apostle of Hungary; because he was the first that thorowly converted that Nation. Upon his death-bed (after he had reigned twenty and three years) he is faid to have return'd his Empress Cunigunda to her friends for a pure Virgin; in which state, by mutual confent, they both had continued from the first day of their marriage. Tho we read, that once he fo far question'd his Wife's chaftity, and the performance of her Vow, as to make her purge her felf by a fiery Ordeal. Which the perform'd by going barefoot over a red-hot iron grate, without the least shrink or sense of pain.

1024. Conrad, a Prince descended from Charles

888. Arnolph

the Great, succeeded Henry; and was Crown'd Emperor at Aix la Chappel by the Archbishop of Colen. Amongst Historians we find this high character of him, that he was Acer confilio manuque strenuus, charus Principibus, Populo nuo manuque premus, cora us renucipeus, ropuo acceptior, Reipublicae falutaris, i. e. Quick at acceptior, Reipublicae falutaris, i. e. Quick at 152. Fideric Duke of Schwaben (furnam'd Bar-Council-board, and valiant in the field; one on baroffa, from his red beard) was elected Fmwhom the Princes of the Empire doted; the People's Darling; the strength of the Empire. One of the good Laws which he established was, That it should be death for any Prince to offer to disturb the peace of the Empire by making an offensive war upon any particular Province in it. He died fuddenly in his return from an expedition against the *Hungarians*; and was buried at *Spire*, after he had reigned fifteen years.

1039. Henry (furnam'd the Black, Conrad's Son) fucceeded his Father in the Empire. He reign'd feventeen years and feven months. The first war he engag'd himself in, was against the Bohemians; upon their refusal to pay tribute to the Emperor. Afterwards, he turn'd his Forces against the Hungarians; and restored their King Peter, who had been deposed by his own Subjects for Tyranny. In the year 1046, he march'd into Italy to compose differences among the three Popes, who were fet up by contrary factions. But he depos'd them all, and made a fourth, viz. Clement II. renewing the old Law, wherein it was enacted, That no Pope should be created without the confent of the Emperor.

1056. Henry IV. succeeded his Father at six years of age. He is faid (during his reign, which lasted fifty years) to have fought fixty-two great battels: which are more then either Marcus Marcellus, Julius Casar, or any other Roman General could ever brag of. Pope Hildebrand (who went under the name of Gregory VII.) cast off this Emperors yoke; and, after fome skirmishes, got Rudolph Duke of Schwa-ben proclaim'd Emperor in his stead; to whom the Pope presented an Imperial Crown with this Infcription:

Petra dedit Petro, Petrus diadema Rudolpho. But this Emperor, of the Pope's making, was foon vanquish'd and slain. However, within a while, the Empire was taken from him in good earnest; and that by his own Subjects, who deposed him, and elected his Son into his room. This Emperor is reported to have been brought to those extremities before his death, as to be forc'd to beg a Prebendary of the Bishop of Spire (some say Wormes) in the Church which he himself had built; which was nevertheless denied him.

1106. Henry V. was admitted into his Father's Throne by his rebellious Subjects, and crown'd Emperor at Goslar. At his Coronation part of his Sword was melted with Lightning; but the Scabbard was untouch'd, and himself escap'd without harm. He was forc'd to acknowledg the Pope's Supremacy; and to quit all pretentions to the power of Investiture, which his Ancestors challeng'd as their right. He reigned nineteen years; dyed without iffue; and was buried at Spire.

1125. Lotharius, Duke of Saxony, was elected to succeed Henry V. and received his Crown from the Pope at Rome, in the year 1133. The greatest thing this Emperor did, was the reviving the practice of the Civil Law in the German Empire; after it had been banish'd thence for the space of five hundred years.

1138. Conrad (Duke of Schwaben, and Lotharius's Sifter's Son ) fucceeded his Uncle; carrying the Empire against Henry Duke of Bavaria,

who for fome time opposed him. In his days a Body of the Canon Laws was first set forth by Gratian a Benedictine Monk; and publicly taught in the Universities of Germany. He reign'd fourteen years.

peror, upon the death of Conrad; and was Crown'd at Rome by Pope Adrian IV. He was a wife, valiant, and pious Prince; and commonly fortunate in all his undertakings. Pope Alexander the third excommunicated him for his obstinacy; but afterwards was reconciled, when the Emperor threw himfelf at the Pope's feet, and fuffer'd him to tread on his neck. In the year 1187 (accompanied with our King Richard I. and Philip II. King of France) he went to fight against the Saracens in the Holy Land. Here he was drown'din a River, wherein he intended only to have bathed himfelf: and was buried at Tyre, after he had reign'd thirty-eight years.

1190. Henry (Frideric Barbarossa's Son), tho short of his Father in descrts, was-elected into his place. He took Tancred prisoner in Sicily (who thought to have supplanted him in that Kingdom), and having put out his eyes, fent him bound into Germany. Pope Celestine (who Crown'd him Emperor) perfwaded him to engage himself in the Holy-war; but he never reach'd Palestine; dying upon his journey thither, when he had reigned almost eight years.

198. Upon the death of the Emperor Henry, his Brother Philip was at first elected. But (because he refused to submit himself to the Pope, as his Ancestors had done) he was shortly after excommunicated; and Otto Duke of Brunswic, by the Electors, and the Pope's authority, declared Emperor. Whereupon, the two Emperors engaged the whole Empire in a long and bloody war; each afferting a legal title, and refusing to quit his pretentions, to the Crown. At last, *Philip* was treacherously slain in his bed; after he had ruled the Empire (at least the greatest part of it) ten years.

1208. Otto (Son of Henry, furnam'd the Lion, Duke of Brunswie) got possession of the Empire, as soon as Philip was taken of. He had not reign'd four years e're he met with his Predecessor's fate, having the Imperial Crown taken from his head, by the Pope of Rome and the Electors, and given to Frideric King of Sicily. Otto got fome fuccours from the Kings of England and Poland; but was never able to make any confiderable refistance. One battel decided the controversie; establishing Frideric in the Imperial Throne; Otto being deferted on all hands, and afterwards dyed miserably at Brunswic in the year 1218.

212. Frideric II. King of Sicily, being by these means advanced to the Empire, prov'd a wife, valiant, and learned Prince; in every respect like his Grandfather Frideric Barbaroffa, beforemention'd. He is faid to have understood perfeetly the German, Greek, Italian, and Turkish tongues; and to have been admirably apprehenfive at learning all manner of Arts and Sciences. He was five feveral times excommuences. He was nive reverat times excommu-nicated by three Popes: but could never be forced to fubmit. Pope Gregory IX. was de-posed by him; and had doubtless lost his head, if he had come into his hands alive. His continual quarrels with the Popes, gave the first occasion of heats and animosities (which afterwards burst out into a terrible combustion and flame) betwixt the Guelphs and Gibellines; whereof the former adher'd to the Pope's in-

Ŕ terest, and the later to the Emperors. After he had reign'd thirty-eight years, he dyed (fome fay, was poyfon'd) in Italy.

After his death follow'd an Interregnum of twenty-three years continuance; during which time the Empire was govern'd indeed by none, but claim'd by these seven following Princes: 1. Henry, Landtgrave of Hassia and Thuringen, who was flain at the fiege of Ulm. 2. Conrad IV. Frideric the Second's Son, who was elected King of the Romans, and (in the year 1254, after he had pretended to be Emperor for three years and five months) was poyfoned by his Phyfitians. 4. Manfred. 5. William Earl of Holland; who was first pronounced King of the Romans by the Pope, in opposition to Frideric II. He was slain treacherously by the Frisians. 6. Alphonsus, King of Castile; the Author of the famous Aftronomical Tables that still bear his name. 7. Richard Earl of Cornwal, Brother to our King Henry III. He is supposed to have bought the voices of the Archbishop of Colen and the Elector Palatine of the Rhine; who proclaim'd him King of the Romans in the year 1254. But the fame men that fet him up, deposed him afterwards; and he was forc'd within fix years to return to England, where 1308. Henry, Earl of Luxemburg, for his great he ended his days.

1273. Rodolph Earl of Habsburg (after a long and grievous Interregnum) was by an unani-mous confent of the Electors chosen at Francfurt. His election was confirm'd by the Pope; but he refused to fetch his Crown from Rome. alledging for an excuse that of Horace,

---quia me vestigia terrent,
Omnia te adversum spesiantia nulla retrorsum.

Whereupon, he was Crown'd at Aix la Chapelle; and immediately after his Coronation, put out several Edicts for the suppressing of Robberies, Oppressions, and Tumults; which the late licentious Anarchy had produced. These Statutes and Proclamations he back'd with force of Arms; till he had at last reduc'd the Empire to its former peace and tranquillity. And 'twas no easie matter to effect this, fince in the fingle Province of Thuringen, he met with no fewer then fixty strong Castles, which the Robbers had made almost impregnable. He was the first that raised the Austrian Family; creating his Son Albert, who was afterwards Emperor, Arch-Duke of Austria. He dyed in the year 1271, and was buried at Spire, in the feventy-third year of his age.

1292. Adolph, Earl of Naffaw, was by the interest of the Elector of Mentz, declared Emperor; contrary to the expectation of most of the German Princes, who thought him a Prince no way qualified for fo high an advancement. He ferv'd in person, and took pay in the Army of our King Edward I. who was at that time engaged in a war with France. This was fo highly difgusted by the Elector of Mentz (his late promoter, who thought it an action highly infamous in an Emperor to make himfelf mercenary), that he prevail'd with the other E-lectors to depose him, and elect in his stead Albert Arch-Duke of Austria. Adolph, tho not able to manage the Empire, was unwilling to part with the power he had once got into his hands; and therefore (affifted by Otto Duke of Bavaria, Rudolph Count Palatine of the Rhine, and feveral of the Imperial Cities ) he was refolv'd to oppose Albert and his party to the uttermost. But all the forces which he GERMANY.

or his friends could raife, were not fufficient to secure him; so that (upon the first engagement, which happen'd near Worms ) his whole Army was routed; and he himfelf flain by Duke Albert's own hand; after he had reign'd fix years and fix months. The German Historians observe, that all the Officers who commanded Albert's Army against the Emperor Adolph, came to untimely ends

1298. Albert, having thus flain Adolph, was Crown'd Emperor at Aix la Chappelle; and receiv'd his Crown, tho he once refus'd to do it, at the hands of Pope Boniface VIII. He is faid to have been a Prince of quick parts and folid judgment; a munificent rewarder of men of great deferts, and as fevere a punisher of delinquents: but withal, one that too greedily gap'd after the Territories and Dominions of neighbour Princes. He made his Son Rudolph King of Bohemia; and endeavour'd, tho in vain, to bring the Kingdom of Hungary under his own subjection. At last, when he had reign'd ten years, he was treacherously stain by his Nephew, and three Ruffians more of his party; who, for this murder, were afterwards imprison'd and executed.

wisdom and valour was elected into the room of Albert. He rul'd the Empire four years and nine months; and is reported to have been a Prince of fuch an even temper, that no excess either of prosperity or adversity could move him; and so devout in the exercise of religious duties, that he would spend whole nights in prayer before a Crucifix, and constantly every day receive the Sacrament of the Lords Supper. This last piece of devotion cost him his life; for he was poyson'd by a Franeiscan Minorite with a Confecrated Wafer. The Emperor was immediately fensible of the Friar's villany, and therefore advifed him to withdraw speedily, lest he should be apprehended. But the Priest neglecting his counsel, was feized on; first flay'd alive, and afterwards

put to death.

After the murder of this Emperor, enfued a great famine in most parts of Germany; which was so terrible in Bohemia and Poland, that in some Families Parents and Children fed upon one another. Nay, in many Provinces the Malefactors that were in the day time executed for Murder and Robbery, were in the night stoln from the Gallows or Gibbet; and carried by the halfflarved Bores to their Cottages, and there eaten up. Those that escaped the Gallows abroad, and the jaws of hungry friends at home, had much ado to fecure themselves from the ravenous Wolves, which could hardly be kept off with the best weapons the inhabitants were able to provide. The German Chronologers have made use of the word Cucullum to bring to their remembrance the remarkable year when this famine first begun (for it lasted three years in all), whence

Ut late at nullum tempus famis ecce Cucullum.

In which last word we have as many Numeral Letters as will give us the year 1315.

1218. Ludowic, Duke of Bavaria (after an Interregnum of fome years) was Elected and Crowned Emperor by a majority of the Electors; but was oppos'd by Frideric Duke of Austria, the Emperor Albert's Son, who was fet up by another faction, and Crown'd at Bonna a fmall

Town in the Territories of the Archbishop of Colen. For some time the dispute was managed with equal fuccess betwixt the two Emperors; but at the last the victory went on Ludowic's side, who (having utterly routed Frideric's Army) got the whole Empire into his own hands. He was a great opposer of the Pope's authority; informuch, that in a public Oration, spoken by him at Francfurt, he declared openly, Quod nihil Juris Pontifici Romano fit in Imperium, i.e. That the Bishop of Rome had no reason to pretend to any Jurisdiction over the Empire. He deposed Pope John XXII. and set up Nicolas V. in his stead. He fleighted the Popes Excommunications, others), who came in with him for a share in the Curfe. Occam's continual advice to him was, 0 mi Imperator, Tu me gladio defende, ego Te verbis & scriptis defendam, i.e. Do you, my Liege, guard me with your Sword, and I'll

protect you with words and writing. 1346. Upon the death of Ludowic, Charles IV. (Son of John King of Bohemia) was elected and proclaim'd Emperor, by a Gang which he had corrupted with large fums of money. He is blam'd by fome Historians for taking much more care of the public affairs of France and Bohemia then those of the Empire; for being more folicitous in promoting the interest of his own private Family then the good of the Commonwealth; and lastly, they repre-fent him as a miserable penurious wretch, that minded more the scraping together an Estate and great Portions for his Children, rather then the administring of Justice, and the grand concerns of his Empire and people. However, 'tis commendation enough to fay, that he was the first contriver and establisher of the Aurea Bulla; which contains a register of all the Rites and Ceremonies, which for ever are to be observ'd by the German Princes in the Election of their Emperors (of which more hereafter). He was doubtless a prudent and learned Prince; one that took great delight in the reading of Books, and enjoying the company of Scholars. There were three more Emperors elected against him at several times; but none of them contended with him for the Crown. The first of these was Edward III. King of England, whose brave exploits in France had made him famous all Europe over. But he, finding employment enough in the management of his own Dominions at home, very generously refus d the Imperial Diadem when it was offer'd to him. The fecond was Frideric Landtgrave of Thuringen; who for a good fum of money very willingly quitted his pretensions. Gunther Earl of Schwartzburgh, was the third; who was Crown'd at Aix la Chappelle, and drew up his Forces near Francfurt, intending to have given his Rival battel. But Charles was loath to encounter fo great a Soldier; and hazard an Empire at one engagement, which had cost him such large sums as he was obliged to pay to fome of his Votaries. He still fancied his Gold was the best weapon he had to trust to; and so indeed it prov'd. For therewith he hired a Physitian to poyson Gunther's body; which made him unfit for government. That done, he compounded with his Children; and a small piece of money bought off their Title. He reign'd thirty-two

1378. Wence slaus, Charles the Fourth's Son, fucceeded his Father, upon his earnest entreaty; for there was nothing in himself that could deserve a Crown. In the beginning of his reign he gave himself up to all manner of vicious practices; and towards the later end proved a cruel, but unfortunate Tyrant. He was twice taken prisoner; but made his escape. At last. the Electors (weary of fo fordid an Emperor) deposed him; after he had reign'd twenty-two

Frideric, Duke of Brunswic, was elected into the room of Wence flaus; but never liv'd to enjoy the Imperial Crown. For, returning from the Election, he was barbaroufly flain by Henry Count Waldeck; who, with a company of Ruffians, lay which were daily denounc'd against him; bein ambush for him near Fritzlar. Whereing encouraged thereto by Oceam (and some upon, the Electorsimmediately return'd to Franceing furt, and chose

> 1400. Rupert, Elector Palatine of the Rhine. A Prince of great valour, tho never engag'd in any war but by constraint. The greatest enterprize he ever fet upon, was the recovery of the Dukedom of Millain; which his predecef-for Wenceslaus had fold. But John Galeazzes (at that time Duke of Millain) quickly routed his Army; and forc'd him to retire back into Germany. He dyed in peace, after he had reign'd nine years and ten months, and was buried at

1410. Jedocus Barbatus (Marquess of Moravia, and the Emperor Charles the Fourth's Nephew) fucceeded Rupert. He reign'd no longer then five months; being no way qualified for an Emperor; and having nothing remarkable in him but his beard, which furnam'd him Bar-

1411. Sigismund (Wencestaus's brother, King of Hungary and Bohemia) was chosen into 70docus's place, by an unanimous confent of all the Electors. Historians represent this Emperor as a Prince of incomparable piety, learning, and valour; who wanted nothing but success in his undertakings, to make him compleatly happy. He was a great promoter of the Council of Constance, held in the year 1415, wherein John Huss and Jerom of Prague (notwithstanding the Emperors Pass, and promise that they should return safe to Bohemia) were condemn'd to be burnt alive for Heretics. This fo incensed the Hussites, that they immediately rebell'd against Sigismund, under the command of their General Zysca, who had been bred up in the Emperors Court. This Zysca prov'd so fortunate in the field, that he vanquish'd the Emperors Army fourteen several times. He was a Captain of that courage, that (after his death) his Soldiers cover'd a Drum with his skin; imagining, that the noise thereof would strike terror into the hearts of the stoutest of their enemies. Sigismund having reign'd twenty-seven years (most of which time was fpent in a continual war with the Huspites) dyed, and left his Empire to his Son-in-law 1440. Frideric III. (or IV. if we reckon the Duke

of Brunswic, who was flain at Fritzlar, for one) Duke of Austria, was unanimously elected into the Imperial Throne, upon the decease of the Emperor Albert; and was Crown'd Emperor at Rome by Pope Nicolas V. He made it his whole business to procure and establish an universal peace in Christendom; and to that end procured the calling of the Council of Bafil. He married Leonora daughter of Alphonfus King of Portugal; whence the Houses of Spain and Austria were united into one Family. He reign'd fifty and three years (the longest of any of

Ë Ŕ the German Emperors), and dyed, as some fay, of a Surfet by eating too much of a Melon, tho he was never tax'd for being guilty of any manner of intemperance in meat or drink, but always esteem'd a severe punisher of drunkenness and gluttony.

1493. Maximilian fucceeded his Father Frideric: having been, before his Fathers death, Crown'd King of the Romans, in the year 1486. From his birth till he was almost nine years old, he is faid to have been utterly speechles; but afterwards he gain'd the use of his tongue, and prov'd one of the most eloquent and learned Emperors that Germany ever bred. He married Mary the only Daughter and Heiress of Charles Duke of Burgundy; upon which marriage, all the Dukedoms, Marquifats, Earldoms, and other Dominions of which the faid Charles had been Lord, were for ever annex'd to the Territories of the House of Austria. The wars he was engag'd in against his neighbours on all hands (especially the Venetians) were almost innumerable; tho for the most part he was forc'd to take up Arms in his own defence. Tis reported of him, that he would never pass by a Gallows or Gibbet without a reverent falute, in these words, Salve Santa Justitia. For five years before his death (which happen'd in the twenty-fifth year of his reign) he had his Coffin always by him, and carried after him in every expedition he undertook; which gave some of his retinue occasion to conjecture that he had fome great treasure in it, and that the pretence of its putting him in mind of mortality, was only a false veil to blind the vulgar.

1519. Charles V. (Son to Philip King of Spain) was elected Emperor, and Crown'd with the greatest pomp imaginable at Aix la Chappel. A puissant and brave Prince; who well deserv'd the furname of Great, conferr'd on him by Pope Paul III. The whole History of his Life feems to be nothing elfe but a Catalogue of his Conquests. The writers of those times mention forty great victories obtain'd by him; and seventy battels from which he came off the field a Conqueror. The Pope of Rome and the French King were at the fame time his prisoners. He quash'd the League made by the Protestants at Schmalcade, and took the Elector of Saxony and Landtgrave of Hassia prisoners. He forced the Great Turk to relinquith Vienna; and afterwards won the Kingdom of Tunis. At last (having reign'd thirtyeight years), loaded with victories and honour. he relign'd the Empire, and betook himfelf to a Monastery; where he was used to say, That he had more pleasure and satisfaction in the retired and solitary enjoyment of one day in a Monk's Cell, then ever he could perceive in all the fortunate Triumphs that attended the rest of his life.

1558. Ferdinand I. (upon the voluntary refignation of his Brother Charles V.) was by an unanimous confent of the Electors declared Emperor; the Pope Pius IV. refused to pronounce the Election valid, because Ferdinand had granted the Lutherans a toleration. But, some fay, the same Pope was afterwards so far reconciled to him, as to grant him the priviledg of receiving the Sacrament of the Lords Supper in both kinds. He was a mild, peaceful, and temperate Prince; a hard student, and perfect Master of the Latin tongue. He was exceeding courteous to all (even the meanest of) his Subjects; and had a certain hour in every day, in which he attended the fuits and complaints of poor men. When fome of his Courtiers objected to him the inconveniences that

Y. would follow upon the permission of so easie an access to all manner of supplicants, he anfwer'd, That himself could expest but harsh usage at Gods Throne, if beggars were hinder'd from approaching his. He dyed of a Catarrh in the fixty-first year of his age; after he had reign'd fix years

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1564. Maximilian II. (Ferdinand's Son, and King of Bohemia) was elected into his Fathers room; being first proclaim'd King of the Romans at Francfurt, and afterwards Crown'd King of Hungary. This Emperor prov'd as great a favourer of the Protestants as his Father; infomuch that fome Roman Catholics have not fluck to call him the Lutheran Emperor. He renewed the Articles of Peace agreed upon between the Protestant and Popish parties at Pallaw; and granted some of his Nobility (and branches of the Austrian Family) a free exercise of the Lutheran Religion. Qui in conscientiis Imperium sibi sumunt, conantur cali arcem invadere, is a faying which Historians know not whether to attribute to this Emperor, or Maximilian I. but 'tis most probable it was the former's, fince he is known to have been the greatest favourer of the Protestant perswasion that ever rul'd the German Empire. He dved at Ratisbon in the year 1576, having reign'd twelve years.

576. Rudolph, Maximilian's Son, was elected Emperor immediately upon his Father's death. Some curious Chronologers have fancied his coming to the Imperial Crown in this year fomething ominous; fince the Numeral let-ters in RUdoLphUs IMperator AUgUftUs make up the number 1576. He was a Prince exceedingly addicted to the studies of all manner of Arts and Sciences; especially the Mathematics and Mechanics. In both which he receiv'd great affiftance from the famous Aftronomer Tycho Brahe; who dved in his Court, where he had spent the greatest part of his banishment. Several Cities and Provinces in Germany, at his request, began to make use of the Gregorian account; tho many Ambassadors, fent from the Electors to Rotenburg to treat of this particular, rejected it. The greatest war he engaged himself in was against the Turks; with whom at last he concluded a Peace, in the year 1600. But the truth is, he minded his book more then Arts of Chivalry; and was a greater Scholar then Soldier. Which gave his Brother Matthias opportunity of undermining and cheating him of the Kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia; and forcing him to content himself with the Arch-Dukedom of Austria and the Empire.

1612. Matthias, upon his Brother's death, was Elected and Crown'd Emperor at Francfurt. The Protestant Religion was as much persecuted by this Emperor, as it was encouraged by his predeceffor. Which harshness and severity gave occasion to that bloody Civil-war which broke out first in Bohemia, and had afterwards like to have fet the whole Empire in a flame. When the oppression, which the Protestants lay under, had occasioned some dangerous feditions in a great many confiderable Cities and Market-Towns in the Kingdom of Bohemia, the Emperor order'd a Synod to be call'd at Prague; designing to allow the diffenting party (as they term'd the Lutherans) fome fmall priviledges, but fuch as should be far short of the large Charter given and confirm'd to them by his Brother Rudolph. At this meeting the Emperors Ambaíladors (William Slabate and Jurislaw Bazius) where thrown out

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of the window for their domineering carriage, given the former the preeminence. All the Ezand so perished. This mightily incensed the Emperor; who, endeavouring to be reveng'd, had like to have ruin'd himself and his Empire. He dyed without iffue; having reign'd feven years.

1619. Ferdinand of Gratz (Arch-Duke of Auftria, and Grandson to Ferdinand I. by his Son Charles) fucceeded Matthias in all his Titles and Dominions. The Bohemians, fearing he might in that Kingdom as his predecessor had been, refus'd to acknowledg him their King; but immediately upon his being proclaim'd Emperor, proffer'd the Crown of Bohemia to Frideric V. Count Palatine of the Rhine; who, accepted their kindness. Which so highly enthrow the Protestant party. Whereupon enfued that bloody German war, of almost thirty years continuance; which was at last happily concluded by the Westphalian Treaty of Peace in the year 1648. After a troublefor reign of feventeen years (fpent in a continual Civil war, which had ruined and laid waste the greatest part of the Empire) he dyed at Vienna; leaving his distracted Empire to his Son

1637. Ferdinand III. who the year before his Fathers death was elected King of the Romans. He carried on the war, which his Father had begun, with variety of fuccess. He obtain'd a great victory over the Protestant party at Ratisbon; and broke the vast power of the Swedes at the battel of Norlingen. But afterwards, being forfaken by moit of the Princes

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Emperors. of the Empire, he was forc'd to think of pro-curing a peace by fair means and Treaty. Accordingly, the Articles of Peace between the Emperor and the other Princes and Estates of the Empire, were fealed at Munster and Ofnaburg (the Popish Agents keeping their residence at the former of these Cities, and the Prote-Son) was elected King of the Romans at Augsburg, by an unanimous confent of all the Electors; and within a month after, folemnly Crown'd at Ratisbon. But dying within a year after his Coronation, he never liv'd to inherit the Throne of his Father; who surviv'd till the third of April in the year 1657.

1658. Leopold (the present Emperor of Germany, and Son of Ferdinand III.) was elected on the eighth day of July, after a vacancy of fifteen months, into his Fathers Throne; and Crownof Learning; and more conversant in the study of Books then Arms. Whether his young Son now living (who is not yet full three years old) will be elected King of the Romans, or the growing Interest of the French King may engage a party strong enough for the Dauphin? is a question that time only can resolve.

Of the Power of the GERMAN Emperors.

ropean Monarchs, that write themselves Kings. do willingly and readily give place to the Emperor of Germany; whose Ambassadors, in foreign Courts, are always first admitted to Audience. David Ungnade (the Emperor of Germany's Ambassador at the Court of Constantinople) having defign'd to take formal leave of the Sultan, was admitted to Audience for that purpose; but obferving the most honourable place in the Presenceprove as severe a persecutor of the Protestants Chamber taken up by the Persian Ambassador. and not like to be refign'd, he flung away; and had left the Sultan and Court in a huff, if the Persian had not (which he afterwards was forc'd to do) given him the place and feated himfelf below

Tis well known, that from Julius Cafar the raged the Emperor, that he refolved to use Roman Emperors got the name of Calares; and his utmost endeavours wholly to ruin and over-every one of them, after Octavian, got the trick of furnaming himself Augustus. In Germany the Emperor is to this day stiled Der Keyler, or Casar; and he always writes himself zur aller zeit Mehrer des reichs; which the Germans make to fignific the fame with femper Augustus. Further, it is the generally receiv'd opinion amongst the Commonalty (and the tradition is stiffy afferted and maintain'd by many of their most famous writers) that the German Empire is the same with that which the Romans anciently pretended to; and hence it is, that they call their Emperor Der Romischer Kayser, that is, The Roman Cesar; and the German Empire Dasheilige Romische Reich, that is, The holy Roman Empire. I shall not here stay to enquire after the large extent of the old Roman Empire, or the power and authority of their 'Tis sufficient to know, that Petronius's Verse

Orbem jam totum Victor Romanus habebat.

was only an hyperbolical rant. And when St. Luke tells us, there went out a decree from Cesar Augustus that all the world should be taxed, he means no flants in the latter) A.D. 1648. In the year more by the word localism the ne fracea, ne means no 1653, Ferdinand IV. (this Emperors eldest vinces and Territories of which the Romans had then made themselves Masters. So that tho we should grant ( which we shall find but little reafon to do) that the whole power and authority of the Roman Cefars descended upon the German Emperors; it will not thence follow (what some of the High Dutch writers endeavour to make out), that all the Princes of Europe, to go no further, ought to pay some homage or acknowledgment to the Emperor of Germany. But we cannot indeed allow them fo much as this, that the German Emperors have any right or title ed at Francfart the twenty-fecond day of the fame month. He is a mild, peaceful, and religious Prince; a great lover and encourager the year 800, coming to Rome (upon fome religious account or other, and not to lay claim to that City ) was unexpectedly faluted by Pope Leo III. and the Citizens, by the title of ROMA-NORUM IMPERATOR Augustus. But what a forry kind of Empire the Remans could then pretend to, is well known. The Western parts of their ancient Empire, Germany and France, were already in Charles's possession; and the Soveraignty which that City once challenged in vertaignty winci that the one of the was quite loft. Nay, in *Italy* it felf the Pope and Citizens of *Rome* had nothing left to dispose of, except that City and fome few small Towns which this Charles the Great and his Father had taken from the Lon-HO the words Imperator and Rex feem to bards by force of Arms, and annex'd to the Dofignific the fame thing; yet the general consent of all Nations hath for many years diappear, that Charles the Great got little more Atinguish'd between an Emperor and a King, and then a bare Title at Rome; and that some other confiderations

confiderations (as the vaft extent of the German him. However, (tho they are not very ready By which means the Authority which the Empemuch more honourable, then that of an infe-

rior Monarch.

It is an undoubted prerogative of every great his Accomplices. Monarch in the world, to confer Titles of Honour (as Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Lords, &c.) on whom they please; and to grant the prividoms, to any who they fancy deferves their fayour. But in this the Emperor surpasses them all, in that he challenges a power of creating Kings; which is a piece of Authority never pretended to before that time was govern'd by a Duke. Henand Charles the Brave, Duke of Burgundy, defired pleafure, and creating a new one in his place; Chapter. But how empty and vain these pre-tensions are, may be learned from the single ex-Cosmo di Medices Great Duke of Tuscany. For the Emperor Maximilian IL opposed the design; and first made Cosmo receive the Title from him, and afterwards forced the Pope to confess, that he had exceeded and transgress'd the bounds of his

If any Prince in Germany chance to be a notopeace of the Empire; it is not in the power of the Emperor alone to divest such an offendor of his Honour and Dignity, or to banish him the Empire. Such punishments cannot be inflicted without the confent of the Electors; who are to judge of the nature of the misdemeanor, and give in their opinions to the Imperial Chamber. Where the States of the Empire view the determination, and take care the fentence be executed

according to Law.

The Emperor, at his Coronation, is fworn not to infringe or violate the Priviledges and Properties of any free State in the Empire; and there- old Decree of accepting the Popedom at the Emfore cannot mitigate or augment any Tax or Subfidy which either a Prince Regent of the Empire, or an Imperial City thinks fit to levy amongst their own Subjects. Besides, he has no authority to punish a malefactor, or raise money in the Territories of these Free States: Nor is it lawful for him to advance a Subject of any of these States to any Honour but what shall be consistent with the Allegiance he owes to that particular lawful Emperor of Germany, but those who re-Prince or City whose more immediate Subject

In time of War, he cannot command any Free State or Prince to affift him with men or money; but must be forc'd to undergo the whole burthen thereof himself; except it be the private interest of some peculiar Prince to stand by

GERMANY.

Empire, beyond the narrow compass of any Ez- to take his part in every offensive quarrel he enropean Kingdom) has moved all the Western gages himself in, yet) most of them stick close Monarchs to give place to the Emperor. Besides, to him when invaded by a foreign enemy, and the the crafty Bishops of Rome have always made it common interest of the Empire lies at stake. And their business to diminish the Emperor's power indeed it nearly concerns the Free States of the and grandeur; left it should eclipse their own. Empire, to be cautious of assisting and encourageing the Emperor's engaging himself in any other rors do still retain, is scarce sufficient to secure then a Desensive war. For, if he should by conthem from contempt; and the Imperial Crown quest enlarge his Dominions, they were in danbrings little more dominion along with it, tho ger of being curb'd and brought under: but if. on the contrary, the victory should go on the enemies fide, they would all certainly fuffer as

The overgrown Authority of the Popes of Rome has (amongst other encroachments upon the Imperial Prerogative) rob'd the Emperor of on whom they pleate; and to grant the point of the most ancient Rights, of what Orledges of the most ancient Rights ancient Right of conferring Ecclefatitical Bederfoever, within the bounds of their own Kingnefices and Bishopries on whom he pleases. Tis well known in what subjection the Bishops of Rome liv'd under the Government of their ancient Emperors: however they have Lorded it for these late years. As soon as the Emperor Conby any other Potentate. Thus the Emperor Otho III. ftantine the Great removed the Empire from Rome made Poland a Kingdom, in the year 1001; which to Constantinople, the Popes began to have more elbow-room; and taking hold of the opportury IV. did the like for Bohemia, in the year 1086; nity, laid the first foundation of their own greatness upon the ruins of the decaying power of the the fame kindness of the Emperor Frideric III. Emperor in Italy. Another advantage they made but could not obtain it. The Popes of Rome have of the blind zeal of the neighbouring Princes; for a long time laid claim to this Prerogative; who were exceeding fervent in carrying on the as appears from their frequent excommunicating Catholic cause, till they had enabled the Popes to and depoling of Kings in every Country in Chriarrogate to themselves the Title of Universal Bistendom. Nay, they go further, and challenge shops. But still the Lombards, who had overrun a power of deposing the Emperor himself at their the greatest part of Italy, kept these Usurpers under; until Pepin and his Son Charlemaigne underas has been fufficiently shew'n in the foregoing took their protection, and added to their Riches the Revenue of several Towns and Provinces taken from the Lombards. These good offices obample of Pope Pius V. who endeavoured to create liged the Roman Bishops to a return of gratitude; which they express'd by doing homage to the faid Princes for the Territories of Ravenna and Pentapolis, or Romagnia (which Pepin had liberally bestowed on them) and making over to Charles the Great for ever, the Right and Prerogative of chufing Popes. After this Emperor's death, fome of the ambitious Clergy, who found they had rious delinquent, and disturber of the common not interest enough in the Emperor's Court to compass their ends, went to Rome; where they got themselves chosen Popes, and prevail'd with the easie Emperors of Germany to confirm the Election. From these beginnings they arose by degrees to that height, as to take upon them the power of electing and degrading of Emperors at their pleasure; nay, of trampling the Majesty of the Emperors under their feet, as Pope Alexander III. ferv'd Frideric Barbarossa. And we cannot imagine, that they who had thus magnified themfelves above all Temporal Monarchs (as they were pleased to distinguish) should stick to the perors hands. Accordingly, Leo IX. having receiv'd the Bishopric of Rome from the hands of Henry IV. repented of his fo doing; and divefting himfelf of his Papal Robes, march'd to Rome as a private person; where he was elected anew by the Clergy. After which time the Popes begun to invert Charles the Great's Statute; ordering, that none should be honour'd and obey'd as ceiv'd the Imperial Crown at their hands. And fome of them were so insolent as to affirm, that there was as much difference between Popes and Emperors as betwixt the Sun and Moon: intending from thence to infer, that as the Moon has no light but what she borrows from the Sun, so the Emperor has no power or Majesty but what Н

the Pope bestows on him. But they did ont always meet with fuch tame Emperors as would undergo their yoke; and fince Charles the Fifth's time (who took the Pope of Rome prisoner) there has not been one Emperor that has fetch'd his Crown from Rome. The house of Austria have and priviledges of the German Emperors; and probably the Pope's Authority would have decaved a great deal more in this time, had not the Jesuites ( who swarm in the Court of Vienna) been diligent in working the mild temper of their present religious Emperor into a compliance with whatever they buz into his ears. How the Emperors lost the power of Investiture, &c. we shall shew more at large when we come to treat of the Ecclefiastical Estate of the Empire.

In all Proclamations, Patents, Decrees, &c. the Titles of their present Emperor run as follows: Leopold I. by the Grace of God, Emperor (Kayfer) of the Romans, always Augustus (Mehrer des Reichs ). &c. King of Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, Bulgaria, Bofnia, Servia, and Rescia; Arch-Duke of Austria; Duke of Burgundy, Brabant, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Luxemburg, Wittenberg, together with the higher and lower Silesia; Marquess of the Holy Empire, Burgaw, Moravia, with the higher and far-ther Luface; Earl of Habsburg, Tyrole, Ferrete, Ki-burg, Goritia, &c. Landtgrave of Alface; Lord of Windischamrck, Portnaw, and Salins.

For what more peculiarly relates to the Emperor as Arch-Duke of Austria, we refer the Reader to the Description of that Country; where he may also expect an account of the grandeur of the Emperors Court, Retinue, Servants, &c.

Of the Election and Coronation of the GERMAN EMPERORS.

THE principal Members of the German Empire, next to the Emperor himself, are the Eight Electors, viz. the Archbishops of Mentz, Triers, Colen (who are also Arch-Chancellors of the Empire; the first in Germany, the second in France and the Kingdom of Arles, and the third in Italy), the King of Bohemia (Cup-bearer to the Emperor), the Duke of Bavaria (Great place by the confent of the fame Electors. Hen-Steward of the Empire), the Duke of Saxony (Grand Marshal or Constable), the Marques of Brandenburgh (Great Chamberlain), and lasty, the Prince Palatine of the Rhine (Cheif Treafurer of the Empire ). These Eight ( for so many they have been fince the Westphalian Treaty, tho heretofore only Seven ) have Right and Authority to Elect the Emperor; and also to Depose him, when by his enormous crimes, or unmanly idleness, he neglects the Honour of the Empire, the public good, and the duty of his place. Thus they ferv'd Wence flaus; tho advanc'd to the Imperial Throne at the request of his Father Charles the Fourth, who had deferv'd far better things at their hands for composing the Aurea Bulla, of which more hereaster. The Archbishop of Mentz has feveral times taken upon him to remind fuch Emperors as have not fuited with his humour, of this grand power of the Electors; and to threaten them with the execution of it, if they should not alter their courses.

At what time the power of chusing the Emperors, was first committed to those Princes, who to this day bear the Title of Electors, is not eafily determin'd. It is certain, that Charles the

Great transmitted the Imperial Dignity to his posterity by way of Succession. And the same Right continued for some ages in his Family, until some of his Successors, falling far short of this incomparable Emperor, were thought unfit to Govern. Whereupon, the Empire was offer'd in a great measure recover'd the ancient power to Otho Duke of Saxony; and upon his refusal. given to Conrad Duke of Franconia. After his death. Henry, Duke Otho's Son, was Elected Emperor by a general confent of all the Princes and Estates of the Empire; and was succeeded afterwards by his Son Otho I. who obtain'd the Crown by the same means. This way of Succession from Father to Son, was observ'd till Henry IV. who coming to the Crown when he was a Child, and managing it very ill when he was of years to have govern'd better, was contemn'd and fleighted by the Lords of the Empire. And Pope Gregory VII. (taking this opportunity of magnifying his own Authority in the German Empire) excommunicated him, and declaring him unfit to sway the Imperial Scepter, order'd him to be deposed; which was a thing before that time never heard of in the Empire. Whercupon the Rebel Princes thinking themselves absolved from their Allegiance, Elected Rudolph Duke of Schwaben into the Emperor Henry's place; and made a Law, That the Right of Succession should be therein abolished, and the Power of chusing Emperors committed to the people. What Anarchy and consusion followed upon this Decree, the German Histories will sufficiently inform us. But in process of time the less confiderable part of the Rabble of Electors were depriv'd of their late gain'd right and priviledge of chusing Emperors; the whole power being usurp'd by a few of the chief Officers in the Imperial Court.

From the year 1250 till 1500, it was the general opinion of all Historians, that the Emperor Otho III. and Pope Gregory V. reduc'd the number of Electors to Seven; only in this the Authors of those times cannot agree, Whether the Emperor or Pope had the greater Authority in fettling the Affair? But this opinion has of later years been strongly oppos'd by most learned writers; and 'tis highly probable, that more then Seven had voices in the Election of Emperors until the time of Frideric II. For Otho Frisingensis affures us, that Henry II. was chosen by all the Lords of the Empire; and after his death, Conry III. Comrad's Son, was likewife Elected; tho we are not told by whom. The Abbot of Ursperg tells us, that Henry IV. was raifed to the Imperial Dignity by the Bishops of Germany; that Henry V. was chosen by an unanimous consent of all the members of the German Empire; that Lotharius II. was made Emperor by two Archbishops, eight Bishops, with several Abbots and Lords of the Imperial Court; that Conrad III. was admitted into the Throne, the Duke of Saxony not being call'd to the Election, and the See of Mentz being then vacant; that Frideric Barbaroffa was chosen by all the German Princes; that Philip was Elected Emperor by the Suevians, Bavarians, and Saxons; that Otho IV. had the Scepter from the Citizens of Colen, Strasburg, and some other Imperial Cities. This Otho was afterwards excommunicated by the Pope of Rome, and Frideric King of Sicily Elected into his room by the voices of the King of Bohemia, the Dukes of Aufria and Bohemia, the Landtgrave of Thuringen, and feveral other Princes of the Empire. Hitherto we see the Emperors were not chosen by any fet number of Electors; tho it is likely, that those Princes who have now got the fole power into

their hands, had even in those times the greatest pretend to stand upon equal terms with a Mo-share of authority in all Elections; as being the narch. The last Duke of Burgundy, of the Blood most potent members of the Empire. But when, after the death of Frideric II. no man for many vears took care of the supreme Government; in this deplorable condition of the German Empire. Seven of the chief Princes (by taking upon them, as is probable, the management of all public affairs) laid the first foundation of the Electoral dignity; which was afterwards confirm'd to them by the Emperor Charles the Fourth's Aurea Bulla.

The reasons why the number of Electors was reduced to Seven was this, because that if in any Election fix of the voices chanc'd to be equally divided, the feventh Elector might cast the ballance to that fide where he could rationally funpose there was the most merit. And 'twas prudently order'd, that three of the Electors should be Churchmen, that they (having no profpect of being themselves Elected into the Imperial Throne) might curb the ambition of any fecular Elector, who without defert should pretend

to the Crown. Amongst the many acts of absolute Soveraignty whereby the Emperor Ferdinand II. disobliged a great part of the States of the Empire, the transferring the Electoral Dignity from Frideric V. Count Palatine of the Rhine to Maximilian Duke of Bavaria, was the highliest resented. And at the Westphalian Treaty the Ambassadors found it no finall difficulty to reconcile the differences which hereby were occasion'd between the two Princes. The Duke of Bavaria utterly refus'd to consent to the Peace, except he might be suffer'd quietly to enjoy the Electorate; which he fancied his deferts might justly challenge, and the Emperor as lawfully confer on him. On the other fide, the Prince Palatine as obstinately demanded a restitution of the Dignity taken from him; alledging the just Title his Ancestors always had to this Honour. Both their pretentions were teenth Century, when the Sachsenspiegel was first thought plaufible; and both of them met with resolute Affertors in the Treaty. At last it was agreed, that the Duke of Bavaria should have an Electorship confirm'd to him and his posterity, and an Eighth should be new Erected for Charles Ludowic Prince Palatine of the Rhine; provided, that if the Wilhelmine branch happen'd to fail before the Rodolphine, the Princes Palatine should re-enter upon their ancient Electorate, and the Title of the Dukes of Bavaria to any fuch Dignity be wholly abolified.

The Right of Electing is not conferr'd on the person of any of the Electors, but annex'd to their Electoral Principalities and Estates: infomuch, that if the King of Bohemia can make out his Title to that Kingdom, the Prince Palatine to the Palatinate, the Duke of Saxony to his Dukedom, and the Marquess of Brandenburgh to his Marquifate, they may all justly lay claim to the Title and Dignity of Electors. So that as long as there is any male issue in any of the Electoral Families, the power of giving a voice in the Election of an Emperor cannot be taken away from

that House. The Electoral Dignity is fo great, that fome have thought it equal to Regal Authority; and in this indeed the Electors excel Kings, in that they have power to create Emperors; which no other Potentates in Christendom can pretend to. The King of Bohemia (except when in a Diet for the Election of an Emperor) used to give place observed) rule the Empire in time of an Interto several of them. And there were hot disputes heretofore between the Elector of Brandenburgh and Rodolph II. King of Hungary about precedency. But certainly there is little reason that any Elector (excepting the King of Bohemia) should

Royal of France, demanded and obtain'd precedence of all the Electors at the Council of Bafil. And 'tis observable, that so long as the Elector of Bohemia was only a Duke, he had the lowest place in every Election; but having once obtain'd the Title of King, he took place of all his Collegues; because it was not thought fit that a Royal person, Crown'd and Anointed, should give place to those that were but barely Electors.

The order of precedency which the Electoral Princes observe amongst themselves, is as follows: I. The Archishop of Mentz, Arch-Chancellor of Germany, takes place of all the rest. As soon as the Imperial Throne is vacant, 'tis his Office to warn his Collegues to repair (either in their own persons or by their Deputies) within three months after the date of his Letters Patents to Francfurt upon the Mein, in order to the Election of a new Emperor. 2. The Archbishop of Triers, Arch-Chancellor of the Kingdoms of France and Arles ( where by France we are not to understand all the Territories subject at this day to the French King; but fuch only as were formerly parts of the Kingdom of Burgundy, and came into the hands of the Germans in the Eleventh Century ). He has the first vote in the Election. 3. The Archbishop of Colen, Arch-Chancellor of Italy; that is, of the Kingdom of the Lombards, and the small remains of the ancient Roman Empire. He has the fecond vote; and usually puts the first (or German) Crown upon the head of the new chosen Emperor. 4. The King of Bo-hemia; to whom the Sachsenspiegel (or Body of the old Saxon Laws) denies a vote in any Election, tho the Aurea Bulla fays express, he has the third vote in the Diet. Whence it appears, that the manner of Elections was alter'd in Charles the Fourth's time from what it was in the Thirpublished. 5. The Count Palatine of the Rhine, who has the fourth vote at Elections. Tis his peculiar prerogative to fit Judge (at the Imperial Court) when any Suit is commenc'd against the Emperor. 6. The Duke of Saxony, Arch-Marshal of the Empire. He is Sword-bearer to the Emperor, and has the fifth voice at an Election. 7. The Marquess of Brandenburgh, Lord Chamberlain of the Empire; who, in any solemn procession, bears the Scepter before the Emperor, and has the fixth vote at his Election. Note: This account is to be understood of the

State of the Electors before the quarrel between the Prince Palatine and the Duke of Bavaria, upon the Emperor Ferdinand's suspension of the former in the year 1623. Tho the case be now alter'dupon the Duke of Bavaria's Right confirm'd to him by the Westphalian Treaty before-mention'd; yet (fince the Elector of Bavaria pretends to no other Title then what anciently belong'd to the Princes Palatine, and the Dignity may possibly return again to that House ) these rules of precedency may still hold good.

Notwithstanding the account already given of the Order and Rank of the Electors, the Duke of Saxony and Prince Palatine may feem to have the preeminence before any others. For these two (the former in all parts of the Empire govern'd by the Saxon Law; the latter in Schwaregnum. Many late writers of the Roman Church have been zealous in attributing this Prerogative to the Pope; whom they would have to be the Emperor's Vicar, as well as Christ's, But this affertion is contrary to the fundamental Laws of the

H 2 German

ring the vacancy of the Imperial Throne) to determine all manner of Law-fuits; to gather the revenues and incomes of the Crown; and in the for their Emperor. name of the whole Empire, to tender and require an Oath of Allegiance. Only they may not difpose of the Lands of any Prince of the Empire, or others of the Nobility that have their Lands confirm'd to them by the Ceremony of the Banner (fahnenlehnen); nor alienate any parcel of the Crown-lands or revenue of the Empire. In short, whatever they do is to undergo the cenfure and approbation of the next Emperor. In between the Duke of Bavaria and the Prince Palatine about the Right of Protectorship; the former pretending, that this Dignity was annex'd to the Office of Chief Sewer, which had been transferr'd from the Prince Palatine to himfelf. Whereupon, as foon as the Emperor was dead. he immediately gives notice to all the neighbouring Princes and States of the Empire, of his affuming the Title of Vicar. On the contrary, the Prince Palatine laid claim to the fame Authority; and complain'd of Bavaria's encroachment upon his priviledges. Each afferted his right in public Remonstrances; and printed Pamphlets flew thick on either hand. In this juncture, most unprejudic'd persons were of opinion, that the Palatinate writers had the greatest share of reafon on their fide; and very many were loath to approve of the Duke of Bavaria's proceedings, tho unwilling or afraid to appear in public against him. At last, the quarrel was stop'd (tho not finally determin'd) by the present Emperor Leopold's fuccession to his Fathers Throne.

The Aurea Bulla orders, that the Election should be had at Francfurt; which is commonly observ'd. But however the Ceremony has not been confin'd to any particular place. For Hemy II. was chosen at Mentz, Henry III. at Aix la Chappel, Henry V. at Colen, Lotharius II. at Mentz, and after him Maximilian, Rodolph II. and Ferdinand III. receiv'd that honour at Ratisbon. But afterwards, the Elector of Saxony question'd the Election of Fer-

dinand I. because 'twas at Colen, in the year 1530. The whole Ceremony of the Election is perform'd in this method: The Elector of Mentz, within a month after he has notice given him of the Emperors death, fignifies the fame to his Collegues, and fummons them to a new Election. Immediately (upon warning receiv'd, or at the day appointed in the Archbishops Letters) the Electors repair to Francfurt, or fend their Ambassadors, who have full power to act as their Deputies-Formerly it was a custom for the City to send out a Body of two hundred Horse to meet the Electors, and conduct them in at the Gates: but this fashion has not of late years been so punctually observ'd. During the Election, all strangers and foreigners are commanded to withdraw and to Election; which is alwayshad in the Quire of St. Bartholomew's Church. After Mass is said, they come up to the Altar, where they feverally take an Oath to Elect the fittest man, that stands, to be Emperor. The Elector of Mentz takes the votes in the order before-mention'd; and last of all gives his own voice. Every Elector gives his

German Empire; and we cannot hear of any Re- troversie would be hard to determine; fince no cord of Antiquity which will testifie for them, provision has been made for any such occurrences that ever any such power was granted by the As soon as the votes are examin'd, the Electors Emperor. The faid Electors have power (duof Mentz pronounces the Election, and tells the Congregation whom they have made choice of

The Temporal Electors have power to name themselves; tho the Ecclesiastics have no such passive or reflexive voice. Yet none of them have fo absolute a power of giving any secular man their voices, without some restraint. For it is neceffary, that he who is by their votes rais'd to the Imperial Dignity be 1. Of an Illustrious Family, because it cannot reasonably be supposed, that fo many great Princes, as are his Subjects, would the late Interregnum, upon the death of the Emperor Ferdinand III. there was no small quarted person of low and mean extraction. 2. A Prince of good Estate, and large Revenue; that his incomes may maintain him (without oppressing his Subjects) in that splendor which becomes his Imperial Majesty. 3. A German; lest being a stranger, he should transfer the Seat of the Empire to some other place; and either wholly deprive Germany of that Prerogative, or put it upon a necessity of defending it by force of Arms. Indeed before the Emperor Charles IV. had published the Aurea Bulla, it was not necessary that the Emperor should be a natural German (and we know many of the ancient Emperors were foreigners); but fince that time it has become a Law, That whoever is admitted into the Imperial Throne be a German, at left by extraction.

And no other plea could be pretended by Charles and Ferdinand I. fince the former was born in the County of Flanders, and the later at Medina in Caftile. And when Francis I. King of France al-ledg'd, that he was a German; he did not intend the Electors should believe that Angoulesme was in Germany, but that his predecessors were originally Germans.

Immediately after the Election is over, the new chosen Emperor takes upon him the Titles of Cefar and Augustus; and, if he pleases, confers Honours and Priviledges, and executes all other acts of Soveraignty. If he be prefent, he Dines in public; and then the Ecclesiastical Electors say Grace and hold the Seals; the Elector of Brandenburg gives him water to wash; the Elector of Saxony executes the office of Marshal; the Prince Palatine presents him the first Dish of Meat, and the King of Bohemia the first Glass of Winc. If any of the Electors be absent, his office is perform'd by his Lieutenant; and not by his Ambassador, who is only his Deputy in the Election. The three Ecclesiastical Electors are suppos'd always to be personally present; and therefore have no Lieutenants. But the Vicars of the four ancient Secular Electors are the Lords and Counts of Limburg, Walpurg, Papenheim, and Hohenzolleren.

After the Reign of Charles the Great, none of the German Kings would for many ages take upon them the Title of Emperor, till they had receiv'd the Crown of the Roman Empire at the Pope's hands; and of later years feveral of them have been very critical in diftinguishing between the Titles of Kayser and King of Germany. Whence immediately after the ceremony of the Election was finish'd, they would stile themselves only Emperors of Rome Elect, but actual Kings of Germany. Whereupon, fome Authors tell us, that every one of them used to be Crown'd at Aix la Chappel with an iron Crown, as King of vote under his Hand and Seal; and the majority Germany; at Milan with a Silver one, as King of voices creates the new Emperor. If the number of votes should be equal (which may easily as Emperor. What grounds there might be for happen, now there are Eight Electors) the con-

that Charlemagne's Crown, which is now a days perial Crown secured to their own Family. For fet on the Emperors head at Aix la Chappel, is of pure Gold; and the Emperors do not use to seek a Crown at Rome or Milan. The Aurea Bulla calls the Crown used at the Emperors Coronation Infula; and anciently all the Diadem made use of at fuch a folemnity was a wreath of white Scarffs. wherewith they bound the heads of their Kings. The Elector of Colen for a long time perform'd the Ceremony of Coronation; but because the Archbishops of that See have not been Priests for many years, the Archbishop of Mentz has executed the office for this last Century. At the Coronation of the Emperor Ferdinand III. there arose a grand dispute betwixt the Elector of Colen (who at that time was a Priest) and the Archbishop of Mentz, the former demanding a refitution of the Honour which did formerly belong to his Of Dukes, Counts, and other Orders of Nobility in See, and the later afferting his right from the example of his Predeceffors, who had long enjoy'd it. However, the Archbishop of Colen was overthrown, and the Archbishop of Mentz perform'd the office; and in fo doing (fome fay) only preferv'd a right which many ages before had belong'd to his predecessors. At the Coronation the King of Bohemia carries the Crown; the Elector of Bavaria bears the Globe; the Duke of denburgh the Scepter.

#### Of the King of the ROMANS.

Hat there may be a King of the Romans chofen while the Emperor is living, is a matter of fact which none can be ignorant of, who are conversant in the writings of the modern German Historians. Thus Charles IV. Wence slaus, Maximilian I. & II. Rodolph II. Ferdinand III. & IV. were all elected in the life-time of their Predeceffors. However, many of their Civilians queftion the lawfulness of the Election; fancying, that by this means the Electors may difturb the peace of the Empire, by fetting up two Princes at once who by Election have a just Title to the Imperial Crown. The confequence indeed may be dangerous; but there is no disputing the Authority of those who doubtless have as great power in appointing the Emperor a Successor when they please, as they have in deposing him.

'Tis ordinary in some of the High Dutch writers, to mean the Emperor when they speak of the King of the Romans; and till of late years there was no difference between them. But now there are many marks of distinction: As, 1. The King of the Romans bears for his Arms the Eagle with one head; the Emperor with two. 2. The former is only stiled Augustus; but the later Semper Augustus. 3. The Emperor in his Letters Patents directed to the King of the Romans, begins his Compellation with Unsern Liebten, i.e. To our Beloved &c. but the King in his Answers complements the Emperor with the Title of Ihre Majestaet, i.e. Tour Majesty. Lastly, the King of the Romans always acknowledges the Emperor his Superior; and has no authority of his own during the Emperors life. When the Emperor is abfent, or employed in other affairs, he usually takes upon him the administration of the Empire; and after the Emperors death fucceeds without any further Election.

The first occasion of Electing a King of the the Emperors; who by this means got the Im- and Graven could pretend to. In Roman Hittori-GERMANY.

making use of their power and authority while themselves fat in the Throne, they could easily obtain the favour of the Electors to chuse a Son. Nephew, or other Relation, to be King of the Romans; which at last being grown customary prov'd almost as considerable kindness to the House of Austria, as if they had entail'd the Empire upon that Family. For das Heilige Romische Reich (or the Holy Roman Kingdom) fignifies the fame thing in the German Tongue as the Sacred Empire; and 'tis all one to chuse any Prince King

the GERMAN Empire.

Ho the ancient Germans had litle or no Dukes. Magistracy amongst them in time of peace: yet both Julius Cefar and Tacitus agree in this. that whenever they were engag'd in war they had one fupreme Governor, who ruled the Armies and gave laws to the multitude. This superinten-Saxony the Sword; and the Marquess of Bran- dant of their forces they call'd Heertog or Heerzog (a name which their Dukes to this day retain ) which fignifies as much as the Latin word Dux, or our Duke, i.e. A Leader or Commander of an Army. He was ufually chosen in a general Affembly of the whole Country by a majority of voices; and as foon as he was elected they fet him upon a Banner, and bore him upon their shoulders. Which ceremony, as Cluverius proves, was afterwards observ'd by later Germans in the Election of their Kings, and by the Roman Soldiers at the Coronation of their Emperors. Julius Cefar tells us, that these Dukes had power of life and death; but Tacitus, who was better acquainted with the state of Germany, assures us, they had no fuch authority. They could indeed give counsel and orders to the Soldiers; but had no power to punish offenders, or correct the obstinate. For, in all probability, there was not any manner of Judges in the Land that had the power of fentencing any offender to death.

When any controversie arose amongst the Counts or Commonalty, they were wont to chuse a Judg Graven. out of the Nobility of the Village where the quarrel begun. These kind of Judges they call'd Grafen or Graven; and their office was to determine all trifling difputes in their neighbourhood. Meibomius (in his learned Tract of Irmensul) tells us, that all Germany was anciently divided into Villages, call'd by the inhabitants Gouwen; and that each of these had their peculiar Judges, thence nam'd Gowgraven. Ein Graff (fays the Author of the Glossary upon the Saxon Spiegel) bedeut nach altem Sachsischen Deutschen ein Richter, i.e. Graf fignifies a Judg in the old Saxon language. Die Graven signifies properly the grey headed or elders of the people; whence our King Edward the Confessor (in the thirty-fith Chapter of his Laws, afterwards confirm'd by William the Conqueror) tells us, that the Low Dutch Greve is in effect the fame with the English colsenmen now Aldermen.

This was the ancient state of the Dukes and Earls in Germany, before the Romans overran some parts of that Land; but whatever came into their hands was immediately divided into Provinces, and govern'd as they themselves pleased. Whence Duces and Comites were created by them in several places; but fuch as had another kind of power Romans, proceeded from a politic contrivance of committed to them then the aforesaid Hertzogen

as Dux Germania prima, Dux Moguntiacensis, Dux

not fix any of their fashions of Government in the Northern parts of Germany. So that these ftill retain'd their ancient forms; until the Franks, having made themselves Masters of all, introduc'd new modes, and establish'd a new fort of Government every-where. For these Conquerors, imitating the Romans, reduc'd all Germany into Provinces; over which they appointed fo many Dukes, who had authority to govern, and to administer justice according to the tenure of their respective Commissions. To these Dukes they fometimes added Affiftants; who were from their office (which was to aid the Dukes in the management of great and weighty affairs ) call'd Counts, or Comites. The Dukes were always elected by the King and Nobility out of fome illustrious Family; yet fo, that if the deceased Duke's Son were capable and worthy of his Father's honour, he was feldom rejected. At last the power of these Dukes grew exceedingly great and terrible; infomuch, that 'twas ordinary for feveral of them to deny to pay homage to the Emperors. Which when Charles the Great obferv'd, he destroy'd the two great Dukedoms of the Francic Kingdom (Aquitane and Bavaria), by dividing them into feveral smaller Counties. But not long after Charles's death, the Emperors created new Dukes in most places where he had chang'd them into Counts. Whereupon the Empire was quickly reduc'd to the former straits; every Duke pretending to, and exercifing Regal authority in his own Province. The first of these that grew formidably potent was Otho Duke of Saxony, afterwards elected Emperor; who (tho he refus'd the Imperial Diadem, and got it conferr'd on Conrad Duke of Franconia) was always look'd upon as the most powerful Prince of the German Empire in his time. After Otho's death, the Emperor Conrad used all means possible to reduce the overgrown power of the Duke of Saxony to some tolerable mediocrity; but his endeavours prov'd unfuccessful, and Duke Henry floutly maintain'd the Honours and Priviledges which his Father Otho had enjoy'd without difturbance. From that time forward the Emperors lay under an obligation of creating new Dukes; who, getting into their hands the government of feveral potent Cities, fet up for almost absolute

Our Learned Antiquary Mr. Selden, reckons up fix feveral forts of Graves or Counts; which are these: 1. Schlecht-Graven, or simple Counts. 2. Counts Palatine; which (as will be shew'n anon) are subdivided into several other branches. 3. Counts of the Empire. 4. Marck Graves, or Counts of the Frontiers. 5. Landt-Graves, or Counts of Provinces. 6. Burg-Graves, or Counts of Cities and great Towns. There was anciently a seventh sort ( Here-Graven) who answer'd exas the office of these was to conduct and govern the Soldiers; so the others were to determine all controversics as Field-Judges. The Gefurliete Graven do not make a diffinct species; being nothing else then such Counts as, besides their or-

answe meet with a great many of this fort; fuch Prince. In the old Laws and Constitutions of the Empire, we meet with almost an innumera-Sequanica. Dux Rhetia prima & secunda, Dux Bel- ble company of inferior Officers who have the gica secunda, &c. And Ammianus Marcellinus speaks title of Graven bestow'd on them. Such are, of one Carietto, whom he calls Comes per utramque 1. Cent-Grave; he that had the government of Germaniam. These had authority to raise Taxes; an Hundred. We may English the word Highand were invested with many other priviledges Constable. 2. Holtz-Grave, or Wald-Grave; Overin the administration of justice which the others feers of the Woods and Forests. 3. Gograf; of in the administration of justice which the outers wanted.

But the Romans having never got any confiderable footing on the East-side of the Rhine, could given to the Chief Judg in all matters relating to Trade debated in the Diet at Ratisbon. But we shall not weary the Reader with insisting upon these obsolete Titles of Honour; contenting our selves with a short account of the fix first kinds, which are all our famous Antiquary beforemention'd has thought worthy his taking notice of.

The first are such as are stiled barely Counts, Schlech without the addition of any more then the place graven which gives them that Title. As Der Graf von Eissenburg, Der Graf von Ortenberg, &c. There were formerly only four of this kind in the whole Empire, who were ordinarily called Die vier Graven dels Heiligen Romischen Reichs, i.e. The four Graves (or Counts) of the Holy Roman Empire. These were the Counts of Cleve, Schwartzenburg, Ciley, and Savoy. But (fince the Counts of Cleve and Savoy were advanced to Dukes, and the Family of the ancient Counts of Ciley was extinct, which happen'd about two hundred years ago) the Count of Schwartzenburg in Thuringen is the only Prince that bears that Title; ftiling himself usually to this day, der vier Graven dess Reichs Grave zu Schwartzenburg, i.e. of the four Counts of the Empire, Count of Schwartzenburg. Besides him, there are now-a-days feveral other German Counts who may justly be referr'd to this head; tho they have no Investiture into any Graffschaft or County. but are only stiled Counts of some small Castle or inconfiderable Territories of which they are Lords. Such are the Counts of Ottingen and Zollern; who are supposed to be of the posterity of fome of the ancient Counts of the Empire, and thence retain the title, tho not the grandeur and power of their Ancestors.

Counts Palatine (call'd by the Germans Pfaltz-Counts Graven, or Dess Heiligen Romischen Reichs Hoffe-Palatin Graven) are such as have in their Title a certain eminence of their Dignity from a relation (as their name denotes) to the Emperors Court or Palace. For Palatinus is but the possessive of Palatium; and fignifies no more then an Officer of the Houshold with us in England. But this Title is twofold: 1. Originally Feudal, and annex'd to the name of some Territory or Grafschaft, with fuch jura Imperii & Majestatis as other ordinary Princes of the Empire have not; as we see in the Title of the Counts Palatine of the Rbine. 2. Meerly Personal, without the addition of any particular Territory proper to him that hath the Dignity. Both the Title and Nature of this later kind are originally to be fetcht from the Examples of the old Roman Empire: but the former tho the Nature of it may be found in the ancient Constitutions of the Roman Empire, under the name of Præfestus Prætorio, yet ) was in ordinary use, as to the Name and Title, only in the Francic Kingdom. For there was in the Court of the Francic Kings (long before their Kingactly to the primitive Dukes or Her-tzogen; for cerknown by the name of Comes Palatii, or Count Palatine, who had a Vice-Regency under the King, in like fort as the Prafedi Pratorio in the elder Empire, or the old Chief Justice of England under our ancient Kings; that is, he had dinary Title, may challenge that of Finft, or of the King) in all causes that came to the Kings the exercise of supreme Jurisdiction ( in the name

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immediate audience. I suppose the Office of sign'd him, and may give his voice, in the Imimmediate audience. I suppose the Office of Hosmeister, used to this day in every German Prince's perial Diets; he may purchase an Estate in any part of the Emperor's Dominions; may list Vo-Comes Palatii might eafily fignifie the fame thing with Præfectus Prætorio or Hofmeister, will not he difficult for any man to imagine that shall confider the fignification which the word Comes hadamongst the ancient Romans in the usual compellation of Comites and Amici, used by their Emperors to the greatest Officers in the Court and State; whence afterwards in the Eastern Empire we meet with Comites facrarum largitionum, Comites metallorum, Comites rerum privatarum, Comites Patrimonii, &c. in all which expressions Comes manifestly fignifies the same thing as Prafestus or Magister. The reason why the name of Palatine (which, as we have faid, denotes only fuch as are members of the King's or Emperor's Houf-hold) should afterwards be join'd with a Province remote from the Court, feems plain enough. For, whereas other ordinary Counts had only a power subordinate to that of the Counts Palatine, who exercis'd supreme Jurisdiction in the Emperors name; these had all the Royalties and Tura Imperii in their respective Provinces, which the Counts Palatine enjoy'd at Court. And the the old Romans) in the Officiary Dignities of Prafectus Pratorio Orientis, Prafectus Pratorio Illyrici, Prafectus Pratorio Italia, and Prafectus Pratorio Galliarum. Where we see the Title of the Houfhold, or Emperors Palace, transferr'd to these feveral Provinces; to denote, that they who bore those Offices (being as so many Vice-Roys in their peculiar Territories) should enjoy like Power, Jurisdiction, and Dignity in their respective Dominions, as if by the name of Prafecti Pratorio they had always liv'd with the Emperor in his Court. The additional Title of Palatine hath been conferr'd upon the Counts of Habspurg, Tubing, Witelenspach, Schiern, Ortenberg, and feveral other Princes of the Empire. In some old lists of Ertz-Pfaltz-Graven, or Archi-Palatini, viz. Rheni, Saxonia, Francia (or Franconia), & Hungaria. But at this day the Counts Palatine of the Rhine that commonly no other place is understood by the general name of the Palatinate but only their Territories. However Saxony is still a Pfaltzgraffschaft or Palatinate, and the Duke thereof hath the Soveraignty of a Count Palatine; the he be not so stilled, because the Title of Duke is rarely join'd with *Palatinus*. Of the Authority and Power of the Counts Palatine of the Rhine, we shall speak more at large hereafter, when we come to a particular Description of their Terri-

What the Dignity of a Count of the Empire is, may be learn'd from the Patent granted by the Emperor Rudolph II. to Thomas Arundel of Warhim a Count of the Empire; which Title his Heirs have kept to this day. That the Title is here-lain; who were lookt upon as Princes equal in ditary appears from this passage in the Patent, Te supradictum Thomam Arundelium qui jam ante Comitum consanguinitatem a majoribus acceptam in Anglia obtines, omnesque & singulos liberos hæredes, posteros & descendentes tuos legitimos utriusque most eminent in the Empire; these are, the Landt-Sexus natos aternaque serie nascituros, etiam veros sacros Romani Imperii Comites & Comitissas creavimus, fecimus, & nominavimus, &c. The learned day a Prince of the greatest note. The most an-Mr. Cambden (in his Hiltory of the Reign of cient Creation of a Landtgrave which we meet Queen Elizabeth) speaking of this Patent, tells with in History, is that of Ludowic III. Count of

lunteers, and cannot be fu'd in any Court of Judicature fave only the Imperial Chamber. By vertue of the aforesaid Patent the Title of Count of the Sacred Empire, is at present enjoy'd by the Right Honourable Henry Lord Arundell of Warder

Those of the Nobility whom the ancient Fran- Markcic Kings made Governors of fuch Provinces as graven. were of the Frontiers of the Empire, were stilled Mark-Graven, from the old word Marken, which fignifies the outmost Marks or Limits of the Empire; in the same sence as we use the word Marshes, speaking of the bounds betwixt England and Scotland, or Wales. From the High Dutch Mark-Grave the Latins borrow'd their Marchio and Marggravius; the Italians, Marchese; and the later Greeks their Mapzéoi and Mapzeoirn, instead of our French Marquis and Marchioness. Some Etymologists have endeavour'd to bring the Title of Mark-Grave from the old Francic word Mare (fometimes written March) fignifying an Horfe: and these fancy there was no great difference formerly between the Titles and Offices of Marschal like forms of speaking we meet with (among and Mark-Grave, or Mar-Grave (as they write it). In the Feuds we read, Qui de Marchia investitur Marchio dicitur. Dicitur autem Marchia quia Marcha & ut plurimum juxta mare fit posita.
Where what is said of the derivation of the word Marchio from Marcha is true; but if by ut plurimum juxta Mare the Author means, that the word Mare bears a part in the original of Mark-Grave or Marquise, he is manifestly mistaken. For altho the Marca Anconitana and Trevigiana in Italy, as also the Marquisate of the Holy Empire in Brabant, and the Marca Normanica and Britannica in France, be adjoining to the Sea; yet the Marquisates of Misnia, Lusatia, Brandenburg, Moravia, Austria, Mountferrat, and Susa in Savoy are inland Countries, but had the name of Margrafchaften the German Princes we find mention made of four fixt on them; because they were such Provinces as were the Limits or Frontiers of the German Kingdom. When Marquifes, as well as Dukes and Counts, began to multiply in the German are so singularly eminent Princes by this Title, Empire, there were four of them who had the Title of Die vier boben Mark-Graffen, i.e. The four High (or Chief) Marquifes. These were they of Brandenburg, Merhern (or Moravia), Meiffen, and Baden; whose Territories arethence call'd die vier bohen Markgraschasten, i.e. The sour Chief Marquifates.

In the Titles of Landtgrave and Burggrave, the Landttermination grave fignifies the same thing as in graven.

Markgrave. Lands in the German tongue fignifies no more then a Province or Territory: fo that the word Landtgrave, if literally translated, must be render'd Comes Provincialis, a Count that has fupreme Government in fome particular Province. Landtherr was anciently a Title of the dour in Wiltsbire (afterwards made Lord Arundel fame fignification, and conferr'd upon the Lords of Wardour by King James) for the creating of of Verona (who were of the Family de la Scala, lain; who were lookt upon as Princes equal in power and dignity to as many Counts Palatine. The Germans usually reckon up four Landigraves (as well as four Dukes, four Counts, four Marquifes, and four of most other Dignities) as graves of Thuringen, Hessen, Alsace, and Luchten-burg; of which the Landtgrave of Hessen is at this us, that whoever hath the Title of Count of the Thuringen; who, by the Emperor Lotharius his Empire conferr'd on him, has withall a Seat af-Father-in-Law, had his Title alter'd into Landt-

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grave of the same place, in the year 1126. Someas well denote a fmall Province as large Terri-

Rurgrave.

Burg, in the Teutonic tongue, fignifies a Castle or Fort; whence Burggrave is no more then Prafectus Castellanus, a Grave or Count ca Castle or any other fortified place. The four chief Burgraveschafts of the German Empire, are those of Stromberg, Novemberg, Magdeburg, and Rheineck; besides which there are several of less note. The shoprick, are now (fince the late death of Augustus Administrator of Halle and Magdeburg) come into the hands of the Elector of Brandenwere heretofore given by the Emperor Rodulph I. who at the same time annex'd the Burggrafschaft of Noremberg to the Graves von Zollern, which is fince made a part of the Marquifate of Brandenburg. How great the power of these Marggraves was formerly, the Author of the Saxon-Spiegel informs us, when he fays, Palatinus fen Palansgravius Imperatoris Judex est; Burggravius vero, id est perpetuus Castellanus, Judex Marchionis, i.e. a Count Palatine may fit Judg in a Cafe wherein the Emperor is a Party; and a Burggrave their feveral names thus: 1. Such as are stiled quis. And Befoldus assures us, that the Bishops Herr), that is, Free-men; of whom before. 2. Freyalso were under the Jurisdiction of a Bunggaf. herrn, or Free Lords; such are the Freyberrn zu Aliquando etiam (says he, speaking of this Title of Honour) in Episcopatibus exercebant Jurisdictionem; unde Peucerus lib. 5. Chronic. eos illarum ter- to the four chief Barons of the Empire, who are tion'd; and not of others of an inferior rank, zu Krannichfelt, &r. 5. Edle Herm, or Noble who had little more then the name of Burggrave; Lords; as the Counts of Mansfelt write themor at most never had any Jurisdiction more then the bare and naked signification of their Title are stilled barely Edlen, or Noblemen, as the Bawould allow them, which was only to be the ron of Overfurst is usually stiled Edle van Over-Governors of some Castle or Fort. Such I fancy furst. Sometimes the word Edle is put after the were the Ancestors of the Noble Family of the mention of the Barony. Thus in an old Char-Wassenaers in Holland; who, as Grotius tells us, were formerly Burggraves of a great Castle erected in the place where Leyden now stands, which City had been before destroy'd by the Normans. For tho those men were Lords of the Rhine, and as fuch demanded Toll of all Vessels that traded upon that River as far as their Territories reach'd (which priviledg their Successors always afterwards challeng'd); yet they never advanc'd to that heigth as to have any inspection over Marquisses. In old Memorials, and other papers of State registred by the High Dutch Antiquaries, we shall often meet with the words Burggraf and Landtgrave in a literal fignification; and not as Titles of Honour, in which sense we have hitherto spoke of them. For tho Burggrave in the ordinary acception of the word (and as a Title of Honour) denotes one that hath the command of some eminent Fort in the Empire; yet it may be also (and is often in ancient Dutch writers) used to fignific one that hath the command of any obscure and inconsiderable Castle; whereby added to the Title of Freyberr to denote the anthe Governor obtains the name of Burggrave, tho he cannot reach the Dignity. And because Landt fignifies a small as well as larger Territory, and of the case proposed in these words: Ego Baronum Grave may properly enough be used to denote generanulla esse arbitror; & quocunque nomine Sem-

Next after these several forts of Counts or Earls Freel times we meet with the word Landtgrave made the Freyherrn, or Barons, take place in the Cataunic of to fignific a petty Judg of any small Province or Territory; and such an interpretation nifies as much as Domini liberi, free Lords or Barrier and Such as Domini liberia, free Lords or Barrier and Such as Domini liberia, free Lords or Barrier and Such as Domini liberia, free Lords or Barrier and Such as Domini liberia, free Lords or Barrier and Such as Domini liberia, free Lords or Barrier and Such as Domini liberia, free Lords or Barrier and Such as Domini liberia, free Lords or Barrier and Such as Domini liberia, free Lords or Barrier and Such as Domini liberia, free Lords or Barrier and Such as Domini liberia, free Lords or Barrier and Such as Domini liberia, free Lords or Barrier and Such as Domini liberia, free Lords or Barrier and Such as Domini liberia, free Lords or Barrier and Such as Domini liberia, free Lords or Barrier and Such as Domini liberia and Such as Domini liberia and Such as Do the word will bear, tho it be not fo usual as the rons; such as are not Tenants to, nor have any former. For Grave, as we have shew'n before, dependance upon any superior Landlord. So that fignifies a Judg as well as Count; and Landt may fometimes we find Freyen and Freyherrn used fvnonymously by some of the German writers; and then an High Dutch Freyberr is no more then a Scotch Laird; which is a Title any Scotch man will pretend to, who has got but as much free-land as will yelld him twenty shillings a year. But ordinarily the Title is only given to fuch as hold confiderable Territories and Jurisdictions from the Emperor; and are Proceres proximo post Co-Stromberg, Novemberg, Integreening, and Alexanders, the English and Interference proximal popt co-bedides which there are feveral of lefs note. The Territories which anciently belong'd to the Biof the German Nation have maintain'd the affertion, That a Freyherr differs only from a Grave in Name and Title, but is the same thing in Digburg. But the Title remains fill with the Dukes of Saxony, to whom both Title and Territory ference thus. Ex moribus nofiris Comiti Baro equiparatur, nullumque inter eos censetur esse discrimen; nisi quod Baro non est investitus de Comitatu; qui tamen aliis in rebus suscipiendis honoribusque administrandis baudquaquam Comite inferior censetur, i.e. By our (German) Customs a Baron is equal to a Count; only the former is ceremoniously Invested into his Territories, but in no other thing (as conferring of Honours, and the like) is he inferior to the later. Some reckon up fix kinds of Barons in the German Empire, and give them has the priviledg of passing sentence upon a Mar- simply Freyen (without the additional Title of nem; unae reueras un. 5. Communes tumum terrarum Judices effe center, quae Imperatorum donatione fometimes otherwife stiled simply Freyherra zu Ecclesiis accesserum. But all this is to be under-stood of the sour chief Burggraves before-men-or Lords; such are the Herra zu Plauwen, Herra or Lords; such are the Herra zu Plauwen, Herra ter granted by Magnus Duke of Brunswic in the year 1360 (as'tis cited by Paurmeister) we read Evert von Werberge de Edle, for Everard Baron of Werberg. But 'tis doubtless true, what some of the German Lawyers affirm, that Freyen, Freyberrn, Edlen Herrn, and Herrn are only so many different words which fignifie one and the fame Order and Dignity; and may each of them be

English'd Barons.

Whether the Title of Semper-Freyen be a word Semper-Freyen which distinguishes the rank of the four above-Freyen mention'd chief Barons of the Empire from all others, is a question disputable enough. Some draw the original of that Title from the folemn words of semper ingenuus existat; which, as they pretend, may be met with in some Copies of old Manumissions. And hence they conclude, that fuch as to this day retain the name of Freyherrn, are descended from such Ancestors as were ancient Barons in the Empire. Others more probably guess, that the word Semper was only supertiquity of those four (who bear this name) in the rank of Barons. Paurmeister gives his opinion any man invested with any fort of Jurisdiction; per-Freyen, Freyberrn, Edle Herrn, vel singulariter therefore the word Landtgrave is fometimes ap- Freyen, Herrn, Edle vel Die Edle, appellantur, No-

bilitate ac Dignitate pares esfe. Omnes enim generali vocabulo Herrn comprehenduntur; ut perpetuo habet Decretorum Comitiorum subscriptio. Von der Granen und Herrn wegen, i.e. I do not think there are any different kinds of Barons; but that whatever Title they may have (whether Semper-Freyen, Freyherrn, Edle Herrn, Freyen Herrn, or Edle), they are all of them notwithstanding of equal Nobility and Dignity; fince they all agree in the general Title of *Herm*; as we find the Decrees anciently paged in the Diets subscribed, Von der Graven und Herrn wegen, i.e. by affent and authority of the Counts and Barons. And as

We see then what the Title of Frey-herr fignifies: And in the modern writings of the Germans we feldom or never meet with the word Baron; tho this is as ordinary in Spain, Italy, France, and England, as the former is in Germany. However, Schottelius (who made as diligent enquiry into the ancient monuments and records of the German Nation as any man whatever) affures us, that Bar or Baar, in old Teutonic manuscripts, fignifies a Baron; and is commonly there used instead of the more modern word Frey-herr. And possibly there may be as just grounds for deriving Baro from the High Dutch as either the Latin or Greek. For the Latin word Vir (fignifying a man separate and distinct from the vulgar by his virtue, whence the generality of Critics derive Baro) has in all probability been borrowed of the High Dutch; in whose ancient Laws Baro, or Barus, and Famina, do usually occur for a man or woman. The English Saxons call'd a man rep or rap; which the old Franks turn'd into Ber, and afterwards Paro. In Junius's Edition of the Codex Argenteus the Gothic Word Wair is used for man, and Waire in the plural for men.

Sometimes instead of Baron the Germans use the Title of Banner-herr, or Panner-herr; which may be render'd Dominus vexillifer, and fignifies the fame thing with Banneret. I cannot certainly affirm that the word Banner-herr (tho ordinarily met with in German writers) is ever made use of to denote any High Dutch Title of Honour; but triaco, Polydore Vergilius, Gretser, and several other only to express the Honorary Titles of other Nations. What a Chivalier Banneret, or Knight Ban-more ancient. After the City was taken by the neret, (which the Germans usually render Banner-herr) does fignifie, may be learn'd from the account which the Author of La division du mond gives of it. Pour faire, fays he, un Chevalier Banneret, cest quant il a longement suyvy les guerres et que il a assez terres et revenue tant que il peult tenir et soudoyer cinquants gentils homes, pour accompagnier sa Banniere. Lors il peult licitement lever ladit Banniere et non autrement, car nul autre home ne puit porter Banniere en Battaile sil n'a cinquant homes prestz pour battailler. Which story of maintaining fifty men under him to accompany his Banner, is in the end of the old printed Copy of Gesta Romanorum in French: notwithstanding the affertion of fome late Authors, that a Banneret brought into these parts, consisting at its first need have no more then twenty-five (fome fay ten) men under him.

this Title was formerly never conferr'd upon any in these words:

GERMANY.

A N Y. Eques ab Equo is faid of very right, And Chevalier is faid of Chevalry, In which a Rider called is a Knight. Arragoners done also specifie Caballiero through all that party Is name of worship and so took his 'ginning Of spores of Gold, and chiefly Riding.

The first original of dubbing of Knights with a Sword, came probably from the ancient cuftom of the Northern Nations of girding their young men with a Sword as foon as they were able to bear Arms. Nihil (fays Tacitus speaking Herrn is a common name for all forts of German of the ancient Germans) neque publica neque pri-Barons, so is Herrschaft a general name for a Ba-vatæ rei nist armati agunt. Sed arma sumere non rony; which two words the High Dutch use in the same sense as we do Lord and Lord/bip. vel Pater vel Propinquus, scuto frameaque Juvenem ornant. Hac apud illos Toga, bic primus suvenem honos. Ante hoc Domus pars videntur; mox Reipublica. Befides this Ceremony of giving a Lance or Target to fuch as were admitted members of the Empire, they had another way of adopting Sons per arma. Thus Theodoric King of the Eastern Goths in Italy, adopted the King of the Heruli; by a Charter still extant in Cassiodorus's Northern History. And hence Justin the Elder being about to adopt Cofroes the King of Persia's Son, was advised by Proclus his Chancellor or so ( as Procopius Tocaks) ώς Βαρβάρω αροσέκει, δηλονόπ, έ γελμμαση δι βάρβαpoi Tes naidus moigran and ondar onda, i.e. That it Should be done according to the custom of the barbarous Nations, who did not adopt Sons by Writing but

by Arms.

There are not so many several Orders of Knight-Orders of hood in Germany as in most other European Na-Knighttions; if we except those who have any Honour hood. and Title of some particular Order sent them from the Kings of Spain, England, and Denmark. For from these Princes several Dukes, Counts, and other Grandees of the Empire, receive the honorary Titles of Knights of the Golden Fleece. the Garter, and the Elephant. The Teutonic Order of Knighthood (of which we have spoken fomething before in the Description of Prussia) was first instituted under the walls of Acon, or Ptolemais in the Holy Land; altho Jacob de Vi-Hiltorians of good note make the Order much Christians, these new Knights (who were most of them Citizens of Lubec and Bremen ) fix'd themfelves at a Church dedicated to the Virgin Mary; from whence they are fometimes stiled Equites Mariani. Here they were fetled under Henry Walpot (von Passenheim) their first Great Master, in the year 1190. Afterwards, when the Christians were beaten out of Syria, they remov'd to Venice, and thence to Marpurg in Hassia: where, as in feveral other parts of Germany, their Convent was endow'd with fair revenues. Whence some fancy they first got the name of Equites Teutonici, or the Dutch Knights; tho in all likelihood the Order had this name before it was institution chiefly of Germans. Being call'd into Prussia, say some, by the Muscovite (or, as others, The Germans call a Knight Ritter, for the fame feat thither by the Emperor Frideric II.) they feat-reason as the Latins stilled him Eques: because ed themselves at Marienberg, about the year 1340 (after a long engagement in a bloody war against man that had not perform'd fome gallant ex-ploit in the field; and who was dubb'd Knight by of their Order Sigefrid de Feuchtwangen. In the One of our ancient English Poets, Dan. Ludgate, mir IV. King of Poland; and at last the Order gives us a full explication of the Title of Ritter, was surrendered by Albert Marquise of Brandenburg (the thirty-fifth and last Great Master of the

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Order) to Sigismund King of Poland, who thereupon created him Duke of Prussia. Such of the Knights as difrelished this action of their Master Albert, retir'd into Germany; where they chose one Walter Croneberg Master of their Order. Afterwards the Title was conferr'd upon Maximilian, one of the younger Sons of the Emperor Maximilian II. But the Order never flourish'd. but decay'd daily, fince the days of Albert beforemention'd; and is at this day an obscure honour of little or no repute in the world. The only Order of Knighthood at this day known in Germany, or taken notice of for Knights of the Empire, are the geschlagenen Rittern, or dubb'd Knights, on whom the Emperor confers that honour by touching them lightly upon the shoulder with a naked Sword, and faving to each of them Esto Miles Dei & San Si Stephani.

The Title of Armiger, or Equire (as we and the French use the word), is wholly out of use in the Empire. Yet in ancient Dutch Records we read of Skiltknaben and Wapeneren; both which words have one and the fame fignification, and are properly render'd Armigeri. And these had their Title and Dignity conferr'd on them by delivery of a Sword only (without girding it on) with a blow on the check or ear; which gave them the liberty of bearing a Sword, or other Arms, in attendance on a Knight or Ritter geschlagen, but not of wearing it girded on as the Knight himself did. For it was not lawful formerly for any subject whatever in the Empire to bear Arms; excepting fuch as had the Emperors

more especial licence so to do. The Gentry in the Empire are express'd by the general name of Edel-lute; which (as our Gentleman) is an univerfal name for all fuch as either from the blood of their Ancestors, the favour of their Soveraign, or their own virtue, are raifed to an eminency above the multitude. Hence Edel-dom and Edel-heit are used to signific Nobility; and Veredelen and Edel-machen, to Enoble. Some fingularly eminent Gentlemen in Francken, Schwaben, and Rhein-land, who are free from Taxes, and subject to no other Court but the Emperor's, have the Title of die freye vom Adel, or die freye Adeliche Reichs Ritterschaft, i.e. the free Gentlemen, or Ordo Equestris of the Empire. Our English Saxons used the word Esel in the fame fignification; whence, in Ælfric's Gloffary, Generositas is interpreted seelbonynnerre, Noble Birth; and generofa is render'd by & Fock, or a Noble Woman. Indeed Ætheling, Etheling, or Adeling, was commonly used by our Saxon Anceitors to denote the Kings eldest Son, or Heir apparent to the Crown; who afterwards got the Title of Prince of Wales. Hence Edgar Etheling, fo often nam'd in our English Historians, had his Surname; which Robert of Glocester in his Poem upon King Harold (a manuscript Copy of which may be feen in Sir John Cotton's Library ) explains

The Gode tryewemen of the Lond wolde aabbe ymade

King,
King,
The kind Eir, the young child Edgar Atheling.
Wo so were next King by kunde me cluped him

Thervore me cluped him so; vor by kunde he was

more then Nobilis ortu, or Generosus, i.e. one defeended from him that was esel, or a Nobleman. Thus in King Ælfred's Saxon Version of thazar of Ranzau (which hapned in the year

Bede's Ecclefiaftical History, we read mis callum Eschagum hir scose, that is, with all the Ethelings of his Nation; instead of the Latin, Cum cunstis Gentis sue Nobilibus.

Of the Present State of the German Church; with a view of the Power and Dignity of the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, and other Ecclesiastical Orders therein contain'd.

TOW much feveral of the Provinces and Principalities of the German Empire differ among themselves in points of Religion (fince the first beginning of the Reformation by Martin Luther) we have shew'n before; and it cannot be expected, that where the Doctrines are so dissonant there should be an Uniformity in Church Discipline. The intolerable greatness which the Roman Church had usurp'd in all parts of the Emperor's Dominions was the first thing which render'd it uneasse; and therefore 'twas no unexpected change (when Luther's opinions had prevail'd with fo many of the great Princes of the Empire) to see Bishoprics converted into fecular Principalities, and a new form of Church-Government set up instead of Episcopal Dignity which had been fo much abused.

The Archbishops and Bishops of the Roman Prelates Church, who to this day bear rule in fuch parts of the of Germany as have not embraced either Luther Roman or Calvin's Doctrine, have more power, and ex-Church ercise a greater authority in their several Bishop-rics then any other Prelates in Christendom. Most of them are great Princes, and challenge as ab-

solute a dominion over the Temporality of their Diocesses as any Secular Elector can pretend to over his own Lands and Inheritance. Heretofore, befides the three Ecclefiastical Electors, there were five Archbishops and thirty Bishops that had Seats and Voices in the Affemblies and Diets of the Empire. But their number has exceedingly decreased of late; since the Archbishoprics of Magdeburg, Bremen, and Riga, together with the Bishoprics of Halberstadt, Minden, and Werden have been chang'd into Secular Principalities; those also of Besanson, Verdun, Mets, and Toul cut off from the Empire, and inseparably united to the Territories of Spain and France; and lastly, those of Valesia, Losanna, and Chur abolished by the Suisses. Infomuch, that at present, in the Colledge of Princes of the Empire, only the Archbishop of Saltzburg (besides the Ecclesiastical Electors) and about twenty Bishops have Votes. By this fecularizing three Archbishoprics and fix Bishoprics, the Protestant Princes (fome of them at least) have lost the opportunities of providing for their younger Brethren in as plentiful a manner as they could have done before the Treaty of Munster. For whilst the Archbishopric of Magdeburg was in the hands of the Elector of Saxony; that of Bremen in the possession of the King of Denmark; and the rest of the Spiritual Dignities, which are now cut off from the Church, were in thegift of other Princes of the Empire; confiderable maintenance was provided for many young Dukes and Counts, who at this time can get nothing but the bare Title of their Elder Brethren, and But, if we fearch into the Etymology of the are not permitted to have the leaft share in the word, we shall find that sexeling is only a patro- Inheritance and Temporal Estate of their Ancenymic from the primitive eset; and fignifies no ftors. The Bishopric of Lubec remains still an Ecclefiastical preferment, tho in the hands of

1547) has been in the gift of the Dukes of Slefwic and Holstein. The present Bishop is a younger Brother of the Duke of Holftein; and keeps his residence at Eutin, a fair Palace situate on a Lake about two German miles from Lubec.

Among the Roman Prelates, the Archbishop of Saltzburg is chief; being born Legate of the Papal See, and giving place to none but the Electors in the public Diets of the Empire. How fair and ftrong a City Saltzburg is, and what riches it brings in yearly to this Prelate by the abundance of Salt here vended; we shall have occasion to shew hereafter.

Bishops of the Roman Church, who still enjoy a Seat and Suffrage in the Affemblies of the Empire, are, Bamberg, Wirsburg, Wormes, Spire, Eichfledt, Augsburg, Conflance, Hildesbeim, Pader-born, Munster, Ofnabrug, Passau, Strasburg, Frisinguen, Liege, Trent, Brix, and Basil. Amongtt which Ofnabrug belongs to the Lutheran Princes by turns; and fince the death of Francis Count of Wirtemberg, the Bishopric came into the hands of the present Bishop Ernest Augustus, Duke of Lunenburg, youngest Brother of the House of Zell. And fince the late decayed power of the Elector of Cclen (who challenges the Bishopric of Hilde-(beim) the last Duke of Hanover took possession of the Diocess of Hildesbeim, and kept it by a strong hand: And whether his Brother Ernest Augustus (Bishop of Osnabrug, who has lately succeeded him in the Dukedom of Hanover) will restore it to the Archbishop of Colen, I cannot

There had long been a quarrel between the Emperors of Germany and the Bishops of Rome about the Right of Election and Investiture of Bishops in the Empire; before the Council of Trent determined the controversie, and gave the sole power of conferring of Dignities and Prelacies (not only in the German Empire, but in all other parts of Christendom) to the Pope. How unjust an usurpation this was, the Pope's own Canons will inform us; where we meet with Pope Lee begging leave of the Emperors Ludowic and Lotharius to confecrate one Colonus Bishop of Riete; with feveral other the like examples. And an infinite number of Historians, and other ancient Authors ( many of which the Reader may find quoted by the learned Author of the Review of the Council of Trent ) affure us, that the Emperors always peaceably enjoy'd this Right of investing Bishops and Abbots, till the days of Pope Gregory VII. who (altho himfelf had receiv'd Confirmation from the Emperor Henry IV. yet ) thunder'd out an Excommunication against all Emperors, Kings, Dukes, Marquises, Earls, and all other secular powers that should lay claim to the Right of Investiture into Bishoprics or any other Ecclesiastical Dignities; and against all those that should receive any fuch preferment at their hands. This Decree has been observ'd by Gregory's Successors as an inviolable Statute of the Apostolic See; and enroll'd in their Books of Decretals. After many irreconcilable broils and bickerings betwixt the any fecular power that should dare to affront Pope and Emperor (after this Excommunica- them. tion was issued out), the one endeavouring to keep, the other to regain the faid Right; at last, Henry V. was forced to veild to Pope Calixtus, and divest himself of that Right which his Anceftors had always challeng'd, and to which most of them made good their title and plea. This poor Emperor, I fay, (abandon'd almost by all

"and of the Holy Roman Church, and of Pope "Calixtus, and for the benefit of my own Soul, do restore unto God, and to his blessed Apo-"files St. Peter and St. Paul, and to the Holy Ca-"tholic Church all kind of Investiture made by "the Ring and Staff, and permit that Elections "and free Confecrations be made in all Churches. Now ( tho the terms of this renunciation shew that it was only perfonal, and that it laid no obligation on his Successors to follow his example, yet ) by virtue of this furrender, the Popes of Rome have for more then five hundred years pretended to an unquestionable Right of Investiture of all forts of Eclefiastical Dignified persons. And that Emperor's Successors have always wanted either courage or strength enough to regain their lost prerogative.

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There are two ways of advancing these Prelates in the German Church; whereof the one is term'd Election, and the other Postulation. When the Chapter of any Cathedral, being Canonically affembled, chuses any particular member of their own body to be head thereof (which is sup-posed to be lawfully done, when two thirds of the Canons give him their voices) he is faid to be Archbishop or Bishop by Election: But if the fame Canons think fit to promote to that Dignity some Prince or Prelate who is not of their own body, they call that kind of proceeding Po-Aulation.

Besides the Archbishops and Bishops there are Abbots. feveral other Ecclefiaftical Princes of the Empire, who have Seats and Voices in the Diets. The chief of these is the Master of the Teutonic Order (tho he has nothing but a bare Title from his Order); who keeps usually his Residence at Manenchal or Morkenthal, and has a Vote in all Assemblies immediately after the Archbishop of Saltzburg. The rest are the Abbots of Fulda, Hirsesfeld, Murbach, Kempten, Corbay, Prum, Stabel, and Ludors, the Grand Prior of Malta, the Provofts of Elvang and Bereffolagaden; who have Voices after the Bishops.

There are three and twenty other Prelates, and Abbelles. fourteen Abbesses that come after the Secular Princes; who (tho they have Seats in the Diets, yet) have no voices but in a full body, no more then the Counts. The Abbesses are they of Quedlimburg, Essen, Hermord, Nidez, and Obermunster at Ratisbon, Lindau, Herenroda, Buchau upon the Lake, Federsic, Rottemmuster near Rottevil, Hagbaen, Guttenzel, Beind, Dandelau, and Gunderthem. These Ladies are obliged to send in their Deputies to all public Assemblies of the Empire; being excus'd a personal presence because of their Sex. However they have as good a right to challenge Seats in the Diets as any Prince whatever. The three and twenty Prelates have each of them the Title of Abbot, Provost, or Baylist of some particular place; and have commonly fo large revenues annex'd to their Titles and Dignities, that if their riches were employ'd to the best ad-vantage, they would be able to strike terror into

All the reform'd members of the German Em-Reformed pire (both Lutherans and Calvinifts) agree in this, Church. That they make all their Clergy acknowledg the Supremacy of that Prince under whom they live; who is appeal'd to, by an unanimous confent of both parties, as supreme Judg over Spiritual as well as Temporal Delinquents. But in inferior the world, and combated by his own Subjects, Orders, and points of Church Discipline there those especially of the Clergy) was constrain'd is some small difference betwixt the followers of to quit his claim to all manner of Inveftiture by the the two different opinions. Where the Catorthis formal Declaration: "I Hemy by the Grace nifts have got the power into their own hands, of God Emperor of Rome, for the Love of God we find no mention made of Archbishops or

theran Princes that take the Title of Bishops upon Monarchs; and have as great command over their Lay-Subjects as Clergy-men. The other Princes, who are purely fecular, have in their Dominions general Superintendents: to whom all the Deacons, Priefts, and particular Superintendents, are obliged to give an account of more numerous then the Calvinift. their Lives and Doctrines. The particular Superintendents (who reprefent our Bishops, as the General ones do Archbishops) visit their Dioceses once a year, and make an exact enquiry into the Doctrine and Manners of all the Pastors un- Of the Laws establish'd and observ'd in the Empire der their Inspection. Under every Prince there is a Confiftory, answerable to our Convocation of the Clergy; in which the ancientest and most worthy Prelate in the Principality (who iscommonly the Superintendent General) does usually preside. This Consistory, fortified by the power and authority of the Prince, ordains what is just and reasonable for the maintenance of the professed Religion; and has power to degrade, imprison, or otherwise punish any offender in holy

Interest of This difference of opinions must needs create the Roma- different interests in the German Church; and make feveral of its members (who ought all to be equally concern'd for the common peace) have fworn Allegiance to the See of Rome, lies chiefly in crying up and maintaining the Supremacy of the Pope; and adhering to the Emperor only fo long as he shall acknowledg himself the Popes Vassal. For tho they will grant themfelves to be Subjects to the German Emperor; vet the bond of Religion tyes them stronger than any other obligation whatever. So that, should there ever arise another Emperor so brave as to dare to undervalue the thunderings of the Vatican, and demand a restitution of those many Prerogatives of which the Pope hath rob'd his Ancestors; it is to be fear'd, there would not be found one Clergy-man in ten, who would forfake the Pope's interest, and close with the

Emperor in the controversie. Tis true, the Lutherans are a great share of the Re- the Empire; who, if close united, might be able to make head against a very potent Assailant. For the greatest part of the Principalities of the Houses of Saxony, Brandenburg, Brunswic, Lunenburg, Holstein, Meklenburg, Wirtemberg, Darmstadt, Dourlach, Lawenburg, and East-Friesland profess the Lutheran Religion; besides a great number of Counts, and the most considerable of the Imperial Cities, as Hamburgh, Lubec, Strasburg, Ulme, Noremberg, and many others. All which being back'd with Denmark and Sweden (both which Kingdoms embrace the fame opinions) might feem strong enough to secure themselves against any future attempts of the Roman party. But indeed there is fuch a mixture of Calvinists in most of the Territories now mention'd, that with these Diffenters they are obliged at least to be at unity; tho otherwise a Lutheran hates the name of John Calvin as bad as he does that of Ignatius Loyala, as hath been before shew'n in the Chapter treating of the Modern Religion of the Germans. On the other hand, the Calvinists will be sure to stick by the Lutherans whenever they are perfecuted by the Popish party; well knowing, that these two opposite props of the Reformed Religion mutually support each other. In some parts of the Elector of Saxony's Dominions there has of they ought to observe in all public Assemblies

Bishops: altho in some parts of Germany they are Calvinist doctrines, upon the terrible apprehenin subjection to Superintendants. The few Lu- sions which the Lutherans harbour of the Elector of Brandenburgh's arrival in their neighbourhood. them, are as absolute in their Dioceses as secular whom they know to be a strict Calvinist, and to have encourag'd the affertors of his own Tenens in most parts of his Electorate. But there is no fear of these petty animosities breaking into a general flame; fince, even in the Marquifate of Brandenburgh, the Lutheran party is still much

Ince there are fo many different forms of Government in the Empire (which must needs be suppos'd where there are so many Princes that exercise absolute dominion over their own Subjects), we must necessarily expect a great variety in the Bodies of Municipal Laws practis'd and made Statutable in the feveral Principalities. The Civil Law (strictly so call'd) is indeed the Jus Publicum Romanum; and generally observ'd in every Court of Judicature throughout the whole Empire. But because the four Tomes of these Statutes have not made provision for every particular case, there have since been comdrive contrary ways. The interest of those that piled several Bodies of Decrees, which are receiv'd with as great veneration and esteem, and made as inviolable, as Justinian's Pandects. The chief of which are thefe:

1. Aurea Bulla , which is, in the original, a fmall Aures Book in Parchment, containing twenty-four Bulla Leaves and thirty Chapters; whereof the twentythree first were published at Novemberg the tenth of January in the year 1356, and the other feven at Mets on Christmas-day following, by the Authority of the Emperor Charles IV. (the first composer of the Decrees therein contain'd) together with the approbation and confent of the greatest part of the Princes, Counts, Barons, and other Estates of the Empire. This Imperial Act of Parliament is call'd Bulla for the same reason that all Letters Patents of Emperors, Popes, and several other great Princes have that name given, viz. from the Seal which gives it its whole strength and validity. For it is the fashion to hang great Seals at the bottom of Letters and Edicts of State, which have for many years had the name of Bulla, because they resemble those guilt pictures which children in the old Roman Commonwealth used to hang upon their breasts till they arriv'd at fourteen years of age, and then confecrated them (as holy reliques) to their Lares. These Seals are not always of the same matter nor bigness; but different in bulk and value, according to the importance of the Let-ters to which they are fix'd. Ordinary Letters of State (fuch as contain Commissions or Instructions for Ambassadors, or the like) are usually seal'd with an impression made upon Wax; but fuch as contain publick Statutes or Edicts of Princes, bear Seals of Lead, Silver, or Gold, answerable to the worth and weight of the Laws therein ratified or publish'd. Hence this irrevocable and most important Edict of the Emperor (containing all the fundamental Laws of the Empire touching the time, place, and persons ne-cessarily requir'd to the due Election of an Emperor; the number, immunities, and preeminences of the Electors; the order and decorum late forms up some small jealousies and disconand Solemnities; the appointing of Vicars in the tents between the Professors of the Lutheran and time of an Interregnum, (Sc.) was judged fit to

be fealed with the Great Seal of the Empire, and and admitted to the Imperial Throne. that upon Gold; to shew that (as that metal is the most excellent and incorruptible of all others, fo) the matters contain'd in that Bull were indeed the principal Laws of the Empire, and fuch as should be always inviolably observ'd, without the least alteration. On one side of this Golden Seal (which is fast ned to small Cords of vellow and red Silk) is shewn the protraicture of the Emperor Charles IV. feated upon his Throne, with his Imperial Crown on his head, the Scepter in one hand, and the Ball in the other: having on his right hand the Arms of the Empire, and those of Bohemia on the left, with this Inscription writ round him, Carolus quartus, Divina favente clementia, Romanorum Imperator, semper Augustus, & Bohemiæ Rex. On the other side you have a Castle with two Towers, thus subscribed, Aurea Roma; and these words in the circumference, Roma caput mundi regit Orbis fræna rotundi. Some of the Statutes herein contain'd (norwithstanding the pretended immutability) have, fince the promulgation of them, been violated and broken. For example, 1. The Aurea Bulla favs positively, that the Election of a King of the Romans ought to be had at Francfurt; and vet Ferdinand I. was Elected at Wormes, and Ferdinand III. at Ratisbon. 2. The Bull orders, that jefty approves of the sentence, the Bill is pass'd the number of Electors should not exceed Seven; and yet the Treaty of Munster has alter'd this Decree, and given Eight feveral Princes Voices in the Election of an Emperor. 3. Tis order'd are agreed upon the thing debated, the Acts of in the Bull, that all the Electors should be prefent at faving of Muss, before they proceed to read to the whole Diet. Afterwards (as soon the Election; whereas, fince the Reformation overspread so large a part of the Empire, several Protestant Princes are exempted from their attendance at Church until the Ceremony of the

Mass be over. II. The next confiderable part of the Municipal Laws of the Empire is contain'd in the Capitulatio Casarea; which is a Collection of fortyone Articles of Agreement between the Electors and Emperor Elect, to which the later is bound to subscribe (after his having first taken an Oath to observe punctually every thing therein contain'd) before his Coronation. When these are fo often transcribed as that each Elector may have one Copy, fign'd and feal'd by the Emperor's own hand, they are deliver'd to, and kept by the Eight feveral Princes that have voices in the Election, as Sureties for the new chosen Emperor's good behaviour, and faithful administration of the affairs of the Empire; before which Ceremony is over, the Election is not held valid and irrevocable. The chief things which the Emperor promises upon Oath, and subscribes to in these Articles, are: To maintain and preserve all the Priviledges and Royalties of the Electors, Princes, and other inferior Estates of the Empire: That he will not act any thing contrary to the Decrees contain'd in the Golden Bull, but fuffer the Electors to affemble at what times, and upon what occasion they shall think fit: That he will not waste or diminish any part of the Revenues of the Imperial Crown; nor bring in any foreign forces into the Empire without the confent of the Electors and the other Estates: That no stranger shall be by him admitted into any public Office; but that, on the contrary, all great places at Court, and in the Field or Country, shall be supplied by true Germans, descended from some Noble Family in the Empire, &c. These, and some other Articles of the like importance, being by the new chosen Emperor subscribed and sworn to, the Election is

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III. The third Class of the Laws of the Em-Recessus pire, are fuch Acts of Parliament ( fo we may Imperii. properly enough call them) as are established by Authority of the Emperor and Estates of the Empire affembled in public Diets. Thefe the Germans call Abschiedte, which is commonly render'd by Latin Authors Recessus Imperii; because they are Enacted at the breaking up (or upon the retirement ) of the Assemblies of the Estates General of the Empire. These kind of Statutes are Enacted in the following manner: First, the Electors and other chief Princes, who have particular Votes in the Diet, take the Bill propofed into confideration; and, after fome confultation and debate, put it to the vote. If it be not rejected by a majority, the Deputies from the feveral Cities are called in; to whom the Decree of the Princes is communicated. If these think they have any thing to fay which may reasonably be objected against the sentence of the Electors, they may be heard as Counfellors; but have no vote in altering or establishing any Decree whatever. This done, the Archbishop of Menz (in the name of all the Electors, and other Princes) proposes the matter to the Emperor, as he had done before to the Deputies. If his Imperial Maand becomes a Statute; but if he rejects it, the reasons on both sides are scann'd betwixt him and the Princes, till one party yeild. When they as they are fign'd by the Emperor, two Spiritual and two Temporal Princes, one Abbot, one Count, and the Common Council-men of the City where the Diet is held) they are publish'd. and become Statutes obligatory through the whole Empire. When they are thus Enacted, two authentic Copies are made; whereof one remains in the custody of the Emperor, the other of the Archbishop of Mentz. The rest of the Estates have only the priviledg of transcribing the original Copies.

IV. To the three former may be added a fourth fort of Decrees in the Empire, call'd usually by the German writers Santio Pragmatica de Pace Pragmapublica; which contains all the Statutes (con-tical firm'd by many of the Emperors in feveral Diets) to be put in execution against all disturbers of the public peace of the Empire. Herein 'tis decreed, that whatever Prince, or any other member of the Empire, shall endeavour by open hostility to disturb the public peace of the whole body; he shall be cut off from the other members, and look'd upon as an Out-law. But 'tis hard to imagine, that this should be put in execution against any offender; if the interpretation which fome High Dutch Lawyers have put upon it be allowable. For they tell us, that to qualifie a man for the profcription herein mention'd, it is necessary, 1. That the forces he raises be atroces & majores quam quibus resisti queat, i.e. such as the whole Militia of the Empire is not able to withstand. 2. That his Army consist not of Volunteers, but Soldiers press'd to Rebellion. 3. That the person thus offending have evil designs in his head (as 'tis indeed a thousand to one but he has), and an intention of overthrowing the establish'd Government. Any one of these accomplishments is not enough, they fay, to make a compleat disturber of the peace; but 'tis necessary that they all concur, before the Law can take hold of any man as a delinquent.

To these four heads may be referr'd all the confirm'd, and the Emperor folemnly Crown'd Laws and Decrees in force at this day over the

whole Empire; excepting what is contain'd in frain'd to live at a rate beyond what their Purfe the Emperor Justinian's Collections of the Roman Laws. However in particular Provinces and Principalities we must expect to find other Bodies of Statutes; fuch are the Sachsen-Spiegel, Schwaben-Spiegel, Das Sachsische Weichbild, &c. of which more at large when we come to treat of the feveral Princes Dominions where they are ob-

Because it is not possible we should in this place give the Reader an exact account of the Laws peculiar to Germany, and others common to the Empire with other Nations; therefore we shall refer him, for the fatisfaction of his curiofity in this particular, to the works of those many learned Lawrers which have treated at large of this fubject. Among whom Hermannus Conringius (late Professor of Physick at Helmstadt) is usually reckoned the most eminent; Arumaus, Besoldus, Speidelius, Hippolytus a Lapide, Paurmeister, Lampadius, and others, have done their Country great fervice in collecting together, and commenting upon, the Municipal Laws of the German Empire. The Recessus Imperii (or Statute-Laws of the States affembled in the public Diets) are collected into one body, and fometimes illustrated with accurate notes by the Author of the Comitiologia, Panvinius, Gotlieb von Hagen, and most especially by the industrious and learned Author of a small book entituled Grundseste des Heiligen Romischen Reiches. Monsieur Rachel (Plenipotentiary from the Duke of Holftein-Gottorp in the late Treaty of Peace at Nimeguen) published a small Treatise this present year 1680, entituled Introductio ad Jus Publicum Germanicum; wherein he gives a concife, but learned account of the Historical, Chronological, and Geographical parts of the whole Common-Law practis'd in the German Empire.

Of the DIETS of the Empire, and the matters therein transacted.

HE Supreme Court of Judicature in the German Empire is the Diet; which is nothing else but a General Assembly of all the Estates of the Empire. It answers in all things to our High Court of Parliament; whether we respect the Persons that constitute it, or the Affairs usually therein transacted.

When the Emperor, by advice of the Electors (who are of his Council) has a mind the Estates should assemble, he issues out his Summons by Letters to the feveral Princes and other Estates of the Empire, who have Seats and Votes in the Diet, acquainting them with the time and place appointed for their fitting. Every member of the Diet is bound by his Allegiance to appear at the day appointed, either in person or by proxy. In the old Francie Kingdom, the several Princes of the Empire were bound to make their perfonal appearance, and never permitted to fend Deputies in their places; except upon a just and lawful pretence, to be approv'd of by the Emperor and Electors. Whence it happen'd, that in those days there would not appear above two or three Deputies at most in a Diet: whereas now the better half confifts usually of such Subfitutes as have no voices of their own, but come

Capitulation fworn to by the prefent Emperor fon for such an alteration sprung from the grow-

would bear, tho no more then what their Quality required. Hence proceedings in the Diet come to be fo flow pac'd, and every matter in debate is held much longer in agitation (before any thing be finally refolv'd on) then it would be if every Prince were obliged to personal appearance. For it must needs often happen, that in feveral particular cases brought before the Diet the Deputies want full instructions; and fo, nor daring to act beyond their Commission, are forcid to expect new Orders from their Masters before they will venture to proceed. Nay, fince the days of Maximilian the Emperor (and for some fhort time before) many of the Estates have taken the liberty of neither appearing in person, nor by their Ambassadors. However, in such cases all matters transacted in the absence of these Estates or their Deputies, have as much force as if they were prefent; as appears from the Reichs absciede zu Trier und Colln A.D. 1512. S. Es solln auch, &c. But when some grand and important affairs of the Empire require the personal appearance of the Members themselves, the Emperor commonly urges them by his Summons to repair in person to the place appointed. Thus Ferdinand King of the Romans (in the year 1555) not only by his Letters Patents, but by Ambassadors requested of the particular Estates, that they would give their personal attendance, and not leave matters of fo great importance (as were then like to be brought before them) to be taken into confideration by Deputies only, who could

fuch a pressing Summons as this, the Estates (that absent themselves) either send in no Deputies at all, or else make their Ambassadors Plenipotentiaries, by giving them as full power and authority to vote and act in the Assembly as if they themselves were present.

not make fo ready a dispatch as the weight of

the affairs before them would require. After

The old Roman Emperors used to call Assemblies of their Estates at Roncale (a pleasant place upon the River Padus); where the Princes, and others, gave their votes in the open fields. Afterwards they removed their meetings into great Towns and Cities; which was a custom before Charles the Great pitcht upon Mentz as a place most convenient for the setting of the Diet. The Aurea Bulla orders, that whoever is chosen King of the Romans, should hold his first Diet at Noremberg; but with this proviso, Nisi legitimum obsteterit impedimentum, i. e. Except a lawful reafon may be given for the contrary. Hence Charles V. gives this reason why he did not obferve the Statute of the Bull, Diemeil er der Sterblichen lufft halber den Reichstag zu Nurnberg nicht habe halten wollen, habe er folchen gen Wormbs angesetzet, i.e. Since he could not conveniently hold a Reichstag (or Diet) at Novemberg, because of the bad and unwholfome air; therefore he thought good to remove it to Worms. The like reasons were given by the Emperor Maximilian for removing the Diet to Augsburg, and by Ferdinand III. for calling one at Regenspurg. By Charles the Fifth's Capitulation 'twas order'd, that it should be lawful for the Emperor to call a Diet at what place he pleafed; provided it were not without the bounds of the German Empire. But because there ought to be had a respect to the convenience of the feveral Princes and Estates as well as the Emperor himfelf; therefore in the Leopold, 'tis expresly faid, Und funderlich keinen non nor nucli an aiteration inpung from the glow-ing luxury of later Ages; which obligd forme auch ehe und bevor wir darzu umb der sieben Chur-poor Princes to keep away, for sear of being con-fussen consens und verwilligung durch sonderbabre

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Schickung angehalten, und uns mit denselben so wohl der zeit als mahlstat vergleichen, oder sie von selbsten des Reichs anliegen halber uns darumb unterthanig angelanget und erinnert, vornehmen oder aufschreibounds of the German Empire, nor before by an express Ambassador we have obtain'd the consents ting; or they themselves, taking the public good of the Empire into confideration, shall humbly defire Us to call fuch an Assembly. At present the Diet is usually held at Ratisbon; as a place of a convenient distance from the Courts of most of the Princes, and other Estates, of the Em-

As foon as any of the Estates, or their Ambaffadors, are come to the place appointed, the first thing they do is to beg audience of the Em- Masters. peror, to whom they shew their Summons, thank his Imperial Majesty for his gracious calling a Diet, and promife their utmost endeavours in promoting the general good of the Empire in the following Affembly. The Ambaffadors are bound to give the Emperor an account of the reasons of their Masters absence; according to an Order of the Diet to that purpose, as appears from the Reichs Ascheide zu Trier und Colln. A.D. 1621. S. Es sollen auch die Churfursten, &c. This done, they are to acquaint the Marshal of the Empire (Count Papenheim) with their arrival, that he may be the better able to execute his Office; which is, to provide each man a lodging futable to his Quality, and to write down the names of every particular member. Lastly, they are to give in their names to the Chancellor's (or Archbishop of Mentz's) Office; and there to shew their Credentials.

The propofal of every thing to be discussed in the Assembly belongs to the Emperor alone, and not to the Estates or Members of the Diet. And altho in his Summons a particular day be always nominated for their Session, yet 'tis in the power of his Imperial Majesty to deser the proposal of any business for some time longer. Infomuch that oftentimes the Estates ( to save charges) have made a later appearance then was appointed in their Summons. When the late Emperor Ferdinand III. had call'd a Diet at Ratisbon in the year 1654, three months were prov'd unfuccessful. At last, matters were so almost flipt over, after the day appointed, before any thing was proposed to the Assembled Members. When, at last, the Emperor is pleased to make the States acquainted with their business, the Vice-Marshal gives warning to every particular Member to attend his Imperial Majesty at fuch a fet time. At which time appointed, the Electors, and the rest, give their attendance, and wait on the Emperor to Church; where public prayers are had for the happy success of all their confultations in fettling the Affairs of the Empire. Which done, they all return to the grand Council Chamber; where the Emperor in his Robes declares to the Estates the reasons why they are affembled, and proposes to them the heads they are to treat of in the following Diet.

The controversie about taking place in the Diets has been long fince determined amongst the Electors by the Golden Bull; but the other Princes, and Deputies for the Imperial Cities, have continual quarrels at every meeting; infomuch that fometimes the Diet is ready to break up in confusion; and would doubtless often do it, if some milder spirits then the rest did not compose the strife by veilding their places to their Antagonists with a referved protestation against making use of this single instance as a president now) divided into two Benches, call'd by the

for the future. The order observed by the Electors in the Assembly, is somewhat different from what it was before the Treaty of Munster; upon the account of the Duke of Bavaria's being made ben, i. e. And especially no Diet without the one of the number. At this day they seat themfelves thus: First, the Elector of Mentz challenges the chief place, and fits always in the of the feven Electors, and confulted with them middle. On his right hand are placed the Eleabout the time as well as place of the Diet's fit- ctors of Treves and Colen, by turns; and, after one of them, the Bavarian and Brandenburgher. On the left (after one of the abovenamed Spiritual Electors) the Duke of Saxony and Prince Palatine of the Rhine. The Ambassadors of the Electors take the fame place among themselves as if their Masters were personally present; but if any one Elector appear in his own person, the Ambassadors of all the rest yeild him the place, tho perhaps he should have fat below all their

> The Princes of the Empire divide themselves Princes of into two Benches; Die Geistliche und Weltliche (as the Emthey call them, or) the Spiritual and Secular pire. In the Diets of the old Francic Kingdom, the Bishops, or Prelates, and Secular Princes made two distinct and separate Bodies; as they do to this day in Provincial Courts. And the reason was the fame; because the Prelates used not to intermeddle with matters of State, but concern'd themselves only in setling the affairs of the Church, with which the Secular Princes were never concern'd. But afterwards, when the Bishops of Rome had removed the debate of all Ecclefiaftical affairs from the German Assemblies to their own Courts, the Prelates of the Empire appear'd no more in the public Diets as Bishops, but as Temporal Princes; fuch as had no Secular Jurisdiction being shut out of the Court. On the Spiritual Bench fit the Arch-Dukes of Austria, and the Dukes of Burgundy ( who were permitted this honour because Princes, tho Secular, vet of a more then ordinary eminence in the Empire); the Archbishops and Bishops, that are not Electors; several Abbots (fome of which had Princely Dignities conferr'd on them by Charles the Great ): and lastly, the Master of the Teutonic Order. The Lutheran Prelates were formerly wholly excluded from all appearance at any General Assembly of the Estates of the Empire; against which hard usage their often repeated Protestations order'd in the Westphalian Treaty of Peace, that they obtain'd a Seat in the Diets; but not amongst the Roman Prelates, nor the Secular Princes, but on a Bench by themselves, betwirt both the other. But because the Archbishopric of Magdeburg (by vertue of the faid Treaty) is turn'd into a Dukedom; and the Bishoprics of Lubeck and Ofnabrug into Secular Principalities by turns therefore at this day all the Reformed Princes (excepting those that are Electors) fit on the Secular Bench, which is appointed for all Princes, Counts, and Barons of the Empire, who have votes in the Diets.

All the Ecclefiaitical Members of the Diet Prelates. have not equal votes; as neither have the secular ones. The Ecclefiaftical as well as Secular Princes of the Empire (as also all other Prelates that have Princely Dignities annex'd to their Sacred Functions, together with the Master of the Teutonic Order ) have fingle voices; and give in their votes to the Vice-Marshal by turns. But others. that can lay no claim to any Temporal Principality, give their voices by companies. Of this last fort there are at this day two Benches, die Schwabische and Rheinische. Formerly, the Counts and Barons of the Empire had no more then two voices; and were therefore (as the Prelates are

Germans in those days die Wetterawische und Schwa-Germans in those cays are werrerungine and semula-bilche Bank. Afterwards, in the Diet held in the Of the Imperial Chamber, and other General Courts year 1641, the Counts of Franconia had a peculiar voice allow'd them; and not long after (in the year 1654) another vote was given to the Counts of Saxony and Westphalia. So that at prefent there are four Benches of Counts (the Schwabilb, Wetterawish, Francic, and Westphalian) who have votes in the public Diets of the Empire.

Debates.

The Deputies or Delegates of the Imperial Cities make up the third and last rank of the Estates of the Empire. What time the Cities that have now votes, and go under the known name of Imperial Cities, came to have that priviledg, cannot certainly be learn'd from the German Historians. The Author of the Chronicle of Spire endeavours to prove, that feveral of these Cities were invested with this honour in the twelfth Century. The Oath taken by the Emperor Ferdinand I. may feem to countenance this relation, In Christi Nomine Turo, non solum Principum, sed Civitatum censilio, negotia, confæderationes & Collegia Universitatis tractanda esfe. But this passage is not to be understood of the Cities of Germany (which in this Emperor's days were in too mean a condition to offer to concern themselves in the Government of the Empire), but of those in *Italy*; which many years before had been call'd to public Assemblies in the Italian Kingdom. The most probable opinion is, that the Imperial Cities except in time of Plague or War. those I mean in Germany which at this day bear that name) were not admitted to the Diet becalled Die Rheinische, and the other Die Schwabische Bank. On the former, sit the Deputies of Alface, Saxony, and Thuringen. On the latter, the Delegates from the free Cities in Schwaben and Franconia. The Deputies of the City where the Diet is held, fit at a Table by themselves, and there take an account of the voices of other Delegates; which are brought to them, and register'd by the two Registers of Vlm and Spire; whereof the former represents the Cities in the Rheinish Circle, and the latter those of Schwaben.

Some Historians will tell us, that the greatest disputes which happen at a German Diet, are about precedency; and that more time is spent in ranking the Members in their due places, then in debating the Emperor's Proposals when they are fet down. Another fourth part of their time (or rather more) they will have to be spent in fet drinking matches. Whence the Emperor Ferdinand is faid sharply to have reprehended the intemperance of the greatest part of the Am-bassadors sent to the Diet from the several Princes and Imperial Cities. A third quarter of their time is employ'd in difputing the Priviledges and Prerogatives of a Diet; and shewing in what cases it may, or may not be curb'd or controll'd by the Emperor. The fourth and last part they fpend upon the business proposed by the Emperor; which is commonly concerning some Articles of Peace with some foreign Nation; the making or renewing some Laws of the Empire; the regulating of Coinage; raising of Taxes; or some such State affair.

of Judicature.

N the days of *Charles* the Great, and fome *Imped* of his Successors, the Bishops and Officers of *Imped* the Crown jointly with the Emperor decided all *Charles* Ecclefiaftical causes. The Prelates, Counts, and other persons of Quality, who had any Suits of Law to commence, were heard at the first instance in the Emperor's Court; but the Secular Members of a General Diet or Affembly of the Princes could not be judged but in the General Diets of the Empire. Afterwards when Law-fuits began to multiply in proportion to the growing malice and wickedness of men, the infinite numbers of Clients that overflockt the Court became burthenfom to the Emperor, who could not possibly attend and hear all Causes brought before him. Besides, the Emperor's Court being not always kept in one place, both parties concern'd in any controversie were forced to follow the Emperor for a decision into the remotest parts of Germany. Upon these considerations, Maximilian I. (taking compassion upon his quar-relsom Subjects, and desiring as much as possibly he could to fave both their labour and money ) fetled a Sedentary Parliament at Worms or Francfurt in the year 1495, which was foon after brought to Spire; whence it cannot be removed without a confent of all the Estates of the Empire,

At first the Assessor, appointed as Judges in Assessor, this Court, were only sixteen; but their numfore the fourteenth Century; not long before ber has fince been encreased to fifty, who are all they were reckon'd up by the Emperor Charles IV. nominated by the Head and principal Members (in his Golden Bull) amongst the other Estates of the Empire. The Emperor names the supreme of the Empire. Their Deputies at prefent are Judg (who is always a Count or Baron, and well divided into two Benches; whereof the one is skill'd in the Civil and Municipal Laws of the Empire) and four of the principal Officers. Each Elector names one Affessor; and the rest are pro-Lubec, the free Cities upon the Rhine, in Witteram, moted to that employment by the feveral Circles or Benches of Voters in the Diets. Now, as those Princes and Estates of the Empire who have power to nominate the Affesfors in this Court, are of different Religions (fome adhering to the Doctrines of the Church of Rome, and others professing the Reform'd Religion, and embracing the opinions either of Luther or Calvin),

fo are also the Assessors themselves.

Tho there lies no appeal from the Imperial visites. Chamber to any other Court of Judicature; yet if the Judg and Affessors of this Court be accused of any unjust proceedings in the determination of any controversie, execution of the sentence pronounced is deferr'd till the Vifiters of the Chamber examine the reasonableness of the complaint, and redress the grievance if justly alledg'd. Whence it appears, that the Assessor themselves that six at this Tribunal are not the supreme Judges of the Empire; but that their Visiters may more justly claim that Title. For some time before the conclusion of the Westphalian Treaty of Peace, it was almost impossible to procure any such Vifitation, because of the continual quarrels between the Princes of the Roman and Lutheran perfwasion; the former of whom denied the later the power and authority of Visiting the Imperial Chamber, which by the Fundamental Laws of the Empire was conferr'd upon them.

All Appeals from other inferior Provincial Appeals Courts of Judicature are made hither; tho few trouble this Court but fuch as are very quarrelfom themselves, or forc'd to give their attendance by others that are fo. For Justice is here but flowly administred, by reason (chiefly) of the vast number of old Suits, commenced many years ago between feveral great Princes of the

Empire,

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Empire, which are still depending. At the West-phalian Treaty, the Evangelical (as they still milian Arch-Duke of Austria (the same man) themselves) or Lutheran Estates of the Empire to make his appearance. And I cannot see how made a general complaint of the abuses put upon them by the Assessors of the Imperial Chamber; in which, amongst other things, they tell the Protestant Princes and Ambassadors assembled at that Treaty, Dass es mit der Administration der Justitz zu Speyer dermassen langsahm und verzuglich zugehet, dass die gerichtliche Process bey eines Menschen ja offtermals kindes und kindes kinder gantzen lebenzeiten kaum zu ihrem endlichem be-Schlus, i.e. That the administration of Justice at Spire is to intolerable flow-pac'd, that fometimes a Law-fuit cannot be finish'd in a man's whole life-time; but must be left to be manag'd by his Grandchildren. But fince in the forementioned Treaty matters were in part composed between the Protestant and Popish party, the Lutherans are not fo much abused as formerly: nor are they forc'd to attend any longer for the administration of Justice then others Members of the Empire. Those that are immediately subject to the Emperor, have all their simple Law-cases tried at this Court; but others that are only mediately his Subjects, make no appearance, fave only upon appeal from some

Another High Court of Judicature is in the Emperor's Palace, wherever he keeps his refi-dence; call'd by the Germans Der Reichs Hoffrat, which we may English, The Dutch King's Bench. The Emperor Ferdinand I. published the Laws and Ordinances to be observed in the Trial of all Law-Cases in this Court, in the year 1549. Which orders were afterwards enlarged by Maximilian II. 1596. And lastly revised and amended by the Emperor Matthias in the fourteenth year of this Century. In this Court the Emperor himself is supreme Judg; being assisted by a certain company of Assessors, whereof some are Protestants and others Papists. The Emperor's place is usually supplied by his Representative or Prefident of the Court; who is always a Count,

or Baron at least, of the Empire.

'Tis a point much controverted by the German Lawyers, Whether the Authority of this Court or the Imperial Chamber at Spire be the greater? Most of them appear vigorously for the later; and tell us, That even the Emperor himself falls under the cognisance of this Court, tho he be Judg in the other. For proof of this they produce feveral authentic Records, whereby it appears, that the German Emperors have been summoned to appear as Defendants before the Assessors at Spire. But let them consider, that the Imperial Chamber is under the inspection of Visitors, who have power to correct all errors and misdemeanours in the proceedings of the Affesfors; whereas the Reichs Hosfrat is not subject to any fuch Supervisors. Again the Hoffrat takes immediate notice of all manner of Cases in the Empire; many of which the Imperial Chamber cannot take into confideration, except they are legally removed from some inferior Court. Lastly, by whom was an Emperor ever fummon'd to appear at the Imperial Chamber in Spire? Ouestionless not by the Judg and Affessors of that Court; who could never pretend that their borrowed power was greater then their Master's that lent it them. No. But whenever the Emperor was fummon'd to appear, 'twas always run in his name. For example, one of these papers begins thus: Wir Maximilian, erwehlter Romischer Kayser, entbieten dir Maximilian Ertz-Hertzogen zu Oesterreich, &c. Where Maximilian GERMANY.

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milian Arch-Duke of Austria (the same man) from hence any man can rationally conclude, that the power of the Judg and Affesfors in the Imperial Chamber at Spire reaches further then the Emperor's.

What is remarkable in the proceedings in the feveral Provincial Courts of Judicature, shall be taken notice of when we come to the Descriptions of the particular Provinces wherein they are

Of the present State and Interest of the GERMAN

Hat the whole Empire of Germany (if the Members thereof were firmly united) would be the most potent and invincible Nation in Europe, is without controversie, and afferted by the unanimous confent of all modern Polititians. But as long as the Princes and Counts (who by their carriage declare themselves no more then nominal Subjects to the Emperor, but real and absolute Lords in their own Territories ) are at a continual enmity amongst themselves, Ephraim against Manasses and Manasses against Ephraim; they cease to become a terror, and are made a prey to their neighbours. Hippolitus a Lapide's grand rule for fixing the Empire in a flourishing condition (by healing up its breaches, and uniting its disjointed members) was questionless a foveraign receipt; which would infallibly have cured all the difeases of the then miserable Empire, if it could have been made practicable with as much case as 'twas proposed. But (as the learned Pufendorf, under the covert name of Monzambanus, has observ'd) 'tis in vain to preach up fuch doctrines in the Empire, till we are affured that all the Princes of Germany are wife men, and know how to govern their passions according to the exactest rules of mora-

lity and true policy.

What miferies their own animofities and quarrels brought upon them, all Historians (who give us an account of the brave exploits of Gultavus Adolphus) will acquaint us. Different opinions in Religion first bred jealousies between the Emperor and the chief Princes of his Empire; which afterwards broke out into a flame, and fet all Germany on fire; nay, and brought the whole Nation into fo miferable a condition that there was not a Province in it which had not (by fire and fword, by plague and famine) lost half its inhabitants. The Swedes had Garrisons in one hundred twenty and five several places in Germany; the French in forty-fix; and the Hessians in thirty-nine; and all these forces brought against the Emperor at the request of

his own discontented Subjects. It will not be amiss in this place to take a short Treaty of abstract of the Articles figned in the Treaty of Munster. Munster; as far as they relate to the new Accessions obtain'd by other Kingdoms and Principalities, and the losses sustain'd by the Emperor in the late Civil wars. Since from hence we shall not only perceive what the miferies were which their own diffentions brought upon them; but done by his own permission; and the summons also learn in what condition the Empire was after the Ratification of the faid Westphalian Treatv. First then, it was agreed, That the Imperialists should pay to the Crown of Sweden five millions of Gold to defray the charges of the War,

one third part whereof was afterwards laid out fudden incursion of the French by Strasburgh in paying off and disbanding some of the Swedifb Forces, another was given away in rewards to fuch Officers as had shew'n their gallantry in the Wars, and the third was disposed of in liberalities by the Queen ). Besides this money, the Empire quitted, and annex'd to the Kingdom of Sweden, all the hither Pomeren, with the Island and Principality of Rugen, the Cities of Stetin, Garts, Dam, Holnau, the Isle of Wollin, the River Oder, and the part of Frischehaff; the Collation of all the Ecclefiastical Benefices which the Dukes of Pomeren challeng'd before the Treaty in the Bishopric of Camin, with the Reversion of that Bishopric, nay of the rest of Pomerania, and the new Marquifate of Brandenburgh, in case the Heirs male of that Family should happen to fail. Add to these Wismar, a strong Port-Town on the Baltic Sea; the Fortress of Walfisch, the Bailiwic of *Poel* and *Neuclofter*; and lattly, the Archbishopric of *Bremen*, and Bishopric of *Werden*, both converted into Dukedoms; together with the City and Bailiwic of Wilfbaufen. So that by that Treaty the King of Sweden got the Titles of Duke of Bremen, Werden, and Pomeren, Prince of Rugen, and Lord of Wilmar. And in all these Lands and Territories had supreme power and authority to Erect Universities, set Imposts upon all Commodities, either exported or imported. and the like; paying only to the Emperor a fmall homage, as is done by other great Princes of the Empire. II. To the King of France, and his Succeffors for ever, were given (by the fame Treaty) the Cities and Bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun, with Moyenvic, Pignerol, Brifac, the Landtgravedom of Alfatia, the Bailiwic of Haguenau, and the Fortress of Philipsburg. By this bargain the French were great gainers; and the Emperor lost not much. The former, besides the considerable enlargement of their Territories, cut off all possibility of the Spaniards uniting his Italian Forces with those in the Low Countries; which might eafily be done as long as Alface and Lorain were in the hands of the Arch-Dukes of Austria. The later, by giving up his right in Alface, made the Kingdom of Bohemia hereditary to his House; and therefore catche as much with one hand as he lost on the other. What the acquifitions or losses of particular Princes were, we shall take occasion to shew in the Descriptions of the several Principalities which they

We see into what condition the Emperor of Germany was brought by engaging himfelf in a Civil war with the Princes of his Empire; how much of his Dominions were fnatcht away by the Swedes on the one hand, and the French on the other. This was the posture of the German affairs, till the late wars with France and Sweden alter'd the scene; for the French enlarg'd their conquests in the German Territories, and the Swedes lost a great part of the Dominions which the Westphalian Treaty had made them Masters of; and more they had parted with, if the overgrown power and authority of the French King had not forc'd the Elector of Brandenburgh to relign a great many places which he had bravely won. How matters will at last be adjusted between France and the Empire, is hard to determine; fince the French King lays claim daily to fome new Rights or Priviledges in the Emperor's Dominions. However, Strasburg is still reckon'd the Imperial Bulwark against the French fury (as it has always been efteem'd ), notwithstanding the pretentions of their King to several Rights

fo it is from all invasions of the Turk by Vienna: of the Polander by Veratiflam; of the Dane by Hamburgh and Lubeck; and of the Hollanders by Colln. So that there is no great fear of being injur'd by a foreign enemy, if all the German Princes would unanimously join hands in defend. ing the strong Holds, and securing the bounds of that Empire whereof they pretend to be Members. But as long as each petty Prince is only folicitous about the enlargement of his own fmall Demesne, and the strongest permitted to annex as much of their neighbour's Territories to their own as they can lay their hands on, the German Empire is in great danger of being destroy'd by its own Members. The Electors indeed, and all the other great Princes of the Empire pay fome small Homage and Acknowledgment to the Emperor; but all the while exercife as abfolute a Monarchical Dominion in their feveral Principalities as the Emperor himfelf does in Austria or Bohemia. So that Germany is not really a Nation subject to one supreme Head and Governor, but a combination of feveral little Commonwealths and Kingdoms; whose general inteterest consists in maintaining an inviolable confefederacy amongst themselves, and an unanimous desire to secure rather then enlarge their Dominions. In a word, "The Foreign Interests of the Empire (to speak in the language of the incomparable Sir William Temple) are the defence of the Eastern parts against the Tark, and the preservation of the Western Circles against the growth of France; the Domestic, are the limited Constitution of the Imperial power, and the balance of the feveral free Princes and States of the Empire.

#### Of the HANS-Towns.

Before we come to a particular Description of Hamburgh, and other great Cities on the Northern and Western parts of the Empire, 'twill be convenient to premise something of the Hans-Towns in general; that the Reader may the better understand what we mean by that word, when he shall meet with it in the following sheets.

By Hans-Towns then the German writers understand a certain number of great Cities all along the Sea-shore, from the Finnic Bay down as far as the mouth of the Rhine; which several ages ago enter'd into a folemn confederacy for the advancement of Trade, and the better fecurity of their Territories against the incursions of any foreign Enemy.

In what year this League was made, is not When certainly known; and Chytreus ( who was as di-Confett ligent and curious in enquiring after these kind rate. of Antiquities as any Historian of the German Nation) tells us, that very few of the old Records he had met with in any of the Hans-Towns, could give him the least hint of the year when they were admitted into that number. However, he guesses the Society was first instituted a little before the reign of the Emperor Ferdinand IL about the year 1200. And the noble Historian Thuanus embraces his opinion in this as well as most other particulars of the German History which he meddles with. John Angelius Werdenbagen (an impertinent Author, who has scribled four large Tomes De Rebus publ. Anseaticis) gives And as the Empire feems fecured from any Confederacy; but feems to bring it down from

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the time of Henry Duke of Brunswic, surnamed upon the Sea-shore) enter'd into a Consederacy Counsellor to the Hans-Towns) fetches its Institution far further then the beginning of the thirteenth Century, or later end of the twelfth; opinions are back'd, is easie to observe; tho perhaps, after the most diligent enquiry, we shall not be able to guess right our selves. For Lubeck has been always look'd upon as the chief of all the Hans-Towns, and for that reason their High Court of Judicature was kept there. Therefore 'tis very likely that this City was one of the first that enter'd into that folemn League and Covenant. Now 'tis certain, that Lubeck was only built towards the later end of the twelfth Century; and it is hard to imagine, that this Town and Hamburg would enter into any fuch League as long as they were under the voke of the then inconfiderable King of Denmark; which they did not shake off before the year 1226. Befides, if Lubeck were then one of the Hans-Towns we should meet with an account of some succour fent her when she was engaged in war against Waldemar and his two Sons, Eric Abel and Christopher, Kings of Denmark ( which was ended about the year 1259); and yet no Historian of those times mentions any fuch thing. We may therefore probably enough conclude, that the faid Cities enter'd not into any Confederacy till after the fixtieth year of the thirteenth Century; at which time Peace was first concluded with the parts of the German Empire. What Angelius reports of his having feen some Charters and Priviledges granted to the united Hans-Towns, which are dated in the year 1194, is as little to be credited as the stories which others of the German Historians relate of our King Henry the Third's granting of large Priviledges to the same Cities in the 1206; whereas 'tis well known, that this Prince was not advanced to his Fathers Throne before the year 1216, and was then only nine years of age. Polydor Virgil (to whom we know what credit to give, in those particulars especially wherein he diffents from the rest of our English Historians) witnesses indeed for these men. that Henry the Third did grant some such kind of priviledges to the Hans-Towns as they mention; but the fame Author will tell them, that this King reign'd till the year 1273. And Angelius, when he comes to ranfack old Norwegian papers for testimonies of the Antiquity of this Society, can produce nothing of unquestionable authority (as he phrases it) written before the year 1278. Afterwards, when he comes to give us a short Compendium of their Laws (which he has transcribed out of Domannus); the oldest amongst them does not bear date beyond the year 1312. So that possibly this Company was no proper Body Politic before that time.

But the German Historians differ as much in affigning the derivation of the word Hans, and the reasons why these Consederate Cities should call themselves by that name; as they do in pitch-Confederacy. We shall give the Reader a short catalogue of the most probable opinions; and derive the word Hanse, or Anse ( for in Latin Authors we meet with Urbes Anleatica and Anlatior am see, signifying near unto, or upon the Sea-

the Lion. Henry Suderman (who was sometime meerly for the advancement of Trade by Navigation. And that this was the fole end of their entring into a League ( and not the securing of their Territories, which was the thing which some which is the time usually pitcht upon by other Historians. With how little probability these upon their entring into the like Confederacy) they prove from the testimonies of Chytraus and Crantzius; who are Authors of good credit and authority. 2. Others bring the word from Hanla, which in the old High Dutch tongue fignifies a Common Council. Thence the Greek word συτεβιελέυσαιδο (Mat. xxvi. 4.), which our English Interpreters have render'd they confulted, is in some ancient Dutch Versions translated sie haben ein Hansa gemacht. 3. Wehner tells us, that in old Charters of fome of these Cities instead of Hanse-Stadte (as the Germans now-a-days usually write the word) he has met with Hayn-Stadte; which fignifies, in the ancient Saxon Dialect, a City fituate in a Wood (fuch as are a great many of the Hans-Towns in Saxony), and not, as some explain it, a Town in a pleasant Valley or plain Field. 4. The fourth opinion (and last, that looks like a probable conjecture) is, That they had the name of Hans-Towns from that preeminence and precedency which they justly challeng'd amongst the rest of the German Cities; for the same reafon as great Lords and Princes of the Empire are fometimes stiled Grosse Hansen, Gewaltige Hansen, &c. And hence several old German proper names fetch their original: as Anlelmus (Hansa helm), a man famous for his Helmet; Ansbrech-Danes, and Trade began to be improv'd in these tus (Hanswert), one that deserves to be made a Lord; Ansfridus (Hansfried), a Prince of a peaceable temper; and the like. And the ordinary name of Hans (used at this day all Germany over) is not, as many think, a contraction of Johannes; but a part of those others abovemention'd. But at present Hans is not so honourable a Title as formerly; for the Germans call an impertinent medling fellow ( fuch as the old Latins would have named Ardelio, and the Greeks πολυπράγμω) Hans in allen gassen; and Hans unmuht, Hans filtzmaul, Hans sparmund, Praal Hans, Bauer-Hans, and the like, are lookt upon as Nicknames of the highest ignominy and disgrace. It would be worth a critical Etymologist's while to enquire, whether the word Hans (amongst other of its fignifications) did not denote fomething relating to trade and merchandife; fince to this day he that determines (as Judg) all controversies amongst the Merchants and Tradesmen of Ratisbon, is call'd Hans-Graff.

The Hans-Towns of Germany are usually di- Number. vided into four Circles, diftinguished by the names of the four principal Cities amongst them, viz. Lubeck, Colin, Brunswic, and Dantzig. To the Circle of Lubeck belong the Cities of Hamburg, Rostock, Wismar, Stralfund, Lunenburg, Stetin, Anclam, Golnau, Gripswald, Colberg, Stargard, Stolpe, &c. To that of Colln, Wefel, Duifsburg, Emmerick, War-burg, Unna, Hammen, Munster, Minden, Ofnabrug, Dortmund, Sost, Herford, Paderborn, Limgow, Billefeld, Warberg, Lippstadt, Cossfeld, Nimwegen, Sutphen, Rurnmund, Arnheim, Venloh, Elburg, Hardering upon the time of the first Institution of their . wie, Thiela, Bommel, Deventer, Campen, Swol, Groningen, Bolswerder, Gorcum, Hinlopen, Staveren, catalogue of the most probable opinions; and more of less note. To Brunspic, Middelburg, and some leave it to his judgment to embrace or reject any of them as he shall see cause. First then, some burg, Goslar, Einbeck, Gottingen, Hildestein, Handerius che word. nover, Ulsen, Buxtehude, Staden, Bremen, Hammel. and Minden. In the Circle of Dantzig are recca, as well as Hansatica) from the Dutch am zee kon'd Konigsberg, Colmar, Torn, Elbingen, Brunsberg, Riga, Derpt, Revel, &c. In each of the four Shore; because, say they, the Hans-Towns were chief Cities was held an High Court of Judicaat first only a company of Cities which (lying ture; where all cases were pleaded that concern'd

venient for Trade, and being best fortified and rest of the Cities mentioned made use of the Seal of Lubeck in all their public Letters; and that City kept an Advocate in the Imperial Chamber at Spire, to plead all manner of Caufes in which any of the Hans-Towns (in matters of fole power of calling, by her Letters Patents, an

Privi-

This Society in short time became so considerable as to obtain large priviledges in most and Gran- places of Trade in Europe; nay, they were fomewar with the most potent Monarchs in Christen-(in each of which they had extraordinary privi- of the Germans and their neighbours. ledges and immunities granted to them, and kept

any of the particular members of that Circle. their Storehouses and Exchanges) were these Lubeck was reckon'd the Head and Metropolis four, London here in England, where their Storeof all the Hans-Towns; as lying the most con- house was call'd Stael-hof, because the greatest commodity they traded in with the English was most populous, amongst them. Hence all the Steel; Novogrod (and afterwards Narva) in Russia. Bergen in Norway; and Bruges in Flanders, whence (after some time) they removed to Antwerp in

But after the year 1500, their Trade began Diffet. to fail daily, and the Society to dwindle into no-Trade) were concern'd. This City had also the thing; insomuch, that in the year 1570 there was scarce a City to be found that would offer Affembly of the Estates of the whole Society; to challenge the ancient priviledges formerly al-Affembly of the Effaces of the whole society; to changing the affective privileges formerly allowed to Hans-Towns. Afterwards, there were cern'd their whole Body in general. These kind of Affemblies were commonly held at Lubeck; but if the Radis-herrn of that City thought endeavours prov'd successless and vain. For many fit, they might (and fometimes did) appoint of the leffer Cities found themselves impoverished fit, they might (and fometimes and appoint of the might contain the containing the League; veniently for the generality of the members confince they were obliged to contribute to all publications. lic charges of the Society, tho they gain'd little or nothing by the bargain. Besides, within a while the great current of Trade was turn'd from Germany into England and Holland; and the Hans-Towns render'd thereby unable to maintain fo great a Fleet as formerly. So that, by degrees, the dom, and to come off honourably. The chief Mart-Towns they reforted to in foreign Nations of it at present but the bare name in the memory



THE



THE

#### Territories, Name, Manners, &c.

OF THE ANCIENT

#### $\mathbf{X}$



per and Lower Saxony take up but a very small share of the German Empire; yet 'tis manifest, of the inhabitants of that Nation were known

by the general name of Saxons. Gens Saxonum faith Ethelwerd (an ancient English-Saxon Historian, who flourish'd about the year of Christ 950) in toto erat maritima, a Rheno flumine usque ad Doniam urbem quæ nunc vulgo Dan-marc nuncupatur. Since Mr. Cambden could not find out what City this Author, and the men of his time, call'd Donia or Dan-marck; I shall not pretend to enquire. But we may from hence fafely conclude, that all the ancient inhabitants of Jutland, Sleswic, Holstein, the Bishopric of Bremen, County of Oldenburg, both Frislands, and a great part of Holland, were comprehended under the common name of Saxons. This affertion is confirm'd by a notable passage in the old Belgic Chronicle. written in rythm near four hundred years ago; wherein the Author tells us,

> Oude bocken hoor ick gewagen, Dat al't land beneden Nyemagen, Willen neder Saffen biet. Alsoo als die stroom versbiet, Van der Maze ende van den Rhyn, Die Schelt was dat west ende Syn.

"I hear, fays he, that old Books report, that " all the Country below Nimmeguen was former-"ly call'd Nether Saxony; which was bounded "on the west with the Skelt (a River on the "coasts of Flanders), that issues out of the Maes and Rhyne. The German Antiquaries give Westphalia the name of Old Saxony; and out of this Country, 'tis probable, fome of our English-Saxons came; as we shall shew anon. Mr. She-

Ltho at this day the Up- ringham (in his learned Treatife De Anglorum Gentis origine) makes Alface a part of the ancient Saxon Territories; telling us, that the name which to this day it retains was borrow'd from its Saxon inhabitants. For these men call'd their from the writings of the own Country Saffen, as well as themselves Die best Antiquaries, that Saffen; and thence named this part of their Doformerly the better part minions (which was the pleasantest and richest piece they were Masters of ) Edel-Sassen, or No-ble Saxony. Which name was easily turn'd (by changing the High Dutch termination into a Latin one) into Edelsassia; and at last contracted into Elsatia, or Alsatia.

'Tis a difficult task to pick up a true and rational account of the name of Saxon out of the frivolous conjectures of ignorant Monks, or the equal impertinencies of illiterate Etymologists. Isidore Hispalensis will needs have the Saxons to fetch their name from the Latin word Saxum; and he gives this reason for his fancy, guod sit durum & validifimum genus hominum & præstans cateris piraticis, i. e. because they were always a strong and hardy people, and archer pyrats than any of their neighbours. But why should the Saxons be beholden to the Romans for their name; fince they inhabited the fame Country, whereof their own offspring are still Masters, long before Rome was built? Besides, we do not find that the Romans gave any new names to the Nations they conquer'd; any otherwise then by giving them a Latin, instead of their barbarous, termination. Crantzius tells us of fome (and himfelf feems not altogether to diflike their opinion) who derived the word Saxon from Askenas, the great Leader of the Asians, who first peopled Germany. But why these people should any more retain the name of that grand General of the Asian Army, then the Goths, Franks, or any other branch of the ancient Dutch Nation, he cannot inform us. Goropius (who is follow'd by Cifner, Cambden, and several other learned men) brings the Saxons from Saca a Scythian people; from whom they were first call'd Sacasons, or the Sons of the Saca, and by contraction Saxons.

These Scythians (he tells us, and alledges the Authority of Strabo to confirm his ftory ) leaving their ancient Seats, conquer'd Bactriana, and a good part of Armenia; thence they pass'd into Capadocia, and for some time inhabited that part of it which bordereth on the Euxin Sea; at last they pass'd thro the Hercynian woods into Germany, and gave the name of Sacasena (afterwards turn'd into Saxonia) to the Country that here, by their Conquests, they had made themselves Masters of. Strabo indeed says (and we may believe him) that the Saca did leave their ancient Scythian Seats; and Mr. Cambden observes well, that Ptolomy places his Zagoves near that part of Scythia whence these men are said to have fallied out. But that they ever pass'd the Hercynean woods, is one of Goropius's Forgeries; and a flory not to be met with in Strabo, or any other Author of credit. I wonder most, that Mr. Cambden (who was so great a Master of our old English-Saxon tongue) should not discern the abfurdity of this etymology. For in that language rax in the fingular number fignifies a Saxon, as well as Sachs to this day in the High-Dutch dialect; and reax, reaxna, and reaxena (as also the modern Dutch words Sachsen and Sassen) are plurals. Now if reax and reaxen be only broken remnants of recron and recroner, we should in all probability meet with the entire words in some of our ancient Saxon Monuments; which could never yet be produced by the best of Antiquaries. Wherefore (to omit other impertinences of this kind) the most probable opinion is, that the Saxons had their name from a short kind of from what any other Germans wore, and pecuof this conjecture, fome of our English Historians give us a relation of a treacherous parly betwixt Hengist (the first Saxon that landed in Briboth parties should meet on Salisbury-Plain untreachery, carried privately under their Coats short Daggers, which upon the watch-word (nem eowr Seaxes, or take your Seaxes) they immediately drew out these weapons, and slew no less then three hundred of the British Nobility. The like flory (and as equally true) some of the German writers relate of a treacherous massacre committed by the ancient Saxons in Thuringen. Pontanus urges the reasonableness of this Etymology more home when he tells us, that Saxony in its ancient Arms bears two Seaxes, or Hangers, crofs-ways; which, fays he, is an undoubted proof of their first denomination. And 'tis faid, that Erkenwyn, King of the East Saxons, gave for his Arms three short Daggers Argent in a Field Gules. A Sythe is still call'd Saifen in the Netherlands; and Scher-Sax in the High Dutch fignifies as much as (ein messer damit man scheret) a Razor. Wormius tells us, that Sags or Saks in the Runic Dialect, fignifies a Sword or Dagger, whose Hilt and Blade were almost of equal length. Nor is it at all extraordinary for people to take their names from the feveral forts of weapons used by them in battel. Thus most learned men agree, that the Scythians had their name from the Teutonic word Scytan, to shoot; because they were excellent Bow-men. The *Picards* are thought to have been first called by that name from Pikes, a fort of weapon they best understood. We may therefore venture to conclude with the Latin Rythm of the Learned Engelbus,

Quippe brevis gladius apud illos Saxa vocatur, Inde sibi Saxo nomen traxisse putatur.

From the account which is given us of this Man people by Zosimus, Marcellinus, Diaconus, and other ancient writers, we may learn, that they were men of a vast bulk of body, and proportionable strength; the most renown'd Warriors in Germany, and the most terrible enemies which the Romans ever encounter'd. Mr. Cambden fays, they were fuch notorious Pyrats; and most of them fo accustom'd to live at Sea, that they were afraid to appear on dry land. Which agrees with the relation which Isidorus gives of them, Gens Saxonum, fays he, Myoparonibus non viribus nitun-Saxonum, tays ite, injuparonious non outous nitun-tur, fugæ potius quam bello parati. Hence it was, that all along the coasts of Britain and France, as far as the borders of Spain, the Romans maintain'd continual standing Regiments under the command of feveral Generals; who (from their Commission and Office, which was to secure the Inhabitants from the fudden and frequent incurfions of the Saxon Pyrats ) were stiled Comites litoris Saxonici per Britanniam & Galliam. Sidonius, in one of his Epifles, gives this character of a Saxon Pyrat, "That he is an enemy formidable beyond comparison; one whom frequent Shipwracks recreate rather then terrifie, as being not only acquainted, but grown familiar, with the perils of the Ocean, doc.

Their whole Nation was govern'd by Twelve Gover of the chief Nobles in the Land; who were E-ment. lected to that Dignity by the Commonalty. In time of war, they chuse a King out of these Twelve chief Commanders; who executed Regal authority over the rest as long as the war lasted; but as foon as peace was concluded, was weapon (call'd in their language Seax) different degraded into his former quality. This cuftom continued amongst them until the conclusion of liar only to their own Nation. In confirmation their wars with the Emperor Charles the Great; at which time Wittikind (a Nobleman of Angria in Westphalia, and one of their Twelve Rulers) had the name and authority of a King conferr'd tain) and King Vortigern. It was agreed, that on him. But when he was afterwards conquer'd and converted to Christianity by that Emperor, arm'd; but the Saxons, intending nothing but this fading Title was turn'd into the more durable one of Duke; and his Eleven Companions were advanc'd to the Honourable Titles and Dignities of Earls and Lords, from whom the greatest Princes at this day in the German Empire derive their pedigrees.

Some have imagined, that from this Duodecemviral Government of the ancient Saxons our modern way of Judicature by the Verdict of Twelve Jury-men, had its first original. Whether this opinion be wholly allowable, I shall not stand to dispute ( having faid something of this matter in the Description of Island). But 'tis certain, that under the Reigns of some of our English-Saxon Kings, this way of proceeding was practis'd in the decision of most Causes both Civil and Criminal. For proof hereof, I shall only quote an old Law made in King Ethelred's time, wherein (cap.3. de Pignore ablato) 'tis enacted, that Tpelp lahmen Jeylon pehte Tæcean Pealan ans Englan. Tyx England I ryx Pylirce. police caller bær hy agon gir hi poh tween. oppe gelasian hi \$ hi ber ne cupon, i.e. All controversies betwixt the English and Welch should be determin'd by Twelve men skill'd in the Law, fix of each Nation; who if they pass'd sentence contrary to the Law, should for feit their whole Estates; except they should excuse themselves by acknowledging their error, and bewailing their want of judgment in the case proposed. Which penalty is near akin to the attainder to which our modern Juries are liable when they bring in a false and corrupt Verdict.

Tho we have spoken before of the Heathenish Irmenta Gods worthipped in all parts of Germany, and amongst the rest of Irmenseul, the great Idol of

G E Saxony; yet a more accurate description of that it in an Inscription, which ought to have been Image, so long worshipp'd by our Saxon Ance-understood by all the worshippers of this Idol, Mr. Verstegan writes the word Ermensewl; and will needs have the Idol fo named, q.d. Die seul deren armen, i.e. the pillar or support of the poor. O-Mars rather then Mercury) reject this Etymology; and derive Ermensens from Arms-sews, and refer the Reader to Schedius's learned Treatise that from Apps-sews, the God De Diis Germanicis. of War. But fuch Etymologists as these take tremble. And indeed the Image might well feem full proportion; carrying in his right hand a Banner display'd, and in his left a pair of Scales. On his head was engraven the effigies of a Cock; on his breast a Bear; and upon his Scutcheon a Lion. And let the Reader judg how exactly this Idol answers the character which Tacitus gives of Harminius, in these words, In single engagements his fuccess was various; in war he was invincible; and which last words of the Historian we may rationally conclude, that Irmenseul is only a corruption of Harmins-feul; which is further confirm'd by Schedius's story, that the Saxons used in a kind of Martial Dance (arm'd Cap-a-pee with the spoils of their enemies) to surround the pillar, and at every turn, falling on their knees, to kifs and adore it. Dithmar fays, that this Statue was in his days (tho now nothing remains of the monument but the pillar at Hildesheim) to be feen at Mersburg with this Inscription.

DUX EGO GENTIS SAXONUM VICTORIAM CERTAM POLLICEOR мЕ VENERANTIBUS.

From the Latin words in this Inscription some have concluded, that the Saxons, in the days of Heathenism, had a great acquaintance with the Romans, and were perfect Masters of their language. I am much apter to fancy, that the to believe; tho I find this part of the narrative by fome Monk at Mersburg. Since we do not us an account of the first landing of the Saxons read, that the Saxons e're maintain'd any toleration in this Island. And in the Elector of Saxony's Galble friendship and correspondence betwixt themfelves and the Romans; at least, not so much as that Princes Ancestors) are shew'n the pictures to turn such admirers of their tongue as to use of these two famous Champions. 'Tis strange,

ftors, and peculiar to that branch of the German and confequently the whole Saxon Nation. Where-Nation, was purposely reserved for this place. as, on the contrary, the best Historians will inform us, that before the coming of Charles the Great into these parts, the Saxons were a very rude and illiterate people; wholly ignorant of thers tell us, that Hermes, or Mercury, was wor- all manner of Learning and Letters, excepting shipp'd under one and the same name both in only a few barbarous Runic scrawls; and those Germany and Greece; and thence conclude, that oo but very rarely used in this Country. Some Ermensews only a corruption of Ermes-sews. Some of the less considerable Saxon Idols are menagain (observing how the Image, according to tion'd before in the account we have already the relation of Historians, represented the God given of the Religion practised amongst the angiven of the Religion practis'd amongst the ancient Germans and Danes; and for the rest we

The Anglo-Saxonic version of Bede's Ecclesiasti-Saxons of War. But such Etymologists as their take too great pains to make the ancient Germans speak cal History, and a Manuscript Saxon Chronicle first common of the same of the Gild Library (a great pair of which ing into or reason and probability on his side, guestes it can be some of the said History ) England was the Image of Harminius Captain of the Chetell us, that the Saxons were first brought over rusci, a Saxon Nation in the days of Augustus Ce- into Britain in the year 449, under the command far; who having by strategem overthrown the of Hengist and Horsa, two Brothers, the great forces of Camitilus Varus, got the Title of Deli-forces of Germany confert d on him by the Roman the Northern Princes endeavour to fetch their Hiltorians, who all confess, that from him the pedigree. And they further add, that these Roman Empire (tho then in its full firength) Saxon Ancestors of ours were a people made of receiv'd such a blow as made its foundations three of the stoutest Nations in all Germany, viz. from the Saxons, Angles, and Tutes, From Tutto be the pourtraicture of fo noble and brave an land came the inhabitants of Kent and the Isle Hero. For it represented an armed man in his of Wight. From Saxony (I mean, lays Bede, that full proportion; carrying in his right hand a Banthe fame, as shall be shew'n hereaster, with Westphalia) came the East, South, and West Saxons. From the Angles (who, they tell us, were a people that inhabited the Country betwixt Saxony and Jutland) were descended the East Angles,

Middle Angles, Mercians, and North-humbrians.
Where by the way we may take notice, that is still worshipp'd by the Barbarous Nations. From all the manuscript Copies of the Saxon Chronicle which are to be met with, tell us, that the inhabitants of Kent and the Ifle of Wight came or 100um. instead of which Bede's Interpreter writes of Beatum. And the best manuscript Latin Copies of the same History have De Jutarum origine; and not Vitarum, as most printed Copies (and amongst others, the Colen Edition) read the word. So that it appears those Antiquaries have but little grounds for their opinion, who (upon Venerable Bede's authority) have had the confidence to affert, that there was anciently a people in Saxony call'd Vitæ, from whom the Isle of Wight had its name. Whereas Mr. Cambden assures us, that the old Britains nam'd this Island Guith (which in the British tongue fignifies a separation or divorce) for the fame reason that the Romans gave Sicily its name, quod ab Italia effet Secta, i.e. because it had been formerly cut off from the Continent of Italy. As some ingenious men have fancied that Kent and Picardy were heretofore join'd by a narrow Ishmus; which in time was wash'd afunder by the waves of that rough Sea which at this day runs through the Channel betwixt Dover and Calais, or elfe cut at the charge of some of the British Kings.

The main of this story seems credible enough; and is back'd with the authority of most of the Hengista famous English and German Historians. But that and Horsa. the names of the two first Saxon Commanders were Hengist and Horsa, I see very little reason whole Inscription is fictitious, and contriv'd only passuncontradicted in all Authors that have given us an account of the first landing of the Saxons lery at Dresden (among other pourtraictures of

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Tho we have spoken before of the Heathenish Irmensest Gods worshipped in all parts of Germany, and amongst the rest of Irmenseul, the great Idol of

G E R M A N Y.

Saxony; yet a more accurate description of that it in an Inscription, which ought to have been logy; and derive Ermensewl from Arms-sewl. and that from "Apris-fewl, the Pillar of Mars the God of War. But fuch Etymologists as these take too great pains to make the ancient Germans fpeak Greek. The learned Schedius, with a great deal Roman Empire (tho then in its full strength) tremble. And indeed the Image might well feem to be the pourtraicture of fo noble and brave an full proportion; carrying in his right hand a Banner display'd, and in his left a pair of Scales. On his head was engraven the effigies of a Cock; on his breast a Bear; and upon his Scutcheon a Lion. And let the Reader judg how exactly this Idol answers the character which Tacitus gives of Harminius, in these words, In single engagements his Middle Angles, Mercians, and North-humbrians. success was various; in war he was invincible; and is still worshipp'd by the Barbarous Nations. From all the manuscript Copies of the Saxon Chronicle which last words of the Historian we may ratio- which are to be met with, rell us, that the inhanally conclude, that Irmenseul is only a corruption of Harmins-feul; which is further confirm'd by Schedius's ftory, that the Saxons used in a kind And the best manuscript Latin Copies of the same of Martial Dance (arm'd Cap-a-pee with the Hiltory have De Jutarum origine; and not Vita-fpoils of their enemies) to furround the pillar, rum, as most printed Copies (and amongst others, and at every turn, falling on their knees, to kifs the Colen Edition) read the word. So that it apand adore it. Dithmar fays, that this Statue was in his days (tho now nothing remains of the monument but the pillar at Hildesheim) to be authority) have had the confidence to affer. feen at Mersburg with this Infcription,

DUX EGO GENTIS SAXONUM VICTORIAM CERTAM POLLICEOR M E

VENERANTIBUS.

From the Latin words in this Inscription some have concluded, that the Saxons, in the days of Heathenism, had a great acquaintance with the Romans, and were perfect Masters of their lan-guage. I am much apter to fancy, that the to believe; the I find this part of the narrative whole Inscription is fictitious, and contriv'd only pass uncontradicted in all Authors that have given by some Monk at Mersburg. Since we do not us an account of the first landing of the Saxons read, that the Saxons e're maintain'd any tolera- in this Island. And in the Elector of Saxony's Galble friendship and correspondence betwixt themfelves and the Romans; at least, not so much as that Princes Ancestors) are shew'n the pictures to turn such admirers of their tongue as to use of these two famous Champions. 'Tis strange,

Image, fo long worshipp'd by our Saxon Ance-understood by all the worshippers of this Idol, ftors, and peculiar to that branch of the German and confequently the whole Saxon Nation. Where-Nation, was purposely reserved for this place. as, on the contrary, the best Historians will in-Mr. Verstegan Writes the word Ermensewl; and will form us, that before the coming of Charles the needs have the Idol fo named, q.d. Die feul deren Great into these parts, the Saxons were a very armen, i.e. the pillar or support of the poor. O- rude and illiterate people; wholly ignorant of thers tell us, that Hermes, or Mercury, was wor- all manner of Learning and Letters, excepting shipp'd under one and the same name both in only a few barbarous Runie scrawls; and those Germany and Greece; and thence conclude, that too but very rarely used in this Country. Some Frmensewlis only a corruption of Ermes-sewl. Some of the less considerable Saxon Idols are menagain (observing how the Image, according to the relation of Historians, represented the God given of the Religion practis'd amongst the archives a leading to the relation of Historians, represented the God given of the Religion practis'd amongst the an-Mars rather then Mercury) reject this Etymo- cient Germans and Danes; and for the rest we refer the Reader to Schedius's learned Treatife

De Diis Germanicis.

The Anglo-Saxonic version of Bede's Ecclesiasti-Saxons cal History, and a Manuscript Saxon Chronicle first com-in our public Library (a great part of which ing into of reason and probability on his side, guesses it can be an Epitome of the faid History ) England was the Image of Harminius Captain of the Chetell us, that the Saxons were first brought over rusci, a Saxon Nation in the days of Augustus Ce- into Britain in the year 449, under the command far; who having by strategem overthrown the of Hengist and Horsa, two Brothers, the great forces of Quintilius Varus, got the Title of Deli- Grandchildren of Woden; from whom most of verer of Germany conferr'd on him by the Roman the Northern Princes endeavour to fetch their Historians, who all confess, that from him the pedigree. And they further add, that these Saxon Ancestors of ours were a people made of receiv'd fuch a blow as made its foundations three of the stoutest Nations in all Germany, viz. from the Saxons, Angles, and Jutes. From Jut-land came the inhabitants of Kent and the Isle Hero. For it represented an armed man in his of Wight. From Saxony (I mean, says Bede, that Country which we now call Old-Saxony; which is the fame, as shall be shew'n hereafter, with Westphalia) came the East, South, and West Saxons. From the Angles (who, they tell us, were a people that inhabited the Country betwixt Saxony and Jutland) were descended the East Angles,

Where by the way we may take notice, that bitants of Kent and the Isle of Wight came or 100 um, instead of which Bede's Interpreter writes or Beatum. pears those Antiquaries have but little grounds that there was anciently a people in Saxony call'd Vita, from whom the life of Wight had its name. Whereas Mr. Cambden affures us, that the old Britains nam'd this Island Guith (which in the British tongue fignifies a separation or divorce) for the same reason that the Romans gave Sicily its name, quod ab Italia effet Secta, i.e. because it had been formerly cut off from the Continent of Italy. As fome ingenious men have fancied that Kent and Picardy were heretofore join'd by a narrow Ishmus; which in time was wash'd afunder by the waves of that rough Sea which at this day runs through the Channel betwixt Dower and Calais, or elfe cut at the charge of fome of the British Kings.

The main of this flory feems credible enough; and is back'd with the authority of most of the Hengist famous English and German Historians. But that and Horsa. the names of the two first Saxon Commanders were Hengist and Horsa, I see very little reason lery at Dresden (among other pourtraictures of

Laws.

be given to any men, either before or fince their time. The first occasion, I suppose, of the general mistake, came from the Saxon Army's bearing a young black Horse (which was afterwards, upon the conversion of Witikind to the Christian Faith, changed into a white one, the Crest of the House of Brunswie's Arms to this day) in their the House of Brunswie's Arms to this day) in their weighted. Of which more hereafter. the House of Branspir's Arms to this day) in their Flags. Now, Hengis or Hengis (in the old Saxon dialect) signifies a Stallion; and that Horsa is a word of the same signification, I need not tell the English Reader. So that the Captains of the ancient Saxon Troops seem to have had the names of Hengist and Horsa given them, for the same reason that some writers have enigmatically solled the Tengers the Stale the King of France.

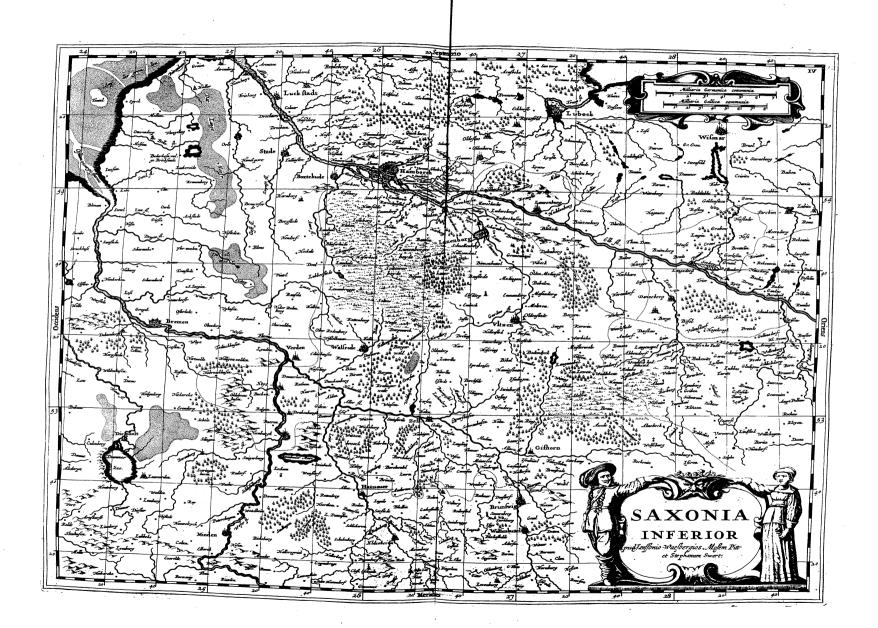
ferved in Saxony, even in the times of Heathenism,

that fuch grand Warriors (whom we have rea- appears from Charles the Great's confirming a that fuch grand Warriors (whom we have reafon to believe defeended from one of the best
families in Saxony) should have names peculiar
to themselves; and such as were not known to
be given to any men, either before or since their
be given to any men, either before or since their
ple has been followed by the succeeding Emperesiduent of the Laws as well as Government
of most other Provinces in Germany. His example has been followed by the succeeding Emperesiduent of the succeeding Empe-

the Lilly, &c. i.e. from the Arms they bear.

The excellency of the Municipal Laws ob-







## DESCRIPTION

Of fome of the most Considerable

IN THE

#### Lower Saxony.



fome late Geographers) has been made to comprehend the Archbifhoprics of Magdeburg and Bremen; the Bishop-rics of Halberstadt, Hil-desheim, Lubeck, Swerin,

and Ratzeburg; the Territories of the Dukes of Brunswic and Lunenburg, Holstein, Mecklenburg, and Saxon-Lawenburg. Amongst these, an account of the Dukedom of Holstein has been already given in the Descripthe commodities, present state, &c. of the rest we shall endeavour to give the Reader an account Dithmars. in the following sheets. Beginning with a Defcription

Of the famous City of HAMBURG, and the Country adjacent.



fold to foreign Mariners. Others again fetch it from Jupiter Ammon, whose Image (they tell us) was worshipp'd in these parts until Charles was worning of in these parts into course the Great had extirpated Idolarty, and planted the Great had extirpated Idolarty, and planted Christianity in this and the neighbouring ProGermany.

Germany.

Germany.

HE general name of vinces. Crantzius says, 'twas first call'd Hamthe Lower Saxony (by burg from one Hama, a stout Saxon Champion, who was here flain by Starcater, a Danish Giant. Dresserus brings it from Hain, which signifies a pleasant Grove. The most probable opinion is, that this City first had its name from the Forest Hamme, which formerly lay between the Rivers Bille and Alster, and gave the Title to the ancient Lords of *Ham*; who, about the time of *Charles* the Great's leading his Army into these parts, built themselves here a Castle, which (from their own names) they call'd Hamburg. This conjecture is embraced by Sylvius Hamburgenfis, Andreas Angelus, P. Bertius, Isac. Pontanus, and tion of Denmark; and nothing within the pre-most other Authors of repute who have given cincts of his Dominions (excepting Hamburg is any historical account of this City. Ponta-in Stormaria, and Lubeck in Wagerland) is at present reckon'd a part of the German Empire. Of signifies a Forest or Chase; and proves it from Suderham and Norderham, two large Forests in

> But Authors are as hardly reconcil'd about Situation. the fituation as name of the place. The greatest part of Writers tell us, the City stands in Stormaria, a Province in the Duke of Holftein's Dominions. But some German Historians are very zealous in afferting, that it is a true Saxon Hence this great City should have its name, is not easily agreed on by the German Historians. Some derive the word from the Hamss of Basen by the German Historians of Basen by the German Historians of the Town (even at this day) is separated from the Commerce of Samural and the Town (even at this day) is separated from the Commerce of Samural and the commerce of S of Bacon brought hither from all parts of Saxony, and here finall arms of the River Elb.

Some Antiquaries have endeavour'd to shew, that this noble Hans-Town was in the days of Albion (the grand Captain of the Albingi, who was afterwards Christen'd at Minden with Wite-

Antiquity.

Great gave this part of the Country to Utho, one of his Noblemen and Attendants; who ( to fecure himself from the frequent incursions of the Vandals, and others his Heathenish neighbours) began first to fortifie the place in the year 787 (or as some say 789). But these first soundations were quickly shaken, and Utho's rude draught of a strong City was utterly defac'd. For the Vandals pouring in upon him and his small retinue, fack'd the Town and laid it wast in the year 810. This, fays Conringius, is that which the Author of an ancient Chronicle means when he tells us. Anno 810 Castellum nomine Hochbuci Albi flumini contiguum, in quo Odo Legatus Imperatoris & Orientalium Saxonum erat Præsidium, a Willis captum. From hence we must conclude, and that *Hamburg* was one of the first, tho in great danger of perishing in its infancy. The year following the Emperor regain'd this Country from the infulting and barbarous Vandals, and rebuilt the Town; which was afterwards, by his Son Ludovicus Pius, advanced into a confiderable City.

The fame Emperor made it an Archbishop's See about the year 833, bestowing it upon Ansgar (the great Saint of the City of Hamburg, call'd by some of their Writers Anscharius, by others Ansagrius or Ansearius) who first converted the inhabitants to Christianity. Within a while after. the whole Province round about embrac'd the Christian Faith: and several Evangelical Preachers fubjected themselves to the Archbishop of Hamburg. Afterwards the Archbishopric was translated from this City to Bremen (as we shall have occasion to shew hereaster); and for several Ages last past there has been neither Archbishop

nor Bishop of Hamburg. After the Hamburgers were established in the Christian Religion, and began to trade, they had daily large and ample priviledges conferr'd on them by most fucceeding Emperors; to whom they paid homage. But we must needs conclude, that they were sometimes obliged to change their Masters, according as contrary interests of their neighbours prevail'd. Whether the Earls of Schawenburg had not formerly a more then ordinary Jurisdiction over this City, is a point which to this day the Hamburgers do not care to dispute. Crantzius, Chytraus, and other Historians can inform us, that Woldemar Duke of Slefwic (by the affiftance of his Brother Canutus VI. King of Denmark) took Hamburg out of the hands of the Emperor Otho IV. which City (when himfelf was afterwards advanc'd to the Danish Throne) he fetled upon Albrecht Earl of Orlemund and his Heirs for ever. But the same Albrecht, as Chytræus reports, fold his whole Right and Title to the Citizens for fifteen hundred Marks of good Silver; and fo made the City a free and independant State of it felf. Afterwards, Adolph IV. Earl of Holstein confirm'd the said Liberties and Priviledges to this City; which example of his was follow'd by his Successors down to Adolph XIV. (and last Earl of Holstein and Schawenburg of that Family) who dyed in the year 1459. Upon his death the Province of Holftein subjected themment with the faid King, promising that (aslong as the Kings of Denmark should continue their

of this Albion (about the year 785) Charles the the figning of this Compact confirm'd to them) they would always be ready to maintain the like friendship and correspondence between the Crown of Denmark and themselves, as had been formerly preferv'd betwixt them and the Earls of Schamenburg. To these conditions the King affented without demanding any manner of homage or token of subjection. However, his Successors have always had an itching defire to get Hamburg wholly into their own clutches; and therefore have endeavour'd by all means imaginable to perswade the Citizens to fubmit themselves to the protection of their Crown. But all their artifices have hitherto prov'd unfuccessful; and every one of their Treaties and Capitulations brought to an end Salvo jure Casaris & Imperii, & salvis libertatibus Civitatis ab Imperiali culmine obtentis. In Wills captum. From hence we must content and a Diet held at Augsburg in the year 1510, the Emname of a City before Charles the Great's time; peror Maximilian I. (together with the Estates of the Empire then and there affembled) declard Hamburg a free Imperial City; and fummon'd the Duke of Holstein to make his appearance before the Imperial Chamber at Spire, and there to make good or renounce all pretenfions to the faid City. What fuccess the late quarrels of the present King of Denmark (Christian V.) had in the year 1679, we have already told the Reader in the Description of Denmark; where a particular account is given of the Interim's Recess, figned at Pinneberg between the faid King and

the Deputies of the City of Hamburg.

The continual jealousies betwixt the two Nor-Their thern Crowns are a confiderable fecurity to the confiderable Citizens of *Hamburg*; who would be in great the judanger of being utterly overthrown and enflav'd, loufies if both those Kings should conspire to ruine them. the m But when the King of Denmark endeavours to North annoy and incommode that City by the opportunity of the Fort at Gluckstadt (which commands the River Elb, and can eafily stop the Merchant Ships which fail that way) the Swedish Garrison at Stade oppose him and protect the Merchants from the mischief design'd them. Another grand Bulwark of this great City confifts in the prodigious riches of its inhabitants; which are reckon'd by some so inexhaustible, that should both the Northern Kings join their Forces, the Senate of Hamburg would be able to oppose them, and to preferve their own Liberties by the expence of

eir Treafure.

Hamburg is ten good German (or betwixt forty perms and fifty English) miles distant from Lubeck; on being for the most part of it an Island, naturally well fenc'd in the middle of the River Elb, which runs in many little arms and streams thro several of its streets. It consists of two parts, the old and new Town, feparated from each other by a Wall; both which are well fortified, and fo close united that they may well pass for one City. From the tops of Towers and the City-walls you have a curious and pleasant prospect every way. There are only four great Gates that lead into the City: 1. Altenaver Thor, or the Gate which leads towards Altenaw, on the western side of the old Town; call'd commonly by the Citizens the Millers Gate. 2. Das Dam-Thor, or the Gate which leads to the great Trenches on the North-fide of the Town. 3. The Stone-Gate, leading Eastward. 4. The South-Gate, which King of Denmark; whom they freely Elected habitants (for what reason I have not yet learn a) their Prince, and paid him homage under the their Prince, and paid him homage under the clip of Duke of Holflein. At the same time ed; or would otherwise ye with (if not outstreet of Duke of Hamburg enter'd into an agree-th paid of Perchange of Perch of Brick; and exceeding high and stately. On the North the Alster drives all the Mills which priviledges to them, which King Christian upon supply the whole Town with Meal.

The great Bulwarks of the City were not largest Merchant-men that trade on the main Fortificathrown up till within these sew years; and very Ocean may with great ease be brought up to much mended upon the late fright the Citizens were put into by the King of Denmark's near approach to Penneberg. The better part of those vast Rampires and outworks, which now so securely guard the Town from the fury of any that shall venture to besiege it, was finish'd in the space of four years; and remains to this day a sufficient testimony of the inexhaustible trea-

fure of the inhabitants.

The Town is every-where exceeding popuude of in-lous. Those that have seen an ordinary 7ahrhabitants. Markt (or Fair) at Francfurt or Leipsic, will admire where those little Cities can find lodgings for so many guests as commonly refort thither:

And Lunenburg. So that the whole race of the Flood up the River Elb will amount to eightybut at Hamburg each Street is daily as much throng'd as those other two trading Towns are twice or thrice a year; and you are here conti-excepting our Thames, which only pretends to a nually as in a Fair. He that shall at noon or in the evening take a view of their public Exchange (a neat piece of Building, but inferior to ours at London), may possibly meet with a greater number of people in one hour then at Leipsic in a whole Michael's-Mess.

The whole Town confifts of a great many little Islands in the Elb and Alster; out of one ed with that civility and respect which has of late into another you are led by a great number of Bridges, which are almost as plentiful here as at Amsterdam. The Sea flows up these small Channel to most other foreigners) of pleading and nels; and fometimes (when a tempest is rais'd, about the change of the Moon, or in a Springtide) does much harm in feveral parts of the City, often hurrying along with it whole Houses and Families. Such a mishap as this befell the Town in the Spring of the year 1651, which ruin'd fome confiderable Families, and

endamaged a great many more.

The most famous Home Commodity which the Hamburgers have, is Beer; in Brewing of which there are a vast number of men employ'd in most parts of the Town. This is reckon'd one there is still kept a kind of Dean and Chapter, of the best tasted Liquors which the German Nation affords; and is ordinarily exported into most an Appeal lies only to the Imperial Chamber at of the neighbouring Towns and Villages. The Bores in Holftein are so great admirers of this fort of Drink, that some whole Villages are fully perfwaded 'twould be prefent death to change their Liquor. At Luber it is esteem'd one of the fair Catalogue (next after Charles the Great and choicest commodities which their City has from Hamburg; and indeed the Germans have generally so good an opinion of it, that it is some mongst other things, may be thought an argutimes brought as far as Francfurt upon the Main; and there fold at an higher rate then their best Rhenish Wine.

Besides, the Hamburgers have good store of all other necessaries for the furnishing out a good and commendable Table. The *Hollanders* have taught them to flock their Gardens (which ly without the Gates of the City ) with all manner of fruits and potherbs. With these, and all forts of fresh-water and Sea-fish their Markets people in the feveral Parishes, who have money are daily flored from morning till night.

that few (or no) places in Europe have greater opportunity of providing themselves with the choicest commodities of foreign Countries of these is the oldest Hospital in the Town; which then the Citizens of Hamburg; fince every man is endow'd with yearly maintenance for one hunknows what fwarms of Merchant Ships, from the dred and fourteen poor people, fuch as are old, most considerable parts of the known world, blind, dumb, &c. daily resort to this City. This is the great (I But this is not a might fay, only ) Mart-Town in Germany; which furnishes the other Cities and chief Towns of the are poor and needy. For hardly any great City Empire with the richest Merchandise of all other in Europe (excepting Paris, and some few others,

(even up to the walls) of that depth, that the some Misers into an humour of bounty and mu-

the Town; excepting only fome few of more then ordinary bulk and carriage, which are forc'd to strike anchor at the New Mills (about four English miles from the Town) and there to unlade their Cargo into smaller Vessels.

Notwithstanding the many heavy burthens which are continually brought up the River to this Town, the mouth of the Elb is reckon'd to be eighteen Dutch (or feventy-two English) miles distant from *Hamburg*; and yet the Tide comes ordinarily fixteen *English* miles beyond the Town, as high as the common Ford betwixt this City eight of our miles, at least; a much larger course then any other navigable River in Europe ( not fecond place) can brag of.

The Trade which our English Merchants have, English for many years last past, brought to this City Trade. feems more confiderable then any commerce they have hitherto enter'd upon with other foreign Nations. And therefore there is good reafon that our Hamburg Company should be treattrying all kind of Suits, wherein they themselves are more immediately concern'd, before their own Resident; who determines all causes in a public and stately Hall, built at the charges of the Company. They are also permitted the free exercise of their Religion; whilst men of other Nations and Confessions are forc'd to go as far as Altenaw to fay Mass or hear a Sermon.

The chief Church in Hamburg is dedicated to Churches. St. Peter. It was formerly a Cathedral, as long as the Town continued an Archbishoprick; and who keep here an Ecclefiastical Court from which Spire. In this Church (which some say was first built in the year 801, others in the years 830) ly buried a great many of the Earls of Schawen-burg and Holstein; whose names are writ in a his Son Ludowic) of their Benefactors, which hangs up in the Body of the Church. This, ament sufficient to perswade any unprejudic'd man to believe, that the Princes of Holftein and Schawenburg had formerly a power more then titular over this City, whatever the Hamburgers may now-adays pretend to the contrary. The other Churches of note are, St. Nicholas's, St. Jacob's, St. Catharine's, the greater and less St. Michael's, and the New Church in the New Town. In each of these they keep a Register of poor and distressed weekly distributed amongst them, and a compe-Twould be needless to inform the Reader, tent yearly allowance for clothes and fuel. The lesser Churches are, St. Gertrude's, St. Mary Magdalen's, and that of the Holy Ghoft. Near the last

But this is not all the provision which the Ham- Hospitals. burgers have made for fuch of their own body as where an Epidemic conceit of the more then The Haven is so commodious, and the River ordinary merit of good works have over-aw'd

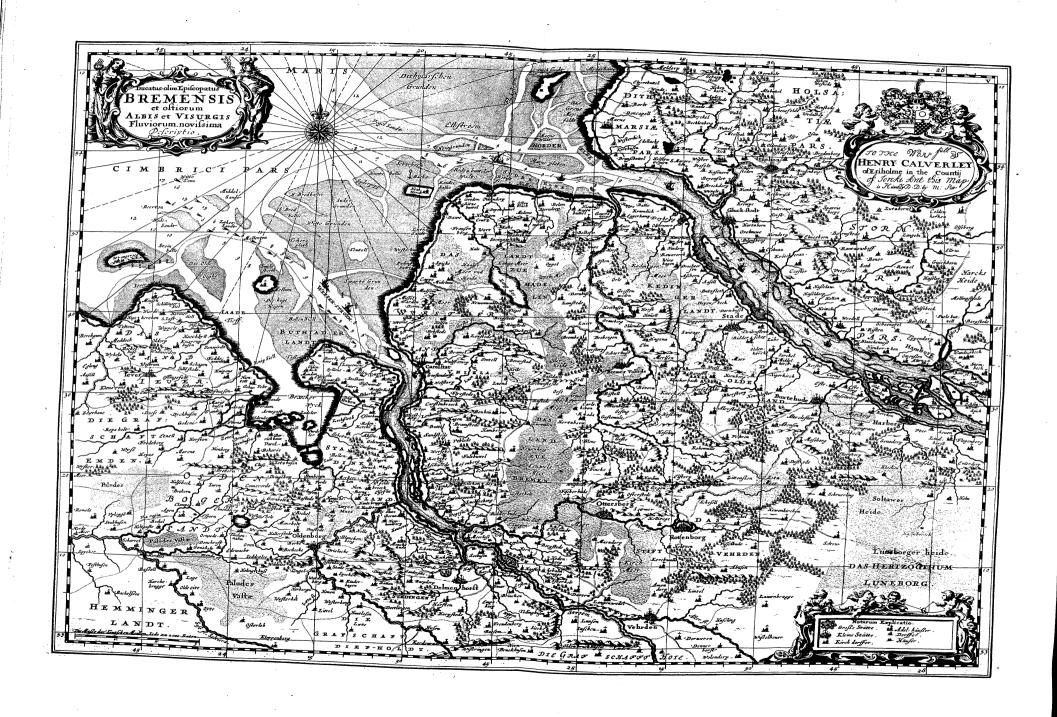
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larger allowances for the maintenance of the miferable, then this Town. For example, 1. For fuch as live in any part of the Territories belonging to this City, and not in the Town, they have an Hospital in the Suburbs; into which are readily admitted all fuch diftemper'd or decay'd persons as are not able to maintain themselves any longer in the Villages adjacent. This Hofpital (dedicated to St. George) was founded about the year 1250; and endow'd with a fufficient falary for the maintenance of a vast number of poor people, with fervants, and a Priest to attend them. 2. For such as are disabled with the French Pox, and not able to pay for their own cure, they have a kind of Pest-house; where such as are troubled with that disease are provided with Diet and Medicines convenient for their recovery. This was built in the year 1509, and named St. 70b (for this reason without doubt, because defign'd for fuch as were fmitten with Boils, as 70b was). 3. For poor fatherless and motherless Orphans they have their Waysen-hauss (as unprovided for, and incapable of procuring for themselves any competent maintenance, are careof necessaries. They that are too young to be instructed in the School, are attended on by Nurses: and the rest are kept close to constant prayer, reading, writing, casting accounts, &c. Sometimes near three hundred Infants are at the charge of the Hospital (the whole yearly revenue of which is faid to amount to 21000 Rixdollars) put to nurse abroad; and taken into the House as soon as they are well able to dress themfelves. Such Boys as the Schoolmasters ( who fitted for, and fent to the Universities; and there maintain'd upon the public stock of the Hospital, till they may be well suppos'd to be in a condition of providing for themselves. The rest of them are put out to such Trades as the Trustees think them most qualified for; and the Girls (as foon as they have learn'd to read, write, fpin, knit, (%.) are fent to credible Services to earn their living and make their fortunes. 4. They have a common Pest-house for such as are sick of the Plague, or any other infectious difease; whither not only poor people, but others of the best rank and quality are brought to be cured of their virulent diftempers. For the good and skilful attendants which all manner of difeas'd persons are sure to meet with in this place, renders it exceedingly preferable to any conveniences they could expect at home. 5. They have a large and fumptuous Hospital for sick strangers (Das Gast. und Krancken-hauss) first built in the year 1632, where a Physitian, Chirurgion, and all forts of necessary Medicines and Salves are provided for such poor Travelnot in a condition to provide for themselves. 6. For diffressed, aged, and decay'd Sea-men, the Burgers built and liberally endow'd a fair Hospital in the year 1556, which fince that time has done the munificence of the present King of of Hamburg to present yearly the Dukes of Sege-

nificence) can shew more public Hospitals, and France in his sumptuous Hospital (Hossel des Invalides) built lately near Paris for maim'd and decay'd Soldiers. For the this noble and brave structure may justly challenge a preeminence beyond any in its kind that (perhaps) Europe or the world could ever shew; yet there wants in it a provision for the poor Wives and Children of fuch as have lost their limbs or lives in His Majesty's service; which would in all probability prove as effectual a motive and encouragement to all his Subjects to venture their lives and fortunes in his Army, as any expedient hitherto thought on; fince fome men are not fo foon deterr'd from venturing into the Camp upon a prospect of the danger of losing their own lives, as a forefight of an inevitable ruin to their Families at Home, if they should chance to be taken off or maim'd in the Field. Besides these, there are a great many more less and inconsiderable Hospitals for set numbers of poor Widowers. Widows, Orphans, &c. together with a large number of Free-Schools, endow'd with competent stipends, for the education of the Children they call it) or Orphanotrophium; where fuch Ci-tizenschildren as are left by their deceas'd Parents monly furnish'd with Clothes and Books out of the public revenues of the Schools where they are instructed, till fitted for a Trade or the Unifully lookt after, and furnish'd with all manner versity, as their Friends are able or willing to dispose of them.

To these Hospitals I think I may add their Briderel Bridewell, or House of Correction ( Das Werckund Zucht-Hauss); fince to reclaim lazy vagabonds from their ill courses by hard labour and fevere punishments, is as great a piece of charity as to cloth the naked or feed the hungry. This House was set on fire, and burnt down, by some of the wicked Varlets that had been committed to this Prison, in the year 1666; but soon after are five in number) observe to have parts, are nobly rebuilt at the public charge of the City. This structure consists of two parts; whereof the first is appointed for such poor and needy people (whether foreigners or domestics) as are willing to earn their livings with the fweat of their brows, but are at a loss for masters to fet them at work. Here they may be fure to find employment, and have an opportunity of pro-curing bread by their labour; according to the motto written over the door of their Workhouse, LABORE NUTRIOR. The other part of the House is referv'd for Thieves, Whores, Vagabonds, and fuch kind of licentious persons as are disobedient to the Magistrates of the City, or regardless of the commands of their Parents or Masters. The motto or inscription over the door of this partition is, LABORE PLECTOR.

That the City of Hamburg is a Free Imperial A Free State of it felf, and wholly independent upon State. any supreme power whatever, except the Emperor (who only challenges a small acknowledgment or homage from this as well as other Imperial Cities), will appear from the following priviledges the Hamburgers have for many years lers as are fall'n fick upon their road, and are enjoy'd: 1. The Burgomasters and Common-Council-men of the City have power to abrogate or enact what Laws they please; and to pass fentence, and proceed to execution in all causes Criminal or Civil; without acquainting the Duke been very much augmented both in its buildings of Holftein, or any other neighbouring Prince, and revenues. In this Hospital there is not only with their intentions. 2. They have power to a confiderable maintenance allotted for a great number of mainted, aged, and feeble Mariners manders, and levy what Taxes and Contributions of all forts; but also an ample provision is made ons they judg necessary for the security of their for all fuch poor Widows and Orphans as have loft their Husbands or Parents at Sea, and are League (Offensive or Defensive) with whatever hereby reduced to want and beggery. In which Prince or Potentate they please. 'Tis true, it particular the Hamburgers may feem to have outhas for many years been a custom for the City



hert and Gottorp with a Pipe of Wine, an Hogs- Citizens (whom they call Die Burger-alten, or head of Senlft Beer, an hundred weight of Alice, and half an hundred of Almonds; but this no more a fign of Tribute or Homage paid to possible of these Princes, then their ordinary representation of the Princes of th turning of the Complement with a Present of Venifon is an argument of their dependance upon the Hamburgers. By a Statute made by the Emperor Frideric I. (and confirm'd by Ferdichant-men to pay Custom to the Crown of Den- to more then his House was worth at the first. mark as they pass'd the Castle of Gluckstadt. This a great and durable rupture betwixt the Danish King and the Citizens of Hamburg; which was Palaces of good note. at last made up by a Treaty of Peace in the year present King of Denmark, was, as 'tis there phras'd, shall (at the front of as great an Army as he lately brought before this City) demand them.

Burgomasters and twenty Schepins or Aldermen; who were formerly all of them Civilians or other learned men, but are now chosen out of the Merchants and rich Tradesmen in the Town. Besides these they have twelve Common-Councilmen (call'd in their language Die Oberalten, or before them, they join with fixty more grave good value.

head of Serbst Beer, an hundred weight of Rice, Elders of the City); and if these dare not ven-

The Hamburgers have one notable custom amongst them for the speedy reparation of any losses by fire. In most great Streets, and other parts of the Town, 'tis the fashion for such a from all manner of Tolls and Culton-money due to the Emperor as Lord of the Elb, betwixt mously engage themselves to contribute a certheir own City and the Ocean; but by the same tain sum of money towards the rebuilding of Decree, they are bound to fecure and defend the any house which shall be burnt down within the River from the outrages of all Pirats and Free-circle of that Company to which they belong. booters. Whereupon, in the year 1402, no less Now any man has the liberty to engage himthen seventy Pirats were brought prisoners into felf in as many Companies as he pleases. So that the City at one time, and not long after (in the fometimes it happens a confiderable improvefame year) eighty more. But Christian IV. King ment of a Burger's Estate to have his House burnt of Demark, by force of Arms robb'd the Ham-burgers for fome time of the priviledges the Emperors had granted them; compelling their Mer-himself a member, amount (as often they do)

The Territories belonging to this City contain Territoinfringement of their Liberties gave occasion to a small circle of Stormaria; wherein nevertheless ries. are feveral fair Villages, and some Noblemen's

A great many of the little Islands in the Islands 1645, whereby it was agreed, that the Hamburin the Elb, formerly subject to the Dukes of Lugers (upon payment of 120000 Rix-dollars to the faid King's Officers) should reassume there and king's Officers the faid King's Officers of the faid King's Officers and Priviledges. And the 220000 Rix-dollars which (as appears from the fourth in Hadderland, or the Country betwirt the mouths Article in the Interim's Recess, set down at large of the two great Rivers Elb and Weser. A little in the Description of Denmark) where paid the below this, to the North-West, they have anolast year (1679) by the City of Hamburg to the ther considerable Fortress call'd Das new Werek, built for the convenient harbouring of fuch present Ring of Demmars, was, as its increpinas of monthly and the continuation of His Majeffy's being gracious[ly monthly mon Winsen; where all passengers pay a certain Toll for themselves and their carriages. There are The Magistracy of the City consists of four other places of less note that are equally subject to this City and Lubeck; and pay an acknowledgment to both Corporations.

The moneys currant in *Hamburg*, and the ad-jacent parts, are the same as in the Empire (those especially of the Emperor's coining) and the men (call'd in their language Die Oberalten, or Kingdom of Denmark. Some small pieces are chief Elders) who consult together and order coin'd by the authority of the Burgo-masters the public affairs of the whole City. If any mat- and Radisherm of the City; and the Coins of ter of more then ordinary moment be brought all trading Nations in Europe will pass here at a







THE

# Dukedom and

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nenburg; on the South with the Weser; on the West with the German, or British, Ocean; and on the North with the Elb. Which large plot

of ground was anciently inhabited by the Cauci; a valiant and warlike people, and (probably the ancestors of those who to this day inherit

this part of Germany.

The whole Dukedom is subdivided into several lesser Provinces; amongst which the chief is the Bishopric of Verbden, on the borders of the Dukedom of Lauenburg. The next in order and greatness is the Land of Bremen (strictly so call'd) containing a Circle of fome miles round that large and famous City. The third confiderable Province is Warferland, on the Sea-coaft, from the Weser down to the mouth of the Elb. The inhabitants of this Province are reckon'd men of as good spirits and as brave Soldiers as any Subjects of the Empire whatever. Their frequent rebellions under the Archbishops of Bremen first inur'd them to war; and they have ever fince delighted in following the Camp. 'Tis reported of them, that in the height of their obstinacy (for which they were often severely lash'd by many of the Archbishops), they never built themselves any Cities, or Forts of defence; but relied wholly upon the strength and courage of their Companions, which they fancied a fufficient bulwark against the sturdiest enemy that should dare to assault them. And they have still this character given them, That the Wursterlanders will fight and drink with the best men in Dutchland. After these come the inhabitants of Hadelia, or

HE Dukedom of Bre- clothes, that their neighbours (alluding to this men is bounded on the East with the Territories of the Duke of Luries of the Duke of LuProvince (upon the mouth of the Lib, where fland the Forts of Ritzenbuttel and New-Werck) was, as we have faid, formerly in the hands of the Dukes of Saxon-Luwenharg; and is now fub-ject to the Citizens of Hamburg. Another con-fiderable portion of it (in which is feated the Castleand Town of Atterndorff, which commands the greatest part of the Province) is still under the dominion of the faid Dukes, and no part of the Dukedom of Bremen; to which no place of any confequence in Hadelland is subject, except the Village and Castle of Nyen-huls, on the mouth of the Offe. Next after Hadel-land comes Kedingerland, in which is feated the City of Stade; and beyond that Alt-land, or Old-land; a pleafant and fruitful Country of about fourteen English miles in length.

He that shall travel the road betwixt Bremen and Stade, will be apt to have a very mean opinion of the whole Dukedom of Bremen; meeting with nothing but barren Sands and Heaths, a wast and uninhabited Country. And yet elsewhere there is not any Country on the Northern parts of the German Empire fuller of pleafant Fields and Meadows, truttful Orchards, and all other necessaries or delights. Whence some witty Geographers have pleafed themselves in fancying the Dukedom of Bremen to be mighty like a fored Cloak; the two flaps of which (containing the Countries along the banks of the Elb and Wester) are lined with Velvet or Plush, but the middle part (which reaches from Velveten up as far as the mouth of the Ofte) is nothing but course Canvas or Buckram.

Before the Westphalian Treaty, in the year 1648, Bishops this Tract of Land went under the name of an Hadeliria (das lands Hadelen); a proud and igfubjection it was, were filled Archbishops of Bre-Archbishopric; and all the Princes, under whose bishops norant people; fo strangely enamour'd of gaymen. Of whom (with their three Bishops) the

1. Wilhad (or, as some of the German Historians call him, Willibald) an English Pricit, was at the request of Charles the Great sent over into Germany by Egbert Archbishop of Tork, about the year 788, where he was employ'd in converting the Infidels of that Country to Christianity; and for his meritorious performances at last advanc'd to the Bishopric of Bremen. After he had spent several years in a vigilant execution of his Office, he died in the year 790, and was buried in the Cathedral at Bremen; where to this day they pretend to shew his Tomb. 2. Willeric, another English man, is faid to have succeeded Wilhad; tho many of their ancient Chronologers do not mention any fuch Bishop. And indeed the whole account we have of him. is only, That having for some unknown time (fome, upon what grounds I know not, fav till the year 840) enjoy'd this Jurisdiction, he left his See to 3. Luderic, a German. The old Saxon Chronicle calls him Lenderic; and tells us, that for his intolerable pride and arrogance he was deposed by the Emperor Ludowie the Godly, Charles the Great's Son; who chang'd the Bishopric of Bremen into an Archbishopric, by setting up into this man's place 4. Ansgar (of whom we have faid something before) the first Archbishop of Bremen and Hamburg; who was remov'd to Bremen upon the facking of *Hamburg* by the *Vandals* in the year 850, from which time till his death (in the year 865) he kept both the Titles. The Archbishop of Colen stoutly oppos'd this union; alledging, that the Bishops of Bremen had always been Suffragans to his See, and that therefore 'twas an encroachment upon his Turisdiction to convert that place into an Archbishopric. But the Emperor took no notice of these murmurings; proceeding to confirm this newly conferr'd dignity to Angar and his Successors; ordering (as by his Diploma, ftill extant, does appear), that within the Province of the Archbishop of Bremen and Hamburg should be reckon'd all the Bishops in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Groneland, Halfingland, Island and the rest of the Northern Countries. 5. Rembert (St. Angar's Scholar, and adopted Son) was, immediately upon his predecessor's death. advanc'd to the Archbishop's Seat; which he kept tweny-three years, and died in the year 888. Wilhad, Angar, and this Rembert are reckon'd the three great Apostles of the Saxons; many of which Nation have taken the pains to write their lives. But the stories they tell us of them contain as many incredible things as the most Romantic Popish Legends. However, the Saxon Commonalty have still their memories and names in great veneration; and would as foon part with Christmas-diay as St. Anfgar's (which is the eighth of February) out of their Almanacks. St. Wilhad's day is kept on the eighth of November; and St. Rembert's on the fourth of February. 6. Rembert was fucceeded by one Adelgar, a Monk of Corbey (of whom nothing is recorded worth the taking notice of). 7. Hoper, who was elected into the Archbishop's See in the year 909, and dyed the year following. The Bremen Chronick reports, that about an hundred and twenty years after his death his Grave was open'd; where nothing was found but a Pillow which had been laid under his head, and a Cross, both fresh and uncorrupted. Whereupon the

Monks of Bremen concluded, that his body was immediately after his death fnatch'd up into Heaven. 8. Reginward. 9. Unni, who (going to convert the Infidels in Sweden) died at Birca in Gothland. 10. Adaldag. 11. Libentius an Italian. 12. Unwan, call'd by fome Wimar. 13. Libentius II. 14. Hermannus. 15. Be-Rimar. 13. Lieutius II. 14. Hermannus. 15. Be-zeline. 16. Albert, Son of one of the Dukes of Bavaria. 17. Lieuar or Leimar, a Bavarian Nobleman; the fourteenth and last Arch-Bishop of Hamburg. For, when at the request of Eric King of Denmark the Pope had erected an Archbishops See at Lunden in Schonen, the Bishops of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway were subjected to the Archbishop of Lunden; and only Lubec, Schwerin, Lebus, and Ratzenburg remain'd Suffragans to the Archbishop of Bremen, who thereupon for ever quitted the Title of Archbishop of Hamburg. 18. Humbert, the first that ever stiled himself barely Archbishop of Bremen. 19. Frideric. 20. Adalbar. 21. Hartwic. 22. Baldwin, whose successor some have made one Barthold, but without any good made one Barroud, but without any good authority. 23. Sifrid, Son to Albrecht Marquife of Brandenburg. 24. Hartwic II. 25. Woldemar, Duke and Bishop of Slefwic. 26. Gerhard, formerly Bishop of Ofnabrug. 27. Gerhard II. Earl of Lippe. 28. Hildebold or Hildebrand, Earl of Broch-hausen. 29. Giselbert. 30. Henry I. 31. Florentius de Brunchorft, against whom appear'd Bernherd Earl of Wolpe (whom some Historians make Archbishop instead of Florentius), Lut lost the day. 32. John, Bishop of Lunden and Provost of Roschild in Denmark. 33. Burchard. 34. Otto, Earl of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst. 35. Gotfrid, Earl of Arnsberg. He had great quarrels with Maurice Earl of Oldenburg for the See; which when he could not peaceably enjoy, he refign'd to 36. Albrecht Duke of Brunfue; chosen Archbishop in the life-time of his predecessor, in the year 1359. 37. Otto II. 38. John II. 39. Nicolas, Earl of Delmenborft. 40. Baldwin. 41. Gerhard III. Earl of Hoga. 42. Henry III. Earl of Schwartzburg. 43. John III. 44. Chriftopher, Duke of Brunfwic and Lunenburg. 45. Henry IV. Duke of Saxony, Engeren, Welfthalia, Gr. 46. John Aleks. Duke of Lulian der who after the Adolph, Duke of Holftein, &c. who after the death of his Father was Regent Duke of Holflein; and thereupon quitted the See of Bremen in the year 1596, leaving the place to his Brother 47. John Frideric, who was at the fame time Bishop of Lubee, and (having enjoy'd the Archbithopric of Bremen for the space of thirty-eight years) died in the Monastery near Buxtehude in the year 1634, and was buried in the Cathedral at Slefwic. 48. The last Archbishop of Bremen was Frideric Duke of Holftein, Son to Christian IV. King of Denmark, and Father to the prefent Danish King Christian V. But before this Frideric came to the Crown of Denmark, he had nothing left but the bare Title of an Archbishop. For, in the year 1644, the prevailing Forces of the Swedi/b King overran the Archbishopric of Bremen and Bishopric of Vehrden; as they had before many other Provinces of the German Empire. Afterwards, in the Treaty of Munfler, it was agreed upon, that (ut fatis fieret Serenissima Regina Suecia pro locorum hoc bello captorum restitutione, Pacique Publica in Imperio restauranda condigne prospiceretur, as 'tis worded in the Tenth Article of that Treaty ) amongst other places there mention'd, the Archbishopric of Bremen and Bishopric of Vehrden should be for ever fubject to the Kings of Sweden, and annex'd to their own Territories and Do-

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minions, fub folitis quidem Infigniis fed titulo flows its banks, and thereby mightily improves Ducatus. And thus the Archbishopric was the adjacent fandy fields. turn'd into a Dukedom; which Title it still

City of

Whence the City of Bremen (which gives name to the whole Dukedom) is fo call'd. there are feveral different opinions amongst the Germans Writers; fome of which, for the Reader's diversion, I shall hear repeat, leaving it to himself to embrace any one, or reject all, as he shall see cause. One tells us, there was formerly a Ferry cross the Weser in the place where the great Bridg at Bremen now stands; and therefore will have the City fo call'd from the flat bottom'd Boats (in the tongue of the Neder-Saxons nam'd Pramen) wherewith they us'd to ferry over paffengers. Another fancies Bremen may be fetch'd from the abundance of Broom (in their tongue Brame) which grows in this Country. M. Martinius (a man of no contemptible parts and learning) guesses, that because the Land of Bremen is the outmost bounds of the German Empire towards the Ocean, therefore the City was call'd ein Brame; which word signifies properly the outmost seam or selvidge of a Garment. To omit the impertinences of other Etymologists, all agree in this, that Ptolomy's Pacificator (whence ever that word had its original) is the fame with Bremen. Cluverius allowing of this opinion, adds further, Nec nomen omnino abborret; nam dempta priore fyllaba reliquum BIRANUM satis aperta vestigia gerit vocabuli BREMEN. Et quid scio annon apud Ptolomæum M corruptum sit in N, in-

tegrumque vocabulum fuerit FABIRAMUM?

Amongst the old rubbish of ancient German writers, and the fmall fragments of Antiquity which are at this day to be met with in that Country, 'twill be a difficult task to find out the first original of this City. Tis certain, one great part of it (which is known by the name of S. Stephani Statt) is of a later foundation then the main body of the Town; and another grand accession (call'd Die New Statt, or the New City) has been added within these hundred years. What time this City was first fortified we have no other account then in the general, that the Cities of Saxony (and in all probability Bremen amongst the rest) were first wall'd round by the orders of Henry Duke of Saxony, furnam'd Auceps, or the Fowler, about the year 1000. For this Prince had found by experience, that his naked Towns were not able to withftand the fury and outrages of the Vandals; who in those days miferably infested the Northern parts of the Empire. All the modern Historians will inform us, that the Suburbs of St. Nicolas (which at this day make up a confiderable part of the City of Bremen) were first fenc'd round in the year 1623, and the a-la modern fortifications of the Newe-

Statt, on the other fide of the Wefer, cannot pretend to any greater age.

Description At this day Bremen is a large and work of the fraction. The Streets generally strait and even, which stands At this day Bremen is a large and well-built excepting only near the Cathedral, which stands excepting only near the Cathedral, which hands upon a finall rifing. The great Trade brought to this City by the Shipping, and the fruitfulness of the neighbouring plain (which is continually flockt with vaft droves of Cartle) has ftrangely applied to the continual of the conti enrich'd the inhabitants of late years, and render'd the place exceeding populous. Nature, as well as art, has made this City very ftrong; and were the walls beat down, twould be a difficult task to take it, if resolutely desended. For, be-

The Haven at Bremen is not fo convenient for Haven Ships to harbour in as that at Hamburg; and fometimes a great flood casts up such banks and ridges of fand, as makes the Weser for some miles unnavigable for Merchant Ships of any great burthen. So that oftentimes the Citizens of Bremen are at vast charges to cleanse the passage; and yet can scarce clear the River so far as that Veffels of greater bulk then ordinary can be brought within fix English miles of their Bridge. At this distance from the Town the Rabis-berrn and Magistracy of Bremen have a Custom-house: where all foreign Commodities are unladed and brought up to the City in flat-bottom'd Boats. or fmall Veffels.

By the Wefer the Citizens of Bremen transport all their own commodities (as Timber, Wool, Committee of the Citizens of Bremen transport of the Wefer the Citizens of Bremen transport Corn, and Minerals) into other Nations; and ties. by the same stream convey the commodities of foreign Countries into Westphalia, the Dukedom of Branfait, Haffia, Tharingen, and other parts of the German Empire. They have here an excellent art of dreffing of Leather and Cloth, vaft quantities of both which are fometimes brought hither out of other Countries, and remitted to the great gain of the inhabitants. Another confiderable commodity of this City is their Fish; which is caught in the Sea and Weser, and hence transported into most neighbouring Countries. Every month they have a feveral fort of Fish in season; and within the very walls of the Town many thousands of Salmons and Lampreys are caught yearly, and (after they are pickled up, or dry'd in the smoak) shipp'd

Soon after the Reformation (which was first begun at Bremen in the year 1522), the Burgers Gymna built a Free-School, and endow'd it with a fair um. revenue. This was afterwards advanc'd into a Schola Illustris (as they term it) or a College, wherein were profess'd and taught the four superior faculties, of Divinity, Law, Phylic, and Philosophy. At last it became a Gymnasium (or little University); and is at this day the most noted one in Germany; famous for the education of Nat. Chytræus, Chr. Pezelius, Urban Pierius, Matthias Martinius, Joh. Lampadius, Lud. Crocius, Joh. Combachius, Joh. Coccejus, and several other learned

The Magistracy of the Town consists of four Burgomasters, and four and twenty Raths-herrn, Magior Common-Council-men; who are divided into frates. four Classes. So that one Burgomaster and fix Rahtsherrn may be allotted for each quarter of the City. If any of the Burgomasters or Rahtsherrn dy, or be brought fo low in the world as not to be able to bear his office any longer, they are bound to chuse another into his place within four and twenty-hours after his burial or refignation. The election is carried on in this manner: Out of each Class one Elector is pitcht upon by lot; and the four that are at last set out for that office take an oath to chuse a person (out of the most considerable freemen of the Town) whom in their conscience they think the sittest for the place vacant. This done, they are thut up together in a Chamber by themselves; and not fuffer'd to speak to any man before they have finish'd the Election. All manner of Law-Suits (tam Civiles quam Criminales, Fiscales ac Consisteriales) are tried before these Magistrates; In fituation of a level, the Citizens can immediate the Imperial Chamber at Spire, without being ly drown the neighbouring plain with the Wefer; liable to pay a fine of fifty Gold-gulders to the which usually once a year, like another Nile, over-common Treasury.

E R M A N Y.

This is one of the most considerable Imperial thing else (as he thinks) can be meant, then Cities in the Empire; and was always reckon'd the third Hans-Town, after Lubec and Colen. Its first great priviledges were granted to it by the Emperor Henry V. in the year 1111, in remembrance of the valiant performances of the Citizens of Bremen in the Holy War. For thus the words of their Charter run, Ob obsequiorum promptitudinem, multasque Deificas virtutes, viriles aclus & non modicos labores & expensas, quos & quas Bremenses per mare suis navibus & per terram sece-runt, in passagio ultra mare ad terram sanstam, quando Civitas Hierosolymitana capta est, &c.

But before this Emperor's time, 'twas certainly a free City; as appears from the Statua Rolandina. which is still to be feen in the Market-place. bearing the Arms of the Empire (a foread-Eagle) with this inscription, in the old Neder-Saxon lan-

Vryheitt do ick ju openbahr, De Carll und manig Forst vorwahr Deeser Stadtt ghegheuen hatt. Dess dancket Gode iss min Rath, i.e.

I am a testimony of the Liberty which Charles (the Great) and many other Emperor's have granted to this City. For which I advise you to return God thanks.

'Twill not be amiss in this place to give the Reader a short account of the reasons which moved the ancient Germans (especially the inhabitants of the Upper and Lower Saxony) to erect these kind of monstrous Statues in their Cities and great Towns. The tradition usually receiv'd amongst the Saxons is, That Charles the Great overran their Country by the help of one Roland, a Gigantic General in his Army; and that thereupon the Emperor order'd his Image to be fet up in all the Cities of note which he conquer'd; with this priviledg, That fo long as they kept up fuch Statues they should have a right to feveral Regalia, not allow'd to other Cities in the Empire. But the truth or probability of this ftory depends wholly upon the credit and authority of the common people; for from them fome of the German Historians have borrow'd the relation, and afterwards (without any further enquiry ) imposed it upon the world for a piece of authentic History. How ridiculous and absurd would it be for a triumphant Emperor to erect Trophees to the honour of Commanders in his Army, where himself is acknowledg'd to be the Conqueror? Besides, it appears (from the unquestionable testimony of the best Dutch Records) that feveral of those Cities which shew fuch kind of Statues as these, were built many years after the death of the Emperor Charles the Great. Nor can the most accurate German Antiquary prove, that there was any fuch thing as a Statua Rolandina ever heard of in the Empire before A.D. 1000. Again, what could per-fwade the Emperor to bestow such signal kindnesses upon mean and contemptible Villages in Saxony (as some to this day are; which nevertheless dare still pretend to shew one of these ancient Statues); whereas we do not find, that any of the brave Cities upon the Rhine had fuch priviledges and immunities granted to them? If there be any probable account to be given of this custom, Goldastus's conjecture is the most likely to hit the mark. Now he fancies, that Roland, or Ruland, is not a proper name, but an appellative, deriv'd from the old Dutch word Rugen, fignifying to judg or pass sentence in any Law-Case. So that by Ruland, or Rugeland, no-

GERMANY.

ein Mahlstadt da man frey Kayserlich Gericht helt, i.e. a City or great Town on the utmost borders of the Empire, where the Emperor has been pleas'd to appoint a Seffion of Judges and Advocates to try and determine, in his name, all Law-Suits and Controversies. And this power and authority committed to the Burgers of fuch certain Cities was represented (as it is still at Bremen, Magdeburg, and many other great Towns in Saxony) by the portraicture of a great Giant (mistaken for one Roland, whom they make Sifter's Son to Charles the Great) representing the Emperor, and bearing the Arms of the Empire. And they were anciently fo superstitious in erecting or pulling down these Statues, according as they had the right of Judicature conferr'd on, or taken from them, that when the Emperor Charles the IV. had obliged the Hamburgers to fubmit themselves to the Dukes of Holflein, they broke their Statue in pieces, Quam (says Crantzius) pro signo libertatis olim erectam habuerant. To conclude, 'tis a fufficient argument that these Statues were not first set up in Saxony (nor ever appropriated to that Country) in remembrance of General Roland their Conqueror, that we meet with the like monuments in Kinsberg, Prinslaw, and some other places in the Marquifate of Brandenburg; where we never read that Roland commanded an Army.

The money currant in Bremen, is chiefly the Money. Emperor's own Coin. Some pieces they have out of Sweden; tho there cannot be any great treasure exported out of so poor a Kingdom. I have not feen any notable coin of their own, except their Bremischer Grot, or Vier-pfenninger; which is worth little more then an English halfpenny. From this Nether-Saxon word Grot, used instead of the High-Dutch Grosch, our English Groat had probably its first original; for their Grot, as well as ours, is valued at four Pence; altho a Penny at Bremen, as well as in Scotland, be not worth above a fixth part of one of ours.

The Arms of Bremen are a Key Argent in a Arms. Field Gules; to denote the power of the Citizens to open or shut (at their pleasure) the passage of any Ships which traffic upon the

Other Places of Note in the Dukedom of BREMEN.

💓 ЕНВ DEN, formerly a Bishop's Vebrden. EHRDEN, formerly a Bilhop's; See, and no part of the Arch-bilhopric of Bremen; but may now reasonably enough be ac-counted a part of the Duke-dom, as having been given dom, as having been given

up into the hands of the Swedes, together with the Archbishopric (under the name of one entire Dukedom) at the Treaty of Munster. Bruschius (in his History of the German Bishops) tells us, that Charles the Great founded this Bishopric at Konende upon the Wefer; others fay Bardewie, about the year 776; whence not long after it was remov'd to Vehrden, which even in those days was (if the Saxons had any fuch ) a strong and populous City. Crantzius reports, that the first Bishop of this Diocess was one Suibert an English man, who died in the year 708 ( near feventy years before the first foundation of the Bishopric, according to Bruschius's calculation) and was succeeded by one Patto a Scot. But Emmius (in his accurate Frifian History) shews,

that this Historian mistook Suidbert the Frislander, who was indeed the first Bishop of Vehrden, for one of the same name who came over into Germany with Wilhad the first Bishop of Bremen, And yet this correction of Crantzius's relation is not to be approv'd, unless we read 788 or 798 instead of 708; fince, as we have before inform'd the Reader, one of our English Archbishops first furnish'd Bremen with a Bishop, at the request of the Emperor Charles the Great, in the year

We may from these contradictions easily gather what credit is to be given to the account which German writers are able to give us of the ancient State of this City; and the prefent is not worthy of a large description, having nothing in it extraordinary or remarkable. The River Aller (upon which 'tis feated) brings in all the Trade of the Town; fince up the Weser, into which River the Aller emties it felf, not far from Vehrden, are brought flat bottom'd Barges of a confiderable bulk, laden with all foreign and domestic commodities which the Market of Bremen will afford. Count Tilly took this Town at the first assault in the year 1626; and afterwards (in the year 1631) the Imperial Army gave it a fecond blow, which it has felt ever

II. OTTERSBERG. A small fortified Town, not far from Bremen; beautified and defended of their Archbishops. Chytraus tells us, that the Castle of Ottenberg bore a part for many years with the Citizens of Bremen in a rebellion against their Archbishops; to whom they were at last, upon some condition agreed to by both parties, forc'd to fubmit themselves in the year 1547. In the last Civil Wars of Germany this Castle was twice taken and plunder'd by the Imperialists; and once by Count Coningsmark the Swedi/b General

III. ROTTERBERG. A fmall City feated on the River Wein, at about four English miles distance from Ottersberg. In the place where this City now stands, Nicolas the thirty-seventh Bishop of Vehrden built a Palace for himself and fuccessors; which was afterwards fortified with strong Walls and a deep Ditch, about the year 1500, by Barthold the forty-ninth Bishop of that Diocess. At the same time the adjoining Village, or Suburbs, were Wall'd in, and made a fmall City; which by degrees is grown to be a place of some trade, and is considerably popu-

IV. BuxTEHUDE. Seated on the River Essa, not far from the Elb, in as pleasant and fruitful a Country as any in the whole Empire. This nifies that great City with a large portion of their provision both for man and horse.

of the Elb. Bertius, and other writers skill'd in it the fame with Prolomy's Saxony's cheeming it the fame with Prolomy's Saxony's the Thou think the Longitude and Latitude which Prolomy affigns to that old Town (being 29 deg. of Long. and 51 deg. 20 min. of Lat.) will fearce come near this City.

This large and ancient City was formerly fubject to Earls and Marquifes of its own; and thence we find the inhabitants in and about the City named by the Latin Historians Stadenses,

felves and independant upon any of the neighbouring Princes. Of these Earls and Marc-Graves the Reader may meet with a Catalogue in Crantzius, or Angelius a Werdenhagen.

In the year 1234, the Stadenses were the occasion of a bloody and terrible war in the Archbishopric of Bremen; which happening in the very infancy of Christianity in these parts, had like to have stifled Religion in its Cradle. This bloodshed was occasion'd by a revolt of the Citizens of Stade from their obedience to the See of Bremen. Whereupon the Clergy of that City (being refolv'd to keep by a strong arm what their enemies had endeavourd to wrest from them ) took up arms, and engaged feveral of their neighbours in the broil. But this expedient did not meet with the expected fuccefs: having, after a long quarrel, only weaken'd both parties, and in no wife vindicated the Archbishop's Title. At last, a volley of curses and excommunications from the Bishop of Rome frighted the Citizens of Stade into submission, and obliged them to yield obedience (as formerly) to the Archbishop's of Bremen.

Hereupon Philip, Duke of Schwaben and Earl of Stade, annex'd the whole County to the Archbishopric; reserving only to himself the City with its arcient priviledges and immunities. In which state it continued till (in the Civil wars of Germany ) it fell into the hands of the Swedes; by a strong Castle, the ancient residence of some and was confirm'd to that Crown, as a part of the Dukedom of Bremen, by the Treaty of Munfter. And possibly, we may have some reason to call this the Metropolis of the whole Country which is now subject to the King of Sweden as Duke of Bremen; fince the City of Bremen it felf was exented from the Homage payable to that Monarch from the Archbishopric by vertue of that Treaty, and is to this day a free Imperial City, immediately subject to the Emperor, and to him only.

Notwithstanding the vast Rampires and Bul-Nowithinamoing the vair kampites and burwarks wherewith this City is fortified, and the natural fitength of the place, it was befieg'd and taken in one day (April 13, 1645) by the Swediß General Count Coningmark; who having the first affect that have the Fortific as the property of the at the first assault taken the Fortress on the mouth of the Zwinge, betwixt the City and the Elb, press'd forward with his whole Army to the Gates of Stade, and forc'd his way into the City. Whereupon the Burgers were glad to furrender up the Castle and other strong Forts upon any conditions the Conqueror was pleas'd to propose.

The Town is at prefent in a flourishing condition; being feated in a wholeforn Air, and a pleasant rich Country. The Burgers (who have is one of the Granaries of Hamburg; and furmonly Orchards and Gardens of pleasure withtheir provision both for man and horfe.

V. STADE. The fecond City of note, next after Bremen, in the whole Dukedom; feated arge and commodious; and Ships of larger on the mouth of the River Zwings and banks carriage and burthen come up to Stade then are able to reach Hambiag. The Market-place, Raht-hauss (or Town-Hall), Exchange, and several the ancient Geography of these parts, would haufs (or Town-Hall), Exchange, and several have this City look d upon as a place of the of their Churches, are Buildings worthy a Traveller's fight.

Many and great have been the priviledges by feveral Emperors granted to this City. It was always reckon'd a Sanctuary for fugitives; infomuch, that all manner of malefactors (whether Germans or Foreigners) that could reach Stade before vengeance overtook them, were fure to find shelter here, and be secure from the hand of justice. Besides the priviledg of coin-Stadingi or Stedingii, as a people diftinct of theming Forests (and the like prerogatives challeng'd

hv all Imperial Cities), they have power to de- and put it felf under the protection of the Archat the mouth of the Zwinge, and there to tarry till diffmised by the Maiters of the Custom-House. These pretensions occasion'd (not many vears ago) a quarrel between the Citizens of Stade and the Hamburgers; the later pretending. that twas an infringement of their prerogative (who were absolute Masters of the Elb below their own City) for Stade to lay claim to any fuch priviledg. But the controversie soon after was amicably compos'd; and each City has fince peaceably enjoy'd its own peculiar Regality.

This ancient Hans-Town (being one of the first that was enroll'd into that noble fociety) was once reduc'd to a mean and beggarly condition by the overgrown trade and riches of the Hamburgers; infomuch, that it was forc'd to fell ( almost for bread, the public stock not amounting to ninety pounds sterling a year ) to these Stade. upstart thriving Merchants its ancient priviledges,

mand a certain Toll or Custom of every Mer-bishops of Bremen. But in this low condition it chant-man that paffes up the *Elb* to *Hamburg*; did not long continue, before the *Englilb* Merchant further very such Vessel being obliged to strike anchor offer'd them) remov'd their commerce to Stade. By which means this City, in a short time, recover'd its former grandeur; and grew on a fudden rich and populous.

VI. BREMER-VERDEN. A wall'd Town, Bremeron the road betwixt Bremen and Stade; diftant Verden. from the later about twelve English miles, and from the former near twenty-eight. It was first built by Luder Duke of Saxony; and afterwards made a Palace for the Archbishops of Bremen, who had here their usual residence. In the Cafile (which commands a great part of the adjacent plain) the Swedes have commonly a strong Garrison. The Town would otherwise be of little note; not having the convenience of any trade, except what is brought by the refort of passengers that travel this way to Bremen or



Buxte-

Rotter-



THE

## UKEDOM

O F

## LUNENBURG.



denburg; on the North

with Lauwenburg and Hollein; on the North-West with Bremen; and on the West with some part of Westphalia.

The Metropolis (which gives name to the whole Dukedom) is thought by fome to have had its name from the Moon (Lunus or Luna)

much farther up into the Empire. worshipp'd by the ancient Idolatrous Inhabitants worthipp'd by the ancient Idolatrous Inhabitants of this Land. Others derive the word from full of large Woods and Forests (many of which the sale Lord of that part of the Country where Hambug now stands), was here Deisied and worshipp'd under the Image of an Half-Moon. Several of the Saxon Chronologers report, that this idol was first brought hither by Julius Ce-far; who questionles (if we believe the more credible Roman Historians) never saw this Country is taken up with vast Heaths and Wasts; the largest of which (known by the name of true, and that the inhabitants of these parts did indeed worship an Image of the Moon is regreed. indeed worthip an Image of the Moon, is agreed wholly defart and uninhabited. on by all the Dutch Antiquaries; altho they are at a loss to find out how their Ancestors came upon by the rest of the Germans, as the most of the first out to the Germans, as the most of the first out to the Germans, as the most of the first out to the Germans, as the most of the first out to came by the Latin names of Lunus or Luna. There ruftical, both in language and behaviour, of any runcal, both in language and ochaviour, or any in the Empire. Tacitus can informus, what flout Dukedom, and the Marquifate of Brandenburg, which ftill retain the name of Lune. The old Annals of the Cathedral Church at Vebrden Iay, that this Idol (which ftood on the top of a mountain for from Lunchage Child a thin due mountain far from Luneburg, call'd at this day Kalk-Berg, from the abundance of Lime found there) was first destroy'd by Egistus, one of the command of their Captain Arminius, they put feventy Disciples that first planted Christianity

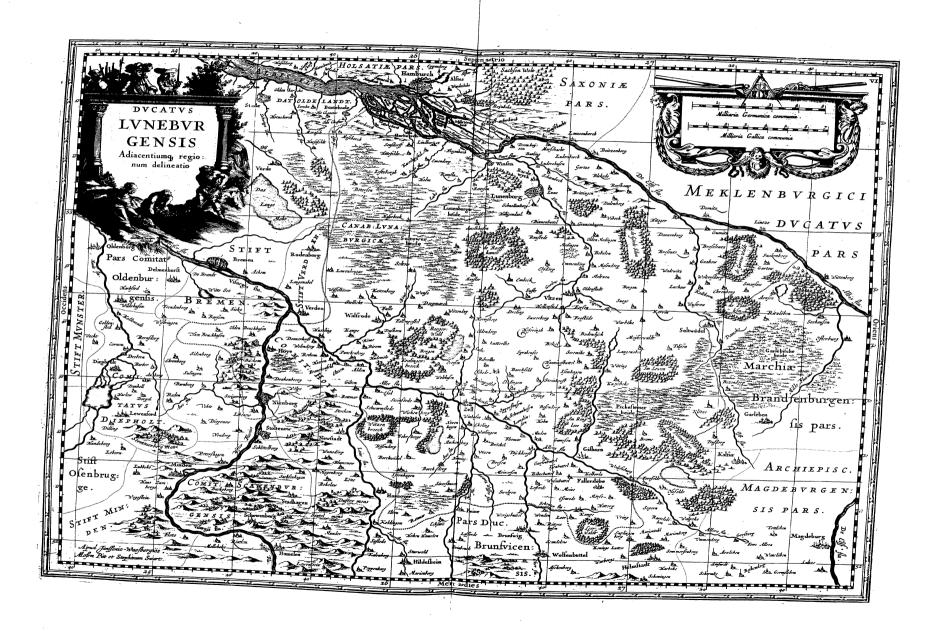
HE Dukedom of Lune- of the Empire relaps'd into their ancient Idolaof the Empire relaps d into their ancient Idolaburg, or Lunenburg, is subounded on the South with the Dukedom of Wibert, as fome of their Historians write the Strunfwic, on the South with Magdeburg on the Eaft with Brandle and the Wibert is subounded in the Farthware. The Northware with the South with the built a splendid Monastery about the year 780,

which was by him dedicated to St. Mary.

Cluverius tells us, that the whole Country about Luneburg and Ultzen (which is a City about twenty English miles distant from Luneburg, towards the South) was first inhabited by the

of this Land. Others derive the word from the name of the River Elmena, or Ilmenow, on which the City of Lameburg is feated, which (they tell us) was formerly call'd Luno from Ifs the Egyptian Goddefs, who coming into Germany to viit the Kinfran Gemkining (who was in the feature accompanied with feveral of the neighbours accompanied with feveral of the neighbours accompanied with feveral of the neighbours. her Kinsman Gambrioius (who was in those days year, accompanied with several of the neighbourburg now flands), was here Deified and woring Princes, Counts, and other Nobles of the

Warriours the Dagublini (who were of the Nation of the Cheugli, and as he gueffes, ancient inhabitants of these parts) were in the days of the Emperor Augustus. For having rebell'd againt Quintilus Varus (the Emperor's proud lighteness in the room of Parkin) and as the room of Parkin and as the room of the room o Lieutenant in the room of Drusus) under the in the German Empire. Yet afterwards, when the the Roman General and his whole Army, coninhabitants of thefe, as well as many other parts fudden and shameful overthrow so far distracted



the Emperor, as that he was afterwards often observed to beat his head against the posts, and (in the bitterness of his passion and anguish) to cry out, Redde mihi Legiones, Quantili Vare.
The Luneburgers have not indeed of late given any fuch Heroic testimony of their valour as this: but are however efteem'd good and hardy Soldiers, being from their Cradles accustom'd to a cold Climate and flender fare.

G

MÌ

What kind of Government the ancient Saxons of which great Nation the present inhabitants of the Dukedoms of Brunswic and Luneburg are only two small branches) were subject to, we have already given the Reader an account. And in the fame state of Anarchy and confusion they had probably to this day continued, if the Emperor Charles the Great had not new modell'd their Government, and made them sensible of the convenience of being constantly subject and obedient to some supreme Rulers and Magistrates. But this he could never effect by Conquest or the Sword; only Religion by degrees reduc'd them into a formal Commonwealth, and the precepts of Christianity first taught them how to obey the Laws of Temporal as well as Spiritual Princes. For the foremention'd Emperor ( having won over the greatest part of the Nation to the profession of the Christian Faith) got feveral Bishoprics erected in many parts of the Land; and perswaded the neighbourhood to pay Tithes and other Church duties to the Prelates he had fet over these new Diocesses. And this was the only Government known for some ages after in the Territories which now are known by the names of the Dukedoms of Brunswic and Luneburg. For altho we read, that the Emperor Lotharius made Ludolf) great Grandchild to the famous Wittikind that encountred Charles the Great) Duke of Saxony; yet Crantzius is of opinion, that neither this Ludolf nor his Successor Otho had any thing to do with the Lower Saxony; but were only made Princes of Thuringen, Meiffen, and some other Provinces of the Upper Saxony. Indeed Wittikind (an Author of great credit) feems to affert the contrary; telling us, in the first Book of his History, that Otho ( the first German Emperor of that name) being advanced to the Imperial Throne, lest behind him one Herman, a Baron's Son (so the learned Meibomius proves him to have been, tho most of the Dutch Historians fay he was descended from much meaner Parentage ) whom he made his Lieutenant in these parts; and to encourage him faithfully to discharge his Office, settled several Lands and Tenements upon him and his Heirs for ever. Soon after, the faid Emperor returning our of Italy, (where for some considerable time he had, for weighty reasons, been forc'd to keep his Residence) was so well pleas'd with Herman's acquirting himself bravely of the Trust reposed in him, that immediately he made him Duke of North-Saxony, containing all the Territories now subject to the Dukes of Luneburg and Lawenburg, together with a great part of the Duke of Holftein's Dominions. This hap'ned in the year of our Lord 966.

By this means the great Dukedom came to be divided; and a new Dukedom (the Princes whereof however stiled themselves Dukes of Saxony) erected out of it, which was governed by Herman and his Successors Bruno, Bernhard, Artelf, and Magnus. The last of these died without any Heirs male (tho not in the Emperor's Prison, as some Historians have confidently reported, but at home in his own House) in the year 1106. Whereupon the Dukedom of the Lower Saxony was given by the Emperor Henry V.

to Lotharius Baron of Querfurt. After Lotharius's death Henry Duke of Bavaria (surnam'd the Proud ) got possession of this Dukedom; which he challeng'd upon a double account, as having married Lotharius's Daughter, and being him-felf the fon of Wolfbilde Daughter to Duke Magnus, Lotharius's predecessor. But Albert (surnam'd Ursus) Marquise of Brandenburg, oppos'd him with fo good fuccess at first, that he was forc'd to quit the City of Lunenburg, and a great part of the adjoining Territories; out of which nevertheless he made a shift to beat back Albert at last, and so made himself Master of the whole Dukedom. The pretentions which Alhis being Son to Duke Magnus's eldeft Daugheter Elicke; whereas Henry was only descended from the younger, and therefore had the worfe Title, if his Father-in-Law Lotharius's Right had prov'd infignificant.

This Henry left behind him one only Son, Henry furnam'd the Lion; a Prince of fo great and fortunate undertakings in war, that the German Chronicles are full of his exploits. Some of the Dutch Historians tell us, he extended his Dominions from the Rhine to the Elb; others fay, from the Adriatic to the Baltic Sea; a third fort go yet further, and make him Lord of Holflein and a great part of Denmark. Certain it is, he was a victorious Prince, and Ruler over more Provinces then any of his Succeffors could lay claim to. But his large Dukedom was broken in pieces by the Emperor (as we had occafion to tell the Reader before), and himfelf reduc'd from a great Duke of Saxony, and Lord of all the neighbouring Territories, to a mean and inconfiderable Duke of Brunswic and Lune-

Hitherto we have found the Dukedoms of Dukes of Brunswie and Luneburg united and subject to one Lunen-Prince. But upon the death of this Henry ( which burg. hapned in the year 1195) they were divided. For Henry the Lion had three Sons, viz. Duke Henry, who was afterwards made Prince Palatine of the Rhine; Duke Otho, who was advanced to the Imperial Throne; and Duke William, who fucceeded his Father in the Territories of Luneburg; but only stiled himself Dominus de Luneburg. And indeed he had but little reason to take upon him any greater Title; fince his two Brothers were sharers with him in the Estate of his deceafed Father. For Otho took possession of the City and Country of Brunswic, and Duke Henry seized upon Zell, Bremen, and Stade.

About the year 1213, Duke William dy'd, and was succeeded by his only Son Otho, who afterwards (in the year 1235) was made Duke of Brunswic by the Emperor Frideric the Second's Diploma, which is at this day to be seen in the Duke of Zell's Archives.

Duke William dying in the year 1252, left behind him two Sons, Albert and John; Albert kept all his Fathers Dominions in his own hands, but at laft refign'd the Dukedom of Luneburg to his Brother John. Since that time the Duke-doms of Brunswie and Luneburg have been always reckon'd two diffinet Principalities, and ufually fubicct to two different Princes.

After this division of the two Dukedoms, Duke John governed the Dukedom of Luneburg about eight years; and then (dving in the year 1276) left his Estate to his Son Otho. By the way we may take notice of a notorious Parachronism in Dr. Heylin's Cosmography, wherein (reckoning only the eight years Government of Duke John, without mentioning any power enjoyd by his Brother Albert in the Dukedom of Lune-

GERMANY.

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of whom this character is usually given, that have already had occasion often to mention) the is the most accomplish'd Princess in Europe; by whom he hath three Sons and a Daughter.

Chief Cities, and other places of greatest note in

this Dukedom, are

ANY.

burg) he brings Otho II. to the Dukedom in the treme dotage, to reassume the Government till year 1261, which is fifteen years (exactly the his Grandchild should come to maturity the mantime that Duke Albert kept possession of both his

Otho having reign'd 53 years, and dying in the year 1330, left behind him two Sons, Otho and William, who were joint-Governors of the Dukedom of Luneburg for the space of sour and twenty years. After which (upon the death of Duke Othe without any Heirs male) William was the fole Governor for fome small term of years.

But confidering, that upon the failure of issue from himself and his Brother, the Line of Luneburg was like to be extinct; he refolv'd (during his life-time) to chose himself a Successor. Whereupon, at first, he pitcht upon Albert Duke of Saxony, his Brother's Daughter's Son; but afterwards changing his refolution, he refign'd the Dukedom to Ludowic Duke of Brunswic, who had married his eldest Daughter Mechtild.

Duke Ludowic having govern'd three years, and dying without iffue, in the year 1358, was fucceeded by Magnus (furnam'd mit der ketten, or Torquatus); to whom the Luneburgers submitted themselves upon condition, that he should protect them against all injuries offer'd them either by the Emperor Charles IV. or any of the Dukes of Saxony. Soon after Torquatus, upon his Father's death, got possession of the Territories of Brunspie; and so both Dukedoms were once more united.

But notwithstanding the great considence they repos'd in their new Prince, and the vast promises he made them; Albert Duke of Saxony ( affifted by the foremention'd Emperor Charles the fourth, in pursuance of his Right as being descended from the elder Brother's Daughter) by force recover'd the Dukedom of Luneburg in the year 1372, and enjoy'd it fourteen years.

After his death there were great wars betwixt the Houses of Brunswic and Saxony; each of them the Houles of Branfnie and Saxony; each of them laying claim to, and contending for this Dukedom. At last, in the year 1388 Bernhard Duke Magnus's Son obtain'd the Government. But foon after Frideric Duke of Bransnie being slain.

After his decease, in the year 1633, the Dukedom in great peace and prosperity two and the plant of Grubenhagen.

After his decease, in the year 1633, the Dukedom in the plant of Grubenhagen. in his return from Francfurt (where he was newly chosen Emperor ) Bernhard was remov'd to Erunswic, and the Dukedom of Luneburg given to his Nephew Henry; who before had some share with him in the Government.

Henry, having been fole Duke of Luneburg for the space of sixteen years, dyed A.D. 1416. and was succeeded by his Son William; who, within a while after, falling out with his Cousin Otho, Duke Bernhard's Son, made several incursions into the Dukedom of Brunswic, many of the most considerable Cities whereof he laid fiege to, and took.

Some while after, the quarrels betwixt the two Dukes were composed upon this condition, that they should change Dukedoms; which was accordingly done in the year 1428; and fo Otho was made Duke of Luneburg, and William removed to Brunswic.

Otho's Brother, Duke Frideric, succeeded him (tho Dr. Heylin makes him his Predecessor) in (tho Dr. Fleyim makes min his Flourection) and the Dukedom of Laneburg; and having govern'd about fourteen years, quitted the Dukedom, and thut himself up in a Monastery at Zell in the year 1459.

Hereupon the Government was committed to his two Sons Bernhard and Otho; the former

naged the Affairs of his Dukedom for feven years Father's Dukedoms) before his Father's death.

Otho having reign'd 53 years, and dying in years of age at his Grandfather's death, was

affifted in the Government by his mother for fome years. Ten years before his death, which hapned in the year 1532, he fetled the Dukedom upon his three Sons, Otho, Erneft, and Francis

The first of these, preferring a retired life to the state and grandeur of a Dukedom, resign'd his Right to his Brother Ernestus during his Father's life; demanding only a certain annual fipend, fufficient for the maintenance of himfelf and a fmall family.

This Ernest (together with his Brother Francis, who shared with him in the Government till the year 1539, but was afterwards put off with the Lordship of Giffborn and Monastery of Isenhagen) brought in the Reform'd Religion in the year 1530. He died in the year 1546, and was fucceeded by his Son

Francis Otho; who, having govern'd about thirteen years, dyed without Issue male, and left the Dukedom to his two Brothers

Henry and William. These two rul'd peaceably together for the space of ten years; but afterwards they separated themselves, and agreed, that William should have the sole government of the Dukedom of Luneburg, and Duke Henry be content with the Revenues of the Lordship of Dannenberg and Monastery of Scharnebeck; to which were afterwards added, the Lordships of Hitzaker, Luchau, and Warbke.

In the year 1592, Duke William died; and was succeeded by his Son Ernest; who kept the Dukedom of Luneburg till the year 1611. In which he left it to his Brother

Christian; Elect Bishop of the Diocess of Minden. This brave Prince govern'd the Duke-

dome of Luneburg fell to his Brother Augustus, Elect Bishop of Ratzeburg; upon which incomparable Prince (of whom the Reader may expect a larger account in the description of the Dukedom of Brunswie) descended not long after, by the death of Frideric Ulric, the Dukedom of

Whereupon the Dukedom of Luneburg was given to Duke George, Licutenant General of all the forces of the Lower Saxony, in the year 1636. He left four Sons, whereof the eldest

Christian Ludowic, for some years, govern'd the Luneburgers; paying each of his younger Brethren an annual stipend of 12000 Ric-dollars. Upon his death the fecond Brother

George William succeeded in the Government, and kept (as he doth to this day) his Residence in his Brothers Palace at Zell

By the Treaty of Hildesheim the Dukedoms of Calenberg and Grubenhage were affign'd over to the third Brother John Frideric; who kept his Residence at Hannover in much greater state then his Brother at Zell.

These, and all other Territories subject to the late Duke of *Hannover*, are now in the possection of the youngest Brother Ernest Augustus; of which dyed within five years, and the latter flop of Ofnabrug, and is now (upon the death of his Brother John Frideric this laft year 1680) who, by the Treaty of Munster, was made Bi-This forced the old Duke Frideric, in his exIrst, Luneburg. We have already given the Reader an account of the most probable opinion about the original of the name

of this City; and but littlemore can be faid concerning its first Founders, and those that fortified it. The story of Julius Cefar's laying the first foundation of a City in this place, is (at best) incredible and groundless. There's hardly an ancient City in Europe which does not pretend to some venerable piece or other of Julius's Architecture; which tho ordinarily admir'd by the yulgar, yet is contemn'd and laugh'd at by men of sence and knowing Antiquaries. The best restimony of its age I can meet with is Dithmarus Mersburgenfis's mentioning Luinberg, by the name of Civitas, in speaking of an Earthquake which hapned in the days of the Emperor Henry II. But 'tis easie to observe, how the Historians of those times were wont to compliment any mean Village with the title of Civitas. Yet Lambertus Schafnaburgensis (an Author of almost as great antiquity as the former ) in his account of the transactions of the year 1073. gives this charaeter of Luneburg, that 'twas then Oppidum maximum Ottonis Ducis Saxonia, situm in confinio Saxonum & Luticiorum.

At present the Town contains about two Englifb miles in circumference; being not built in the streets are broad; and most of the Houses to-lerably well built. Over against the Town-hall (which is a neat and compact piece of building) stands the Duke's Palace; where the Duke of Zell and his Family are lodg'd when he has a

mind to refide at Luneburg.

The chief Trade of the Town is in Salt; which the Citizens make in great abundance, out of certain pits of falt water, which spring within the walls. Their Salt-houses are fenc'd round and continually guarded; as being the main support of the City. These bring in the Duke a considerable yearly Revenue; and besides provision is hereby made for a great number of poor labouring men, who might otherwise starve for want of employment.

II. BARDEWICK. At this day a Village within a mile of Luneburg; but anciently a flrong and populous City. Some Authors fancy it to have been the first City in Saxony. And so questionless it was, if it be true (as they pretend to be able to demonstrate) that it was built 990 years before Christ. Over the door of the Cathedral (which is now the only Church left of nine) are wrote in an old Gothic character these hobling verses:

Abram dum natus mox Treveris incipit ortus Hinc annis Barduic mille sex X quoq; quinque Post Barduic Roma duo C cum quinque triginta MC post Nat. junctis octaginta novemqu Dum Brunsvicensis Henricus Leo dictus Simonis in festo Barduic subvertit ab alto.

has taken great pains to pick up, out of these Rithms and all other Monuments of note about this Town, a large account of the Antiquity of the place. The name he imagines, (contrary to the humour of some other Historians, who speak of Bardo a Knight Errant of old, and Founder of Bardenic) derived from the Bardi, a Northern people, who wandring a great many years up and down Saxony and the neighbouring Countries, at last fix'd themselves in this place. Whether these Bardi may not have been a Tribe of such Poets as Mr. Cambden, and some other of our Antiquaries, fays gave name to Bardsey, one of our British Islands, I shall leave to the Reader's judgment; fince every Historian that mentions the Bards, will tell us, that they were the Genealogists amongst the Gauls (an undoubted branch of the German Nation) as well as the Britains,

The Verses before-mention'd will inform us, that this great City was destroy'd by Duke Henry (furnam'd the Lion) on St. Simon and Jude's day in the year i 189. Since that time it has never been able to recover its glory; and is now remarkable for nothing but a College of Eight Refidentiary Canons and fome few Vicars.

III. ULTZEN. A neat uniform little Town, Ultren. about the middle way betwixt Lunenburg and Zell. Twas anciently call'd Lawenwald, i. e. Lion-Forest; as appears from feveral of its old Records, and an infcription to this day legible on the North-fide of the Town-hall. And from this its old name the Arms (or Rebus rather) of the Town are still, a Lion Passant Azure, in a Field Verd, betwixt Three Trees of the Second. The modern name Ulizen it had from the neighbouring Monastery of Olden-Stadt; which, as is evident from feveral ancient Writings, bearing date A.D. 1255 and 1338, was formerly call'd Old-Ulsen. On the twentieth of September in the year 1646, this City was miserably destroy'd by a fire which in a very short time burnt down the fairest and richest part of it. This blow it has hardly yet fo well recover'd as to be entirely rebuilt; but however the most considerable streets and places of confequence are very much advane'd by it, and the new buildings are everywhere more regular and splendid then the for-

The Citizens have a Tradition among them, that the first English Saxons that came over into Britain were fent from hence; and they tell us farther, that in remembrance of the good fuccess they had met with in our Island, some of them returning, hung up a gilt Ship of Tin in the Market-place; which was to be feen here

before the fire above mention'd. IV. ZELL. This City (famous for the u-Zell, fual Residence of the Dukes of Luneburg) on a fandy level, at the confluence of two small Rivers, the Aller and Fubse; about ten German miles distant from Luneburg, six from Brunswic, ten from Bremen, and thirteen from Hamburg. The word Zell in the language of fome of the Lower Saxons, fignifies the fame with the High Dutch Kellar, or our English word Cellar; but for what reason the Town should have this name given it, I cannot determine. In an old Parchment Deed (bearing date A. D. 1236, which to this day may be seen in the Duke of Zell's Archives) whereby Sigefride Count of Ofterburg, makes over a great part of this Country to Otho Duke of Brunswic and Luneburg, we read minifteriales suos Tselle usque Breman. And another Indenture made between Henry's (furnam'd the Lion) Sons (dated A.D. 1203, and still to be Meibomius (a learned Antiquary, whom we feen in the fame place) mentions this Town

#### N Y.

in the year 1485. In this Palace are held the chief Courts of Judicature for the Dukedom of Luneburg is a poor and barren Country; and its inhabitants are scarce Luneburg.

Walfrode. V. Walstrode, or Walo's-Crofs. At first only a Monastery built by one Walo, a Prince of Anhalt, in the year 986, but afterwards advanced into a considerable Town. Walo's Statue is still to be seen in the Church with this inscription on its pedestal, Illustris Princeps Walo de Anholc Comes in Aschania, & Dominus in Berneborch est sundator bujus Monasserial its isstuate in a very pleafant Valley. encompassed on every side with on its pedeftal, Illufivis Princeps Walo de Anhole Comes in Afchania, & Dominus in Berneborch effundator bujus Monasteriilt is situate in a very pleafant Valley, encompass d on every side with

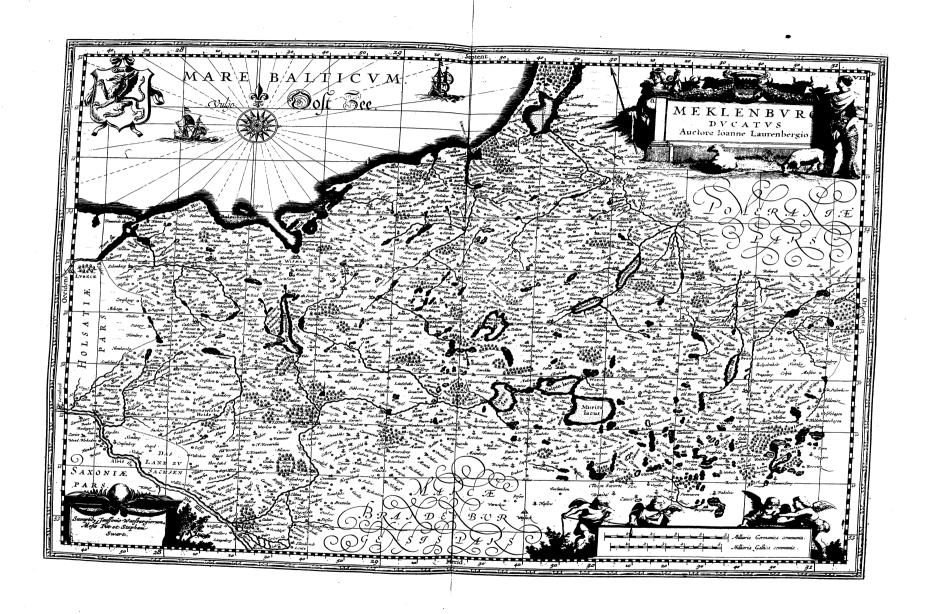
by the aforefaid name. Higher then these times its Antiquity cannot be traced and whether 'twas in those days a City, wall'd Town, or only a bare Castle, we know not.

The Duke's Palace (as it now stands, being a square piece of building, moted round, and beautified with a great many pleasant Gardens, Orchards, Grotto's, Get.) was first built by Hemy Duke of Brunspie and Lunenburg and Ann (born Countess of Nassaw) his mother in the year 1485. In this Palace are held the chief Courts of Judicature for the Dukedom of Luneburg.



THE







THE

#### DUKEDOM

## MECKLENBURG.



from whence this Dukedom should have its name; yet the German City. Historians will inform us, that the small Village (not far from Wif-

lage (not far from Wif-mar) which ftill bears that name, was anciently a large and populous City. And some of their Antiquaries pretend to be able to shew us its Rudera near this place, for some miles in com-pass. J. Peters (in his Chronicle of the Dukes of Holstein) tells us, that this Village is the ruins of a very ancient City; which, says he, was built above three hundred warry before Cherish built above three hundred years before Christ by Anwho impertinently pretends to trace the Annals of his Country thro those dark days of igno-

Cluverius and Bertius are exceedingly displeas'd Cliverius and Bertius are exceedingly dipleas of with that univerfal humour of Latin (who mention this Country) of rendring Mecklenburg by Megalopolis or Megapolis, and the Mecklenburgers by Megapolitani. Such Etymologists as these fays Cluver, are but Novices in the German tongue. for the word Mecklenburg is not (as they imagin) deriv'd from the old Saxon word Micle or Mickel (ordinarily met with in our ancient Englished) its name, as Megalopolis in Arcadia, from the vast-

LTHO at this day Geo-graphers can hardly billaus, and feveral other Kings and Princes of meet with any fuch the Vandals; we may reasonably conclude, that place as Mecklenburg, all foreign Merchants (who probably were not all foreign Merchants (who probably were not very numerous) that traded in this part of Germany, kept their Factors and Brokers at this

The whole Dukedom of Mecklenburg (subject to the two Dukes of Gustrow and Swerin) is bounded on the East with the Dukedom of Pomeren; on the North with the Baltic Sea; on the West with some part of the Dukedoms of Holfiein and Saxon-Lauwenburg; and on the South with the Marquifate of Brandenburg.

The Country has more in it of profit then pleafure; being plentifully ftock'd with all forts of Corn and Frunts (efpecially Apples), and well ftor'd with Fowl and Filh; but fittuate in an air thyrius the first Duke of the Herali, or Mecklen-burgers. But we know, what kind of credit to give to such Romantic Chronologers as this; ber of Rivers every-where to be met with in this Dukedom, their Lakes (many of which are very of his Country thro those dark days or igno-rance wherein he must necessarily lose himself and truth.

Dukctioni, their Lakes (many or which are very large) afford them good store of all manner of stell Fish. Infomuch, that at the Marriagefeath of Henry Duke of Mecklenburg-Swerin with Helen Daughter to the Elector Palatine, were ferr'd up to the Table five thousand Breams; all of which were fresh, and newly taken out of

Some Romantic Genealogists have endeavour'd Governto bring down the Line of the Dukes of Meck- ment. lenburg from fome of Alexander the Great's Gegm) derivd from the old Saxon word Micle or Mickel (ordinarily net with in our ancient English Saxon Monuments, and still used in some parts of England); but from the Dutch Verb Mecklen, whence Meckler, which (in the language of all the Northern Germans that inhabit the Saxon Cooks (Southern Merch and Southern Merch the Sea-Coats) fignifies as much as Proximeta, and the Sea-Coats of t whom they unanimously report to have liv'd in ness of its extent (altho Lindebergius reports it to have been above eight English miles in length and twenty in circumference); but from the great liengus, a potent King of the Vandals; whose reforts of Marchenteen this of the Standard Reports of the Standard Repor resort of Merchants to this place. For being the Mother, say some, was Charles the Great's Sister. Metropolis of these parts, and the Seat (as 'tis He was the first that (after his own conversion)

of his Son Mitifaus, both himfelf and all his Subjects turn'd Apostates. The next famous Prince of Mecklenburg was Gottschalck (furnam'd the Godly), who would often himself take the pains to preach Christianity to his Subjects; by whom he was at last, for his Religion, murder'd in the year 1066. From him descended (amongst many others) Henry II. who dying in the year 1228, left behind him two Sons Nicolot and John. From the former of these sprang all the fucceeding Princes of the Vandals until William the last Prince of that Line, who died in the year 1430. From the later (furnam'd Knese Fanko, or John the Divine; because he had taken a Doctor of Divinity's degree in the University at Paris) are descended the present Dukes of Mecklenburg. This John left behind him Henry (who was fix and twenty years kept prisoner by the Turks) Father to Henry surnam'd the Lion; whose two Sons, Albert and John, Dukes of Mecklenburg, were by the Emperor Charles IV. created Princes of the Empire in the year 1349. Which is not to be understood (the I find this construction put upon it by several of the modern German Historians) as if these two Princes, before Charles's creation, had been only ordinary Lords or Barons of Mecklenburg, and by the Emperor advanc'd to the dignity of Princes or Dukes. For from him they receiv'd no more than an admission into the number of the Estates of the Empire; under whose protection they were brought by making themselves members thereof, upon condition they should be subject to its Laws, and contribute to its necessities. Albert's eldest Son (Albert II.) was chosen King of Sweden, and not long after taken prisoner by Margaret Queen of Denmark; by whom, after feveral years imprisonment, he was at last releas'd upon the payment of a vast ransom. So that the management of the Dukedom of Mecklenburg was committed to his Brother Magnus; a Prince that (if we believe Chytraus, who in his first Book of the Saxon Chronicle has given him a noble character) was nomine & re Magnus, endow'd with all the excellent qualities that are requifite to make a brave Prince. His Son John, who fucceeded his Father in the Dukedom, founded the University at Rostock in the year 1419. This Duke's Successors Henry the Fat, and Magnus II. (Founder of the Cathedral Church at Roflock) upon the death of William the last Prince of the Vandals, made themselves Masters of the whole Land of Mecklenburg. After the death of this Magnus, and his Son Albert II. the Dukedom came to his Grandchild John Albert in the year 1547, who first brought in the Lutheran Confession into his Dominions, by demolishing Popish Abbeys, and converting their Revenues to the use of the University at Rostock. His Son John III. (who died in the year 1592) left two Sons; the eldest was Adolph Frideric, who married Ann-Mary Countess of East Frisland; by whom, amongst other children, he had Christian-Ludowic the present Duke of Mecklenburg-Swerin. His youngest Son was Gustavus Adolphus; who scated himself at Gustrow. In the late Civil Wars in Germany, the whole Land of Mecklenburg was overrun by the Imperial Army; and the Dukedom conferr'd upon their ambitious (and at last unfortunate) General Albrecht, Duke of Friedland. However, within a little while after, the two Dukes (Adolph Frideric and John Albrecht) were reinstated in their Dominions by Gustavus Adolphus, the victorious King of Sweden, their Kinfman. For a character of the present Dukes

brought in the profession of Christianity into of Mecklenburg the Reader may have recourse Mecklenburg; the afterwards, at the instigation to the following descriptions of Swerin and Gu-

The strength of these Princes would be con- Mills fiderable enough, fufficient to fecure their own firm Territories, and keep their neighbours in awe, if firmly united. Their equal pretentions to the fole government of the City and University at Roftock, did formerly occasion some animolities between the two Houses; but this quarrel has for some years last past been quite laid aside; and now a difference in Religion (the Duke of Swerin being a Romanist, and he of Gustrow a Lutheran) is the greatest cause of their mutual fears and jealousies. Heretofore they thought it their chief interest to adhere to the Swedes, and fecure themselves under the wings of the potent Kings of that Nations; but when after the many conquests of the brave Gustavus Adolphus the power of those Princes grew so formidable as to threaten an univerfal flavery to their neighbours round about them, rather then the defence of any of their Liberties, the Dukes of Mecklenburg thought it high time to relinquish that party, and join with the Dane and Branburger in opposing their common enemy, the King of Sweden. They saw Wismar rent out of their hands, without any probability of being ever recover'd; and they had reason to fear, that a great part of the adjoining Country would follow it, if their ruin were not timely prevented by the strength of their new Allies.

The whole Land of Mecklenburg (fo much I Tento mean as is now subject to the two Dukes ries. which bear that Title) is usually divided into these six parts: The Dukedomes of Mecklenburg (ftrictly fo call'd) and Vandalia; the Earldom of Swerin; the Baronies of Roftock and Stargard; and the Bishopric of Butzow. In the Dukedom of Mecklenburg are reckon'd the Cities of Wismar ( to which is the neighbouring Island Poel ) Tempfin, Gades, Rhena, and Bucow. In the Dukedom of Vandalia, Gustrow, Sterneberg, Malchin, Stavenhagen, Ivenack, New-Calven, Warin, Pentzlin, Rebell, Wredenhagen, Malchau, Tetrou, Goltberg, Parchum, Plage, Lupfian, Grabou, Domitz, Neu-Statt, Eldenau, and Gorlosen. In the Barony of Rostock, the City of Rostock, Ribnitz, Gnoien, Tessin, Laga, Schwan, Salines, and Morlow. In the Barony of Stargard, Brandeburg, Stargard, Furstenburg, Strelitz, Mirow, Fredland, and Wesenberg. And lastly in the Bishopric of Butzow, the City of Butzow and the Peninfula of Swerin.

The most considerable Cities in the Dukedom of MECKLENBURG.



UBEC. This City is indeed Links fituate in Wagerland, and (for that reason) we have already given the Reader fome short account of it in the Descrip-

it is of it felf an Imperial City, wholly independant upon the Crown of Denmark, and immediately subject to the Emperor of Germany, we have referv'd a more particular furvey of it for this place. And it cannot so properly be referr'd to any particular Province of the Empire as the Dukedom of Mecklenburg. For (altho the Citizens of Lubec do not pay any manner of tribute or homage to the Princes of Mecklenburg, yet) it may perhaps as justly be reckon'd part of that

Dukedom, as Bremen (which never yet acknow- first Masters. Since that time Lubec has contiledg'd any subjection to the Kings of Sweden)

The name of this City is fetcht by fome from one Luba, a famous Fisherman that heretofore pitcht his Tents upon the Sea-shore in the same place where afterwards the great City of Lubec was built. But this fiction is of the fame ftamp with the frivolous Etymologies, with which fome with the frivolous Etymologies, with which fome four Enolifb Historians have furnished us, of place where afterwards the great City of Lubec Others tell us, that Lubec, in the old Wendish tongue, fignifies a Crown; and therefore would perswade us, that this Town had its name from the preeminence which (immediately after its first foundation) it might justly challenge amongst the other Cities of Germany. Whence Lindebergius (alluding to this Etymology) concludes his Elogium in the praise of Lubec with this Distich.

Et decus Europæ, & lumen sit totius Ansæ, Et sit Vandalici pulchra Corona soli.

But the most probable opinion is (what we have before mention'd) that the name is truly High-Dutch; and fignifies no more than (Lob-eck or ein eck des lobes) a corner of Land, for upon such a plot of ground its fituate, commendable for fomething or other in it extraordinary and no-

The Polish Historians (particularly J. Ludowic Decius in his History of Sigismund II. King of Poland) are very zealous in afferting, that this great City owes its birth to the Princes of their Country; who having made themselves Masters of all this part of Germany, built a Fort and (in some short time after) a wall'd Town in that neck of land upon which Lubec stands. But the Germans as vigorously oppose this affertion; affirming, that Godschalck ( a certain King of the Vandals) laid the first foundation of the Town A.D. 1040, which small beginnings were enlarged into the bulk of a considerable City by Crito, a Prince of Rugen, in the year 1104, or (as others) 1087. But however this is certain, that it was never a City, nor had any Charter confirm'd to it, before it had been once utterly ruin'd and laid desolate by Ratzo Prince of Rugen, in the year 1134, and rebuilt by Adolph II. Earl of Holftein A.D. 1140; who, being unable to defend any part of his Territories against the victorious Duke of Saxony and Bavaria (Henry II. furnam'd the Lion) was forc'd to yeild up to him Lubec amongst the other conquer'd parts of his Dominions. Afterwards, when fuccefs and pride had fwell'd Henry to that height as to make him neglect his duty and allegiance to the Emperor Frideric Barbarossa, and to side with the Pope in a quarrel against him; he was by the faid Emperor publicly profcrib'd, and devour'd by the joint forces of his neighbour Princes, every one laying hold of that part of his Estates which lay next him. In this confufion Lubec was befieg'd and taken by the Emperor himself; but after his death restor'd to the foremention'd Duke Hemy. Afterwards it was conquer'd by Waldemar Duke of Slefwic, and Brother to Canutus King of Denmark. But not long after the Citizens (finding themselves too feverely treated by their Danish Lords) put their City under the protection of the Emperor Frideric II. who granted them feveral priviledges and immunities, and restor'd them to the anci-

nued an Imperial City, being always reckon'd may be effected dark of that Principality which one of the chief in the Empire, and the Metropolis of the Hans-Towns.

The Bishopric of Lubec (which since John Adolph Duke of Holstein was elected Bishop of that See in the year 1596, has always been in the possession on of some of the younger Brothers of that

Saxony, in the year 1163.

There is not any City in the Northern parts of the German Empire which at this day excels (or perhaps can equalize) Lubec either in beauty or uniformity of its Buildings, or pleafantness of its Gardens and Groves. The Streets are generally strait and even; the Houses being all built with Brick, and cover'd with Tyles. In the year 1238, a great fire hap'ning in the City burnt down many of their Streets, which at that time confifted of Houses made of Timber, and cever'd with Thatch; whereupon the Senators of the City made an Order, that thenceforward no fuch Houses should be built within the walls of the Town. From the public Conduit they have water convey'd by pipes into every Citizen's private House; according to which pattern the Conduits in London, and other great Cities in Europe, were first contrived. The Streets are in feveral places graced with rows of Linden Trees planted on each fide. The Churches (about twenty in number) are generally well built and adorn'd with high Steeples or Spires; especially the Cathedral, dedicate to St. Mary, which is a piece of as curious Architecture as most in Ger-

The River Trave (on which Luber is feated, about eight or ten English miles from the Sea is large and deep enough to carry the largest Vessels that fail upon the Baltic. So that daily Merchant-men of the greatest bulk, as well as flat bottom'd Barges, are brought up to the Walls of the City; which, with its neighbour Hamburg, is thought to maintain near fix hun-

dred Veilels in continual traffick.

The City is govern'd by twelve Burgo-masters; who are all of them either Doctors of Civil Law, or some of the grave and experienc'd Nobility of the City. The Common Council is made up of half Lawyers and Nobles, and the other half Merchants. Their Laws will not permit any Handicrafts-man, two Brothers, nor Father and Son, to be of this great Council of the City; supposing that illiterate Mechanics can hardly have so much skill in State-affairs as will render them fit for Government, and that near Relations will be apt to fide with one another, and not act with fuch unbyafs'd judgments as others that are nothing akin.

II. WISMAR. Seated in the way betwirt Wilmar. Lubec and Roftoc, at an equal distance (namely feven German, or one and twenty English miles) from both those Cities.

Cromer and Vapovius, zealous affertors of the this City from one Wissimir its founder; who, they tell us, was a Polish Prince descended from their Great Duke Lechus. The grounds of their ftory they borrow from Saxo Grammaticus and Crantzius; who report, that Wiffimirus, a Prince of the Vandals, march'd with a good Army into Denmark, and there flew Siward King of the Danes, and at his return built Wismar. Now, ent Liberties which they had enjoy'd under their these men imagining, that Princeps Vandal' cas and

Vendicus fignifie the fame thing, conclude prefently, that this Wissimir must certainly have been a Pole; and then the greatest honour they can do him is to bring him from the Loins of Lechus. Whereas, granting the main part of Crantzius's ftory ( which nevertheless is undoubtedly false) that Wilmar was indeed built by such a Prince as he mentions; yet upon examination we shall find, that this Wisimir, if ever there was any fuch man, must have slain Simard about the year of Christ 340, and we never hear of Duke Lechus in Poland before the year 550, nay some fay he began his Government in the year 644. Wherefore, omitting thefe impertinent contradictions and anticronisms, it is certain, that Wifmar had its name from the convenience of its fituation; Wif-meer fignifying no more then a fafe and secure part of the Ocean, such an one as that is upon which this City is now feated-Nor is the Town fo ancient as they would make it; but first built (or at least made a City) out of the ruins of Metklenburg which (as hath been already faid) was once the Metropolis of this whole Dukedom, about the year 1250, or as fome will have it 1238, by Gunceline II. Earl its being back'd with the authority of a learn'd

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Afterwards Henry Duke of Mecklenburg (for his great performances in the Holy Land furnam'd Hierofolymitanus) brought hither the Statutes and Ordinances observed in the Government of the City of Lubec, and new modell'd Wismar about the year 1266. From which time it grew fo extravagantly great and populous, that within a very short time it was reckon'd one of the chief *Hans*-Towns; and was made the Harbour for all the Men of War belonging to that Society. This engaged the whole Community to contribute towards its fortification; infomuch, that within the compass of a very few years, it became almost impregnable. By the Treaty of Munster the City and Haven of Wilmar, with the Cattle of Wallfright, and the Peninsula of Pole (excepting the Villages of Schedorff, Weitendorff, Brandenbulen, and Wangeren, which belong to the Hospital of the Holy Ghost in Lubec), as also Newen-Closter, were given up to the Swedes; fince which time the King of Sweden has always filed himself Lord of Wismar. But in these late Wars between the two Northern Crowns, the City of Wifmar (amongst many others) was taken by the present victorious King of Denmark, Christian V

Altho it was agreed by the Eighth Article of the Treaty of Peace figned at Fountainblaeu on the second day of September in the year 1679, by the French and Danish Ministers, that Wismar and Rugen should be restor'd to the Swedes within three weeks after the ratification of the faid Treaty; yet in a fecond Treaty fign'd on the twenty-fixth day of the fame month at Lunden in Schonen, it was agreed, that Wifmar should remain in the hands of the King of Denmark, as a furety for the arrears of certain Contributions due from that King to the Crown of Sweden.

This obligation it feems is not yet cancell'd; for the Danes to this day keep possession of this great Town, and are not like to be forc'd in any short time to yeild it up.

III. ROSTOCK. A City of great antiquity; if we believe the stories which some of the German Antiquaries report of it. For they tell us, that this is the very place which feveral of the ancient Roman Writers point at when they report great things of Lacinium, Rhodopolis, and Laciburgium; all which names the modern Histo-

came at last to be chang'd (for there seems to be but little affinity betwixt Lacinium or Laciburgium and Roftock, altho Rhodopolis come formething nearer to the modern name ) they cannot fo eafily determine. Some think the word Roflock, or Roftzogz a compound of two old Wen-difb Monofyllables, fignifying as much as a confluence of two Rivers. So that this City, according to this derivation, had its name at first for the fame reason that several great Towns in France are at this day nam'd Confluent. The Polish writers fav, the name was first given it by fome of their Country-men; in whose language Roflock fignifies a moift or boggy place. P. Lindebergius (in his Chronocle of Roftoch) proves from inscriptions upon the Seal of the City, and other ancient Monuments, that the true name of the Town is Rotzstock; and he gueffes, that this name was first given it from a great Red Pillar (von einem rothen faul oder stock) which in the days of Paganism and Idolatry was worshipp'd by the Inhabitants of these parts. And this conjecture feems most agreeable to the name of Rhodopolis before-mention'd; not to mention man and great Antiquary.

But whatever grand conceit the Mecklenburgers may have of the antiquity of this City; 'tis certain, that in the year 329, 'twas only a small inconsiderable Village built by some poor Fishermen on the banks of the Warna, and confifting of a few flender Tents rather then Houses. Afterwards it was advanc'd into a fmall City by Gotheschalk King of the Heruli; and by his fucceffor Primiflaus the Second, notably enlarged about the year 1160. At last Burevinus (Primislaus's Son) made it a compleat City; having been at the charges of walling it about, and new modelling it according to the Laws and Constitutions of the City of Lubeck. Burevinus's Charter (which the Citizens of Roftock shew to this day amongst other records of their Corporation) is figned in the

At this Day it consists of three parts; the Old, New, and Middle City; in all which are reckoned 140 Streets, and many thousands of high and stately Citizens Houses. The most memorable things in Rostock, are usually by the Mecklenburgers (in their Saxon Dialect) reckoned up in the following Rithms.

> Seven doren tho St. Marien-karcke. Seven Straten van den grooten Marckle. Seven thore so der gahn tho lande. Seven kopmans bruggen by dem strande. Seven torne so up den Radthuss staan. Seven Klocken die daar daglycken slaan. Seven linden op den Rosen-garden. Dat syn die Rostocker kennewarten. i. c.

There are feven times feven remarkable things in Roftock. 1. Seven great doors to the Cathedral Church of St. Mary. 2. Seven large Streets leading to the chief Market-place. 3. Seven Gates of the City, towards the Land. Seven Bridges over the Warna; (which runs through several places of the Town.) 5. Seven Towers on the top of the Town Hall. 6. Seven great Bells which chime at certain hours in the Town Clock. 7. Seven vast Linden trees in the Common Garden. But of late years one of their Bridges (being decayed with age) fell down, and because of no greatuse, has not fince been repaired: fo that one of their

mans appropriate to Roflock. But how its name veral parts of Germany and other Nations. A Roftocker

Restocker will tell us, that yearly by the 250 privi- from or towards Restock, to the great decay of trade ledged Brewers in this City, there are at least fo many thousand Tun of Beer brewed; besides the vast quantities which many of the Private Citizens men especially of the chiefest rank and repute) must be supposed to brew for their own use.

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The University at Rostock (which is now one of the largest and best stockt in the German Empire) was first founded by John and Albert Dukes of Mecklenburg (two Cousin Germans) in the year 1419. The Corporation of the City bore it feems half the charges of the foundation : and therefore 'ewas then ordered (by a Decree still in force) that half of the Profesiors should be chosen by the Dukes of Mecklenburg, and the other half by the Burgomasters and Radtshern of the Town. The Restor Magnificus (as they are pleased to intitle the chief Magistrate of their University) is chosen every half year, as in most other German Univerfities. by turns, out of the two Companies of Professors. He has power to call Convocations, and appoint times for meeting of the other Proteffors on all extraordinary occasions; as collecting or disburfing any part of their common-Treafure,or the like. In matters of greater weight and moment then are usually debated, he has an Assistant (whom they call Promotor) chosen out of the Seniors of the eighteen Professors. The University was at first stocked with Professors from Leipsie and Erfurt; who all of them received their Licences to teach and read in publick, together with a Charter of priviledges and body of Statutes, from Pope Martin V. The Bishop of Swerin is their perpetual Chancellor; who commonly deputes one of the Senior Professors his Vice-Chancellor at any public Promotion or taking of Degrees, when he himself is not at leisure to give a personal attendance. Amongst many other learned men that have been bred in this University Albert Crantzius, John Posselius and Nathan Chytraus (three famous Hiftorians) have got themselves and the place of their education great credit by their elaborate writings.

The Citizens are fubject to a kind of mixt go-

vernment; made up of Aristocracy and Democracy. The Democratical part confifts of twenty four Aldermen, chosen out of the Nobility, Scholars and rich Merchants of the Town; whereof four are Burgomasters, two Chamberlains, two Stewards for the River, and two Judges. The Chamberlains collect and distribute all manner of Affefments for the reparations of public buildings in and about the City. The two Stewards are overseers of the Haven at Warnemund; and look to the cleanfing of the Channel from that Port up to the City. The Judges determine and pass sentence in all causes Civil and Criminal. These twenty four Magistrates of the upper House decide all ordinary Controversies, and have the sole power of coining money, chusing Officers, &c. But be-fides them there are in the Town a hundred more Common-Councilmen elected out of the inferior Tradesmen of the Town; who are summon'd to appear and give their opinions upon debate of any matter of more then ordinary concernment to the common welfare.

Though the River Warna be navigable up to the Walls of the City of Roftock; yet it is not deep enough to carry Ships of the largest bulk, but such Veffels are forced to take harbour at Warnemund (fo called, because situate on the mouth of the River) a small Town, about seven English miles diftant from Roftock. Since the Treaty of Munfter the Swedes built a Fort on the mouth of this River; by the strength of which, and a good Garison always kept in it, they exacted a toll or custom of all Merchantmen that pass'd this way

GERMANY.

in this City, and impoverishing of its inhabitants. This Castle was in the late wars between the Northern Crowns demolished; and thereby a stop put to the Swedish encroachments. Whereupon the Ministers for the Dukes of Mecklenburg in the last general Treaty at Nimeguen were very diligent in foliciting the Mediators for a redress of this grievance: which they reprefented as a violation of an express Article in the Westphalian Treaty. With Memorials and Petitions to this purpose our English Mediatours by the Duke of Gustrow's Minister, and the Popes Nuncio on the other hand by the Duke of Swerin's, were continually wearied in the latter end of the year 1678; and beginning of 1679. Their importunity prevailed so far at last as to have the following clause inferted into the first Proposal of a Treaty betwixt the Emperor and King of Sweden. Omni cafu salva sint Dominis Ducibus Mecklenburgicis sine turbatione competentia jura, & sublatum maneat vectigal seu telonium Warnemundense, cum omnimoda aliarum quæ ibi motæ sunt, pretensionum abolitione, & portus Warnmundensis relinquatur in pristina, & qua nunc gaudet, commerciorum liber-tate. But the Swedish Plenipotentaries in all their conferences with the Imperial Ambaffadours upon this Subject constantly denied that they had instructions to meddle with it; and the Imperialifts were willing to omit the infertion of this point rather then delay the figning of the other Articles till new Instructions could be procured from the Swedish Court. So that all the satisfaction the Princes of Mecklenburg had, was a compliment from the Emperour's Plenipotentiaries, shewing the great care their Master would be always ready to take in afferting their Rights and Priviledges, as well as those of any other member of the German Empire, against the encroachments of any Foreign Enemy whatever, and a Certificate under their hands that their Ministers had used all imaginable diligence in the discharge of their duty. Neque desurrant, say they, durante hoc congressu officio suo prædictorum Dominorum Ducum (i.e. Mecklenburgicorum) Ablegati, Dominus Antonius Bessel & Dominus Joannes Reuter, sed omnes partes impleverunt, que a Ministrorum side, dexteritate, & vigilantia expectari possunt In quorum omnium fidem, Legatio Cæsarea præsentes hasce a se subscriptas sigillis suis munivit. Dabantur Nco-

magi duodecima Februarii Anno 1679.

IV. Swerin. Situate (at about fifty En-Swerin. glish miles distance from Rostock) upon a great Lake; which from the name of this City, is usually by the Neighbourhood called Der Swerinsche See. It was built and fortfied by Henry, furnamed the Lion, Duke of Saxony; who (foon after its first foundation which is faid to have been in the year 1163.) bestowed this City with all the Territories and Lordships thereunto belonging upon Guntzel or Gunceline, one of the Generals in his Army, whom he made Earl of Swerin. His fon Henry who fucceeded his father in the Earldom, was a great favourite of the Emperour Otho IV, and well deferved all the honour his mafter could confer on him. He took Woldemar King of Denmark, prisoner in his own Kingdom, brought him bound into Saxony in triumph; and kept him in close custody in the Castle at Danneberg, till his Subjects had almost reduced themselves to beggary by paying ransome. The last Earl of this Family was Otho; who died in the year 1355. His only daughter (and child) Richardis was married to Albrecht Duke of Mecklenburg: for which reason the Earldom of Swerin, after Otho's death was annexed to the Dukedom of Mecklenburg.

The Bishoprick of Swerin was removed from Mecklen-

Diocess was one Johannes Scotus; who (in the fourth year of his Prelacy, A.D. 1066) was martyred by the Wendish Apostates in these parts. After his cruel and inhumane death (for his murfeet, and in that miferable condition to have left him alive for fome days) the Seat was vacant This mans fucceffour (Bruno, Berno or Benno, was removed from Mecklenburg to Swerin; when Henry the Lion, by the permission of the Emperor Frederick the First, had built a new Cathedral and endowed it with confiderable revenues. Some of the Mecklenburgish Historians report that much about the time of the foundation of this new Cathedral, the faid Duke Henry caused the Infidel Mecklenburgers to be driven by thousands into the Swerin-Sea at a place not far from Fichel (which

Mecklenburg to this City. The first Bishop of this ted into a Temporal Principality; and given up to Adolph Frideric Duke of Mecklenburg; as before hath been faid.

In this City is kept the Residence of Christian Lewis Duke of Mecklenburg Swerin; who was born derers are reported to have cut of his hands and the first of December 1623, and by being educated in France and under the protection of Romanifis was brought up in the faith of the Church of Rome for 83 or 84 years: until Eberhard was fent hither which he ftill professes. He married at fifth his by the Emperour Conrad III, in the year 1260. Coulin German Christian-Margaret, daughter which he till proteines. The marked at first his Coustin German Christina-Margaret, daughter of John Albert Duke of Mecklenburg and widow of Francis Albert Duke of Saxen-Lawenburg But having upon fome discontent got himself divorced from her, he was the fecond time married in France A.D. 1653,) to Elizabeth de Montmorency, widow of Gaspard de Coligny Duke of Chastillon and Sister to Fran-

sis-Henry de Montmorency Duke of Laxemburg Piney,
V. Gustrow. A well fortified Town, about Gub eighteen or twenty English miles distant from Roflock; but remarkable for little or nothing fave the Joseph Jo Were an Daptized by Diniop Denno. From this boundary there continued an uninterrupted fuccef-fion of Bishops of Swerin (who nevertheless kept and bred up a Lutheran; of which perswasion heltist their usual refidence at Butzow, a Fort and confiderable Town not far from Guffrow) until, in the Treaty of Munster, the Bishoprick was conver-

T H E



ТНЕ

## DUKEDOM

O F

#### ME $\mathbf{R}$ $\mathbf{E}$



word Pomeren out of the High-Dutch or Slavonian Language: fince Pomeer in the former fignifies the fame thing as Pomercze in the latter i.e. A Country situate upon the

Sea-shore; such as the Dukedom of Pomeren is known to be. That the Slavonian tongue was once commonly spoken in this Country, appears from the termination of feveral names of great Towns in this Dukedom: as Bugslaw, Wratislaw, Witslaw, &c. And Historians will inform us that the whole land was many years fubject to the Princes of Poland, and first annexed to the Empire of Germany by the Emperor Fri-

deric Barbarossa.

The whole Tract of Land which was antiently comprised under the general name of Pomeren or Pomerland was of a much larger extent then the present Dukedom; taking in (Eastward) all Cafubia and Pomerellia. But afterwards this vast Countrey was by the Princes of Back-Pomerland (for by this name 'twas antiently distinguished from the prefent Dukedom of Pomeren; which in those days was called Fore-Pomerland) was given up into the hands of the Princes of Poland; in whose possession it has ever fince continued. Towards the South, a great part of the Marquifate of Brandenburg was formerly fubject to the Dukes of Pomeren. For first (in the Ucker Marck) not only Prentzlow, Angermund, Aderberg, Schweet and Vierraden; but also Stargard and Friedland were both subject to that Duke; until the whole Vcker-Marck was given to John I, Elector of Brandenburg by Barminus I, Duke of Pomeren for a portion with his Daughter. And tho Prentzlow with the adjoyning Territories was afterwards wrested out of the hands of the Brandenburgers; yet they could not long keep their hold but were forced to refign back their Conquests. The Mecklenburgers made themselves masters of Friedland; and having once taken possession could never be beaten out. Again (on the other fide of

matters not much under the Duke of Pomeren's Dominion; aspart whether we fetch the of the Dukedom of Stetin. Westward, Pomeren reached as far as the Warna; and Roftock was almost the outmost bounds of the Dukedom of Mecklenburg. Lastly, the Territories of the Dukes of Pomeren reached much farther Northwards into the Baltic Sea: which by degrees swallowed up a good part of their Dominions. The Isle of Rugen (as we shall have occasion to shew anon) is thought to be scarce half so large as it was formerly; and fome whole Islands in the Baltic are at this day covered with the Waves, which antient Historians mention as habitable Countreys. So that Pomeren (though at this day only a small Dukedom; nay, indeed no more then an inconfiderable part of the Marquifate of Brandenburg, yet) might antiently have passed for a Kingdom; and its Dukes have vyed Territories with most of the great Monarchs of Europe.

At present the Countrey which bears the name Division. of the Dukedom of Pomeren is a long and narrow tract of Land, extending it self from East to West along the Baltic Shore: which is usually divided into the Provinces of Stetin and Wolgast and the Bishopric of Cosslin. In the Province of Stelin are reckoned the Cities of Old Stetin, Stargard, Stolpe, reconcu the Guesot Old Stetin, Stargara, Stoppe, Greisfienberg, Treptow upon the Rega, Ragenwall, Pyritz, Schlawe, Golson: Gartz, Wollin, Camin, Belgarten, New Stetin, Sam, Zancw and Poblitz, together with the forts of Sazigk, Zathan, Jacobs-bagen, Fridrichmald See, To which went storywinded the Lordwald, &c. To which were fomerly added the Lordships of Lauenburg and Butou: both which, upon the death of Bugiflaus the last Duke of Pomeren, were annexed to the Crown of Poland. The Province of Wolgast contains in it the Cities of Stralfund, Gripswald, Anklam, Demin, Pasewalk, Greiffenhagen, Wolgast, Barth, Trubsees, Grimmon, Damgarten, Ucher. mond, Loytz, Gutzkow, Franckenburg, Richtenberg, Laffen and New Warp; with the forts of Weiffen, Klempenau, Lindenberg and Torgelou. Within the compass of the same Province are usually comprised the Isles of Rugen, Vsedom and some others upon these Coasts

There are every where almost large and navi- Rivers gable Rivers in Pomeren: by the advantage of which and Lakes. the Oder) the greatest share of the New-Marck was the Inhabitants are not only enabled to export the

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Commodities of their own Countrey and furnish themselves with the fruits and good things of their Neighbours, but also have a great convenience of fortifying their Cities and fecuring them against the Incursions of any foreign Enemy. Such as these are, 1. The Rekenitz, which separates this Countrev from the Dukedom of Mecklenburg, making a kind of Ocean near Damgarten, and emptying it felf into the Baltic at Dars. 2. The Barte, which fprings near Stralfund, spreads into the sea at Bardt (a City borrowing its name from this River) and foon after is lost in the Baltic. 3. The famous 0der which (as foon as it hath pass'd Gartz and Grieffenhagen, and is come into Pomeren) divides it felf into feveral branches or Arms, embracing therein many large and fair Meadows; whereof fome are above two English miles in breadth. After it has pass'd by Stetin it dilates it self first into the Dammish Sea or Lake, then into the Damantzke and Pfaffenwaffer (as the Natives call it) and at last having passed betwixt Zegenorth and Schwantevitz, spreads it self into a vast fresh-water Ocean (known to the Neighbourhood by the name of Das groffe Frische Haff) extending it self above fixteen English miles in breadth and as many in length. This huge Lake afterwards disembogues it self into the Baltic Sea in three Currents; which make as many fafe harbours (the Divenow, Swyne and Penemunde) for Ships that pass this way to Stetin. Betwixt the Peene and Swyne ly the Island of Vsedom; and the Liberties of the City of Wollin lye enclosed by the Swyne and Divenow. Besides these, and an innumerable Company of other Rivers which are loft in the Baltic Sea on the Coasts of Pomeren, this Dukedom affords a vast number of standing Lakes, as at New Stetin, Lukow, Sukow, Verschem, Dersenten, Penc-

kun, with many others. From what has been faid the Reader will eafily conclude, that the Dukedom of Pomeren is in all probability a Countrey as rich in all forts of fish as any Principality of an equal extent in Europe; but yet the strange Stories which some of their Histories. rians relate of the extravagant plenty in this kind will a little stagger his faith. They tell us, That within the compass of one year above five thou-fand Rixdollars, (which allowing four Shillings and fix Pence English for each Rixdollar, will I am afraid amount to a greater fum then the whole yearly revenue which the Elector of Brandenburg has out of Pomeren) was brought into the Duke of Pomeren's Treasury out of a six penny Custom demanded upon all fish caught in the Great Haff below Stetin, and a three penny one upon those taken in the Lake at Lassan. They add, That although yearly out of the Lakes last mentioned, above thirty thousand Rixdollars worth of fish be taken and vended, yet there is never found any fensible decay of their stock. The most ufual forts of Fish taken in the Haff are Salmon and Lampreys; of both which kinds are fometimes caught Fishes of an incredible bulk and weight. In the spring the Inhabitants of Gripswald, Bardt, Rugen and Wollin drive a good Herring-Trade: but in other parts of Pomeren this fort of fish is never, or rarely caught. In the Lake Madduje near Colbatz the fishermen catch a large and broad Fish (call'd in their language Musenen), which, like Charrs in some Lakes in the North of England, is peculiar to this water, and not to be met with in any other Province of the German Empire.

Nature of The Soil of the Country is in most places exceeding fandy and barren; infomuch that fometimes the little crops which the inhabitants have fown in the fields near Damme, Golnow, Ucker-

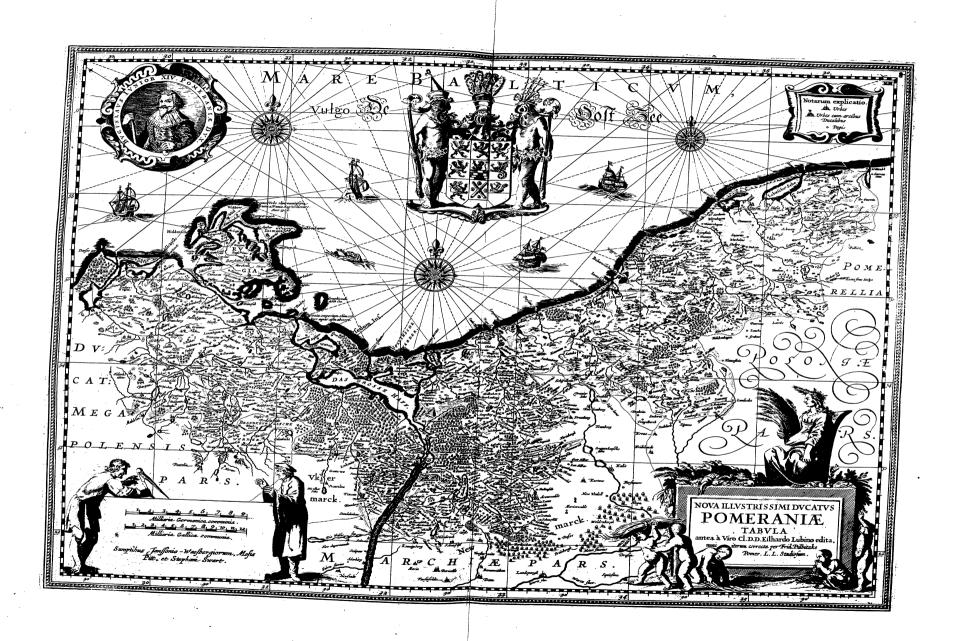
drifts of Sand from the shore. Howbeit you may here and there meet with a fruitful field (especially near the City Pyritz, which is seated in a rich Valley), which supplies the wants of the neighbourhood fo plentifully, that feldom any Corn is brought into Pomeren out of foreign Nations; but on the contrary, great quantities in fome fruitful years are exported thence. They have very few Mountains of any confiderable height; but a vast number of large Woods and Forests, well stock'd with all manner of Game. as Deer, wild Boars, Hares, Foxes, Wolves, wild Horses, Bulls, and Bevers. Besides, the Lakes and Forests furnish the inhabitants with all forts of Water and Land-Fowl; the former of which are fo numerous, that they pretend to reckon up no lefs then twenty-two different kinds of wild

Besides the conveniencies and pleasures alrea-Commis dy mention'd, the inhabitants are provided for dities almost with all other necessaries (within the compass of their own Territories) that Nature requires; and the Ships of Stetin, Stralfund, and other Towns of Trade, bring in the delicacies of foreign Nations to fatisfie the demands of Luxury. No Province in Germany affords greater quanties, nor more different forts of Fruir then Pomeren.

The inhabitants of Pomeren do not at all ap-Beer, ply themselves to the planting of Vineyards; and if they should, their Wine would prove but very mean and contemptible, such as the Marquisate of Brandenburg affords, of which hereafter. However, this want is fufficiently supplied by those vast numbers of Merchant-Ships which come hither laden with the Wines of other Countries. Befides, should the inhabitants ( which can now hardly be hoped for) grow fo temperate as to put a stop to the importing the luxurious Liquors of foreign Countries, and content themfelves with the drinks of their own Land, they would quickly experience (as many of their neighbours have done) the delicacies of the many forts of Beer in Pomeren. Such are the bitter Beer of Stetin, the Mum of Gripfwald, the Buckbenger, as they term it, (we may English it Knock-down) of Wollin, with many others; which are by the Mariners transported into other Nations, and therefore look'd upon (as questionless they are) preserable to most Wines.

They have no kind of Mettals in any of their Mines Mountains; except only fome few Mines of Iron in the Upper Pomeren. In some places the Sea casts up Amber, but not in such quantities as in Pruffix. So that here any man has the privi-lege of picking up and felling as much Amber as he can find, which the Nobility and Magistracy in Preusen will by no means permit.

The inhabitants are generally commended for Manus men of quick and brisk parts, and people of as of the front and hardy constitutions as any in the whole habita Empire of Germany. But on the contrary, they are charg'd with some vices and imperfections which feem scarce consistent with the former accomplishments. For most of them are branded with a foolish credulity and lavish prodigality; and usually upbraided as men more then ordinarily given up to intemperance in drinking, the Epidemical vice of the Dutch Nation. Cromer, in his Ecclefiaftical History of Pomeren, gives us a large account of the superstitious Ceremonies of the inhabitants of this Country in the times of Paganism; and the like pains has been taken by Friedborn in his Chronicle of Stetin. But mund, and feveral other parts of the Dukedom are fuddenly overwhelm'd and flifled by huge



ancient Germans, we shall only in this place fay, late Elector of Brandenburg George-William pur that at prefent these Pomeraners (almost unanito the manners and humours of the ancient Pomeraners, how much they varied from those of the modern inhabitants, Cromer (in the Work but now cited) will acquaint us. They were, favs he, utter ftrangers to all manner of deceit. theft, and robbery; and therefore knew not fo much as the use of a Lock or Bolt, but continually kept open their Houses and Coffers. Hofpitality and good House-keeping was natural to them; every man having his Table constantly furnish'd with fuch provisions as his Estate would afford, for all guests. So that a beggar in Pomevictuals, clothes, and all other necessaries lay thus in common ) to starve for want of provision either for the back or belly. But one black piece of cruelty they were guilty of, which stain'd and defac'd their other good qualities; they allow'd any Father to murder his own Daughters, if at any time he fancied he had begot more children then he was able conveniently to promore tender; and would not permit the flaying of a Son upon any pretence whatever.

Tho the ancient inhabitants of Pomeren (the Rugii, Reudigni, Longididuni, &c.) were for many Centuries govern'd by Princes of their own: ver the ignorance of the times wherein they liv'd has left us in the dark as to any fatisfactory regifter of their names and actions. The first Prince of Pomeren whom we meet with upon good record is Barnimus (one of the ancient and noble Family of the Gryphones: often mention'd in their Annals, and fo call'd probably from the Gryphin their Arms to this day) who is faid to have govern'd in the year 933. His Grandfon Suantiberus divided his principality betwixt his two Sons Bugiflaus and Wartiflaus. The former feated himfelt in Pomerellia, and retain'd the language and manners of his Countrymen the Slavonians; the later was made Lord of the Lower Pomeren (bordering upon the Dukedom of Mecklenburg ) and shortly after conform'd himself to the Laws and Language of the Saxons his neighbours. Whereupon this part of his Father's Territories began to be reckon'd a part of the German Empire; and Bugislaus and Cafimir, Wartiflaus's Sons, receiv'd the Title of Dukes from the Emperor Frideric Barbarossa. This Dukedom was afterwards (in the year 1217) parted betwixt Bugiflaus and Otho, two Brothers; from whom sprang the two Houses of Wolgast and Stetin, which continued near two hundred years. But the House of Stetin failing (A.D. 1464) upon the death of Otho the third, that part of the Estate was conferr'd upon Frideric the second, Marquise and Elector of Brandenburg, by the Emperor Frideric the third. This the Dukes of Pomeren-Wolgast look'd upon as a notorious piece of injustice to their Family; and therefore were refolv'd to oppose with all imaginable vigor the Elector's pretentions. At last the Quartel was composed between the two Houses of *Pomēren* and *Brandenburg* upon these conditions; That both of them should retain the Arms and Title of Dukes of Pomeren: But the Possession and Revenues of all Territories comto the Dukes of Wolgast: And that upon the cular Cities. failing of their Issue male, it should descend upon the Heirs of the House of Brandenburg. Accordingly, upon the death of Bugiflaus the fourteenth (who dyed without issue in the year 1637) the

moully) adhere to the Augsburg Confession. As ving (under pretence of affishing Duke Bugislaus against the Imperialists, in the Civil Wars of Germany) made themselves Masters of all the strong places in the Country, could not be perswaded to part with a Maritime Province which lay fo convenient for them. And therefore (as Conquerors use to prescribe Laws with far less regard to justice then their own interests) they would not yeild to the conclusion of any Peace at the Treaty of Munster, before it was agreed. That all the Lower Pomeren, with the Isles of Rugen and Wollin, and the Town of Stetin, should from thenceforward be annex'd to the Crown ren was a foloccifm; fince 'twas impossible (where of Sweden; and the Upper Pomeren only be enjoy'd by the House of Brandenburg, and that no longer then the male issue of that Family lasted; upon the failure whereof it also was to be added to the King of Sweden's Dominions, and in the mean time both Princes were to enjoy the Titles, and bear the Arms of the Dukes of Pomeren. But because (for the common peace of the Empire, and in compliance to the perempvide for. Over the male children they were tory demands of the Queen of Sweden's Ministers) the Elector had in this Agreement quitted the Title to a good part of his Inheritance, 'twas further concluded, That his loffes should be recompene'd by the addition of the Bishopricks of Halberstadt and Minden (converted into Temporal Principalities) to the Marquifate of Brandenburg; to which was also added the Reversion of the Archbishopric of Magdeburg, which (after the death of the then Incumbent Administrator Augustus Duke of Saxony) was to defeend upon him and his Heirs. Now, althothe Elector may feem to have gain'd by this bargain (fince the Lower Pomeren, which he has quitted to the Swedes, will not doubtless yeild fo good a Revenue as the Principalities of Magdeburg, Halberstadt, and Minden, vet) there is no question but upon examination we shall find reafon to believe, that he had rather have the entire Dukedom of Pomeren restored, then three more fuch inland Provinces bestow'd on him. Since by this means he would have the opportunity of making himfelf confiderable at Sea; and be freed from the inconveniences of having a potent neighbour, who keeps him in perpetual Jealousies. Upon these considerations the States of the Empire have thought fit to make of Pomeren, and Princes of the Roman Empire a further reparation of his damages, by allowing him Voices in their Assemblies as Duke of Pomeren and Magdeburg, and as Prince of Hal-berfladt and Minden. And because formerly the Archbishops of Magdeburg and Bremen took their turns in the Direction of the Circle of the Lower Saxony, they have agreed, that the Elector of Brandenburg should alternate with the King of Sweden (who enjoys the ancient Archbishoprick of Bremen under the fame Title as the faid Duke does that of Magdeburg) in the same quality.
After the Ratisfication of this Treaty at Munster, the Swedes quietly enjoy'd the Lower Pomeren, according to the tenure of the Articles afore-faid; until in these late wars the united forces of the Danes and Brandenburgers, not without great difficulty and much bloodshed, over-powred them, and fiezed on all the Lower Pomeren together with the Isle of Rugen and the City of Stetin. But of this we shall have occasion to prized under that name, should be yeilded up fay more in the following Descriptions of parti-

GERMANY.

Chief Cities in the Upper POMEREN.

Stetin.

TETIN. This has ever been reckon'd the Metropolis of all Pomeren; and Stralfund only the chief Town in the Principality of Rugen.

By whom, or when it was first built, cannot easily be determin'd; and 'tis to no purpose to trouble the Reader with the idle conjectures of illiterate Historians, who pretend to fetch its genealogy from a warlike Nation (whom they call Sidini) that before the building of Towns or Houses came in fashion in these parts of the world, kept their usual Rendezvous in the place where Stetin now stands.

However, 'tis more commendable for the improvements it has receiv'd in the beauty of its buildings, and number of inhabitants, within the memory of its own Records, then any Antiquity it can boast of; altho, as we have said, it is beyond the skill of the ablest Antiquary to find out its original. About four hundred years ago Stetin was built of a quite different figure from what it has at this day; the Church of reflored upon demand, as foon as the Frost was being plac'd in the very middle of the Town. The convenient and pleasant situation it now has (on the rifing of a fmall hill) its regular Dukes of Stetin, came hither to reform the barbarous manners and language of their then Wendifb Subjects. By this means trading was advanc'd, and the number of the inhabitants multiplied fo exceedingly, that fome Writers who give us a description of this City in its modern condition, represent it as a place where more and receiv'd back to their respective Regiments. people inhabit under ground then above it; intimating, that the Town is so populous, that a great number of its Citizens are forc'd to live in Cellars and Vaults.

The Castle (formerly the Palace of the Dukes of Stetin, and now the usual Residence of the Swedish Governor) is a Pile of building which excels perhaps any piece of Architecture in these parts of Europe, and may vy with most of its kind in Italy it self.

Besides these ornaments, the City is eminent for the great Exchange in it of all manner of merchandife; the plenty it has of all forts of fresh and falt Fish; Wood, either for fuel or timber; Corn, and many other rich Commodi-

The Citizens have been always commended for their great civility to strangers; and no less praifed for their undoubted valour and refolution in opposing the violences of any foreign enemies. A more sufficient demonstration of their courage cannot be expected then they gave in defending their Town fo bravely as they did against the forces of the Elector of Brandenburg in the year 1677. Which famous fiege having possibly been one of the most memorable pieces of Gallantry (if we consider the resolution and courage of both parties) that these later Ages have produc'd, will in this place merit a more particular relation then ordinary.

The Elector had the year before made an attempt upon this City; but was in too weak a condition (confidering the posture of the place and the strength of the Garrison that defended it ) to purfue his intentions any further. Whereupon he refolved for that time to withdraw his

forces; and to provide himself better before he would venture upon a fecond onfet. Accordingly that winter was fpent in raising new Regiments, and providing all manner of ammunition requisite for the carrying on of this design tion require for the cattying on of this delign the Summer following. All things thus in rea-diness, on the fifth of July in the year 1677. His Highness parted from Berlin at the Head of an Army confifting of Twenty-four Regiments (whereof Nine of Horse, Ten of Foot, and Five of Dragoons), besides Foot Guards, and the affiftance of Four Thousand Lunenburgers under the command of Major General Enten. By these Forces the City was closely besieged from the feventh of July to the twenty-fixth of December following; on which day the Town was furrendred upon the conditions following:

1. That all the Swedish Soldiers should march out with Drums beating and Colours flying and have fafe conduct for themselves with their bag and baggage as far as Liefland; but all the Germans, whether Officers or common Soldiers. quitting the service of the King of Sweden, should be lifted under the Elector.

II. If any of the Swedish goods could not at present be carried off, it should be lawful for the owner to leave them behind him, to be over and the River navigable.

III. A general pardon should be granted to all Partisans and Forragers, excepting such as are known to have committed fome notorious fortifications, beauty, and strength it owes to murder, or other mislemeanour contrary to the Law of Arms, in their Sally.

IV. All the wounded and fick Soldiers should have leave to ly in the City till they were cured. V. All the prisoners on both sides should be fet at liberty.

VI. That at the request of the Swedish Lieu-

VII. His Electoral Highness should grant to. the faid Lieutenant General Wulfzen, the liberty to carry off any two pieces of Cannon which he should chuse.

VIII. The Wives, Widows, and Children of the Swedish Officers should be permitted to tarry in Stetin (if they thought fit) till Easter; and at their departure have pass-ports granted them.

IX. All Officers of the King of Sweden, whether Civil or Military, should remain full Proprietors of all their goods, movable and immovable; paying the fame homage to the Elector as they had formerly done to the aforefaid King.

X. Provided always, that if any of the faid Officers were willing to part with any fuch goods, he should have a just price paid him, and licence to carry of the same whither himfelf should please.

XI. The Elector should not make any alteration in Religion.

XII. The University, and Church of St. Mary, should enjoy their ancient Priviledges and Re-

XIII. His Electoral Highness should take into his own protection all the Priests and Schoolmasters in the Town; defending them from all the infolencies and injuries of his Soldiers.

These, with some sew more less considerable Articles being figned by both parties, the Elector enter d the Town; a great part whereof lay miferably buried in its ruins, the effects of the valour and prowess of its inhabitants. During this siege the Brandenburgers are said to have spent thirty thousand Granadoes, 24000 Hand-Granadoes, an hundred and fifty thou-

R fand Cannon-shot, and ninety-eight thousand foundation of this Town in the year 145 or 146, M meguen, this Town was again restor'd to the King of Sweden.

II. CAMMIN. Formerly a Bishop's See, whose Prelates had the priviledge of being invested and confirm'd immediately by the Pope himfelf. In the Treaty of Munster 'twas order'd, that after the death of the then incumbent Canons, the Bishopric of Cammin should be turn'd into a small Principality, and descend upon the Elector of Brandenburg.

III. COLBERG. A strong Town on the mouth of the Persant; annex'd formerly to the Bishopric of Cammin by Barnimus I. Duke of Pomeren, and therefore given to the Elector of Brandenburg by the Westphalian Treaty. The convenience of the Haven and plenty of good Salt made here and fent into other Countries has invited a confiderable number of Merchants to traffick and enrich the Town.

IV. WOLLIN. At this day a poor Town, but the reliques of one of the greatest Cities that these parts afforded. Adam Bremensis afferts pofitively, that *Julinum* ( which was the ancient name of this Town, turn'd afterwards into Wollin) was once the largest City in Europe. And no doubt it was a place extraordinary strong and populous that was alone able to maintain a war against the whole Kingdom of Denmark, and to bring home its Monarch Suenotto three feveral times prisoner. In those days 'twas by all Nations reforted to as the greatest Mart-Town (excepting perhaps Constantinople) in Europe; and the Danes, Swedes, Russians, Jews, and several other people had here their peculiar Streets and Houses of Exchange. But within a while their Apostacy from the Christian Religion brought Gods heavy wrath and vengeance upon them; which destroy'd a great part of their City by Lightning and Fire from Heaven, and the rest by the hands of Waldemar King of Denmark, who falling upon it unawares (in the year 1170) with a great Army, destroy'd the very ruins of the Town, and burnt up (what was only left) its Ashes. Never fince has this place been any thing confiderable, scarcely deferving the name of a City or great Town, being remarkable for rething fave that it gives name to the whole Isle where 'tis situate, which from it is call'd Das Wollinsche Werder.

V. USEDOM. This was once (after the destruction of its neighbour Julinum) a Town of good traffick; which was chiefly occasion'd by the refort of the Danes and Poles, who remov'd their trade hither. In the year 1473, the whole Town, with the Town-Hall, and all the Shops and Goods of the Merchants was burnt down; after which time it hardly recover'd any of its ancient riches and grandeur, and is now moulder'd into a Sea-Port Town of less note (if possible) then Wollin.

Cities and great Towns of Note in the Lower POMEREN.



Irst, STRALSUND. When this City (now the largest and weal-thiest in Pomeren) was first built is not certainly know. The is not certainly known. The most credible Historians tell us, it owes its first original to Sunno II. King of the Franks; who laid the first

ANY. calling it from his own name Sunnonia; which was afterwards corrupted into Sunda, and by the addition of Strala (an Island situate no man knows where) turn'd at last into Stralfund. But I had rather believe it had the name Sund (as'tis still fometimes call'd) from the narrow Sea upon which it stands; since this, as well as the Baltic Straits betwixt Helsingore and Helsingborg, would be properly nam'd in the Danish or Gottish tongue de Sund. The other part of its modern name feems afterwards added (von den Stralen oder stullen) from the interchangable portions of Sea

and Land in this place. The first undoubted truth we find related of this City is that (after fome great spoiling or utter destruction ) it was magnificently rebuilt, enlarged and peopled with Germans, by Jaromar Prince of Rugen, about the year 1209. By this Prince's Son its fortifications were first begun in the year 1230, and the City removed a little out of the place where its first foundations had been laid by his Father. For before Faromar had quite encompass'd his new built Town with a flender Wall (which he fancied would have been sufficient to have defended it against the incursions of the Danes on the one hand, and the Pomeranians on the other), the Dukes of Pomeren broke in upon him, and overpowering his small Garrison, burnt up the greatest part of the intended City. So that the Stralfunders have good reason to reckon the Age of their City no farther then from the year 1230, as they intimate from the following diftich, engraven in several places of the Town in Golden Letters:

Annis Ducentis, ter denis mille retentis, Fit Stralfundensis Civitas, cui nomen ab undis.

Since that time it has had almost as many fair priviledges and immunities conferr'd upon it as any City in the Empire of its age. As r. The Magistrates of the Town have power to determine all controversies as well in Criminal as Civil causes within their own Courts; from whence lies no appeal to any superior Judge or Prince whatever. 2. They have power to coin money; and raife forces either for Sca or Land. 3. In case of an engagement of the whole German Empire with some foreign Nation in a Sea-Fight, the Stralfunders are not obliged to venture any further abroad then is convenient for the defence of their own City. 4. They have had power to make Leagues and Confederacies for the advancement of their own trade; and to chuse their own Patrons and Protectors out of all the Princes of the Empire.

At this day the City is in a flourishing and fplendid condition; the Houses generally stone, and very uniform. This last year (1680) some part of the Town was burnt down by an unhappy accident; but the plentitul purfes of the inhabitants will be able quickly to repair the damages of that fire. The Sea betwirt this Town and the Isle of Rugen is about an English mile in breadth; down to which from the Walls there are fix great Gates, and as many Bridges leading thither. To these Bridges the Merchantships (of 150 or 200 Tun) which ride in the Harbour are fasten'd. Towards the Land it is fortified with regular Bulwarks, and Fiftponds of twice a Musker's shot in bredth; over which there are four Dams and Bridges, leading from the four Land-Gates of the Town.

The chief Commodity of the Town is Corn; which the Merchants transport in great quantities into the Low-Countries, Scotland, Norway, and

Northern Nations the Stralfund beer is reckoned a choise Commodity; and for that reason many tun of that Liquor is here yearly ship'd off.

Stralfund has always fo bravely maintain'd its voluminous History to give an account of the many feveral Proofs its Inhabitants have given of their valour in this kind. Historians will acquaint us that at once it withstood the United Forces of two Kings (of Denmark and Sweden) and ten Princes; against the assaults of all which it bravely defended it felf, and in the engagement took Eric Duke of Saxony Prisoner. After this exploit the City began to be as terrible as before it had been impregnable; and none of the Neighbouring Princes durst offer either violence or any affront to the Citizens of Stralfund. In the Civil Wars of Germany, Count Walstein (trusting to Fortune that had always favour'd his former enterprises) lav close siege to the Town; but after a furious onfer and a long but vain expectance of fuccess, was at last forced shamefully to retire. Within a while after the Stralfunders put themselves under the protection of Gustavus Adolphus the triumphant King of Sweden; who though at first designed only for a titular Patron, prov'd in the end their real Lord and Master. However, the prefent Elector of Brandenburg is the only Prince that can justly brag of having fairly conquered the City of Stralfund: which (after he had taken Stetin and the greatest part of the upper Pomeren) was by him befieged and taken in the year 1678; though afterwards (as he stood obliged by the Fifth Article of the Treaty of peace figned by the Ministers of the Kings of France and Sweden and the faid Elector at St. Germain's en Laye the 29th of July in the year 1679) he refign'd it back into the hands of the Swedish

II. BARTH OF BARDT. This Town, not many ages agoe, was the Metropolis of the upper Pomeren, and gave name to all that part of the Countrey wherein are now fituate Stralfund, Grimmen, Tribsees, with many other Citics and great Towns of good note.

Some fancy it derived its name from the Longobardi, whom they make the undoubtedly an-tient Inhabitants of these parts: and in confirmation of this their conjecture produce the old Arms of the Town, wherein it bears a mans head with a long beard. But the more probable opinion is. That 'tis fo called from the River Barte or Bartze; on the mouth of which it is feated.

many other parts of Europe. In some of the ful, and abound with all manner of grain; whence (were the Haven here as deep and fit to harbon-Ships of a confiderable burthen as that at Stratfund) Bardt would be capable of being as much advanced by Merchandise as any of its Neighbourpriviledges and Liberties, that it would be a ing Cities. But that fmall Arm of the Sca upon which this City stands is fo shallow, that neither Merchantmen nor almost any other Vessels (fave only fuch as ferve to convey Paffengers from hence into Denmark or Sweden) can be brought up to the Walls of the Town.

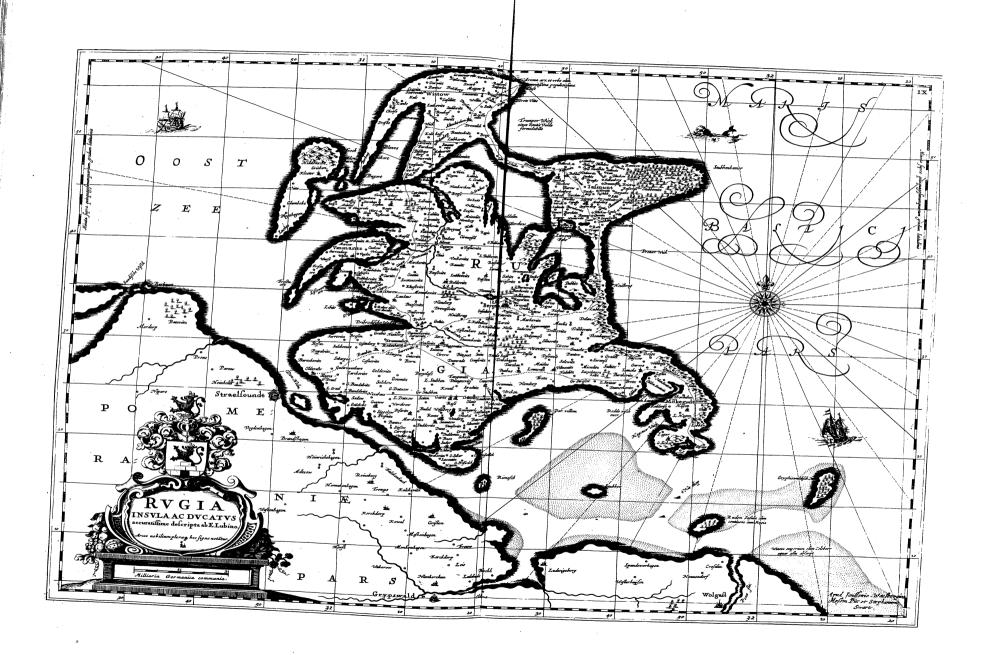
III. GRIPSWALD. Which was questionles 67 a large and populous Town before it was wall'd reli round in the year 1233; and turn'd into a strong City. After which time it was daily enlarged and enriched by the great refort of Hollanders and other foreign Merchants, who had here the convenience of lading their Ships with as good Salt as any that Lunenburg or the other famous Salt-Markets of Germany will at this day afford. But upon the decay of wood (the small Forests near Gripfwald being quickly burnt up in fupplying their furnaces with fewel) this trade vanished; and the Town has much ado to keep up to the riches and fplendour it hath long fince attained. The only commendation of the Town at prefent is, that it is a regularly and well fortified place; and confiderable for an University, which has bred up, and continues fo to do, many brave men fingularly eminent for their parts and learning.

In the Fields and Meadows near Gripfwald there grows a kind of wild Garlick (which the Neighbourhood call Rame(s) in fuch quantities, that each year for near a month about Whitfontide, when the herb flowers, it fmells fo intolerable ftrong, that a ftranger would hardly be able to ftruggle with the offensive stench of a walk for a quarter of a mile without the Gates of the City. All the Butter fold in the Town favours strong of this naufeous herb; and the very flesh of Cattel that graze in these pastures, tasts as if it were stuff'd with

There are besides these Cities mention'd, many Old other great Towns of note in Pomeren; though into not fo confiderable as to merit a particular De le scription in this place. Such are, 1. Damgarten, and 2. Triblees; both fituate on the Coasts of the Dukedom of Mecklenburg; and remarkable for a Toll or Impost exacted upon Travellers by the Swedish Officers. The Dukes of Mecklenburg lay claim to all Rights and Priviledges in these two Towns: but the Memorials exhibited to that purpose to the Mediators in the late Treaty at Nimeguen, did not meet with the expected fuccels. The Fields about this City are exceeding fruit- 3. Loytz. 4. Lassen. 5. Treptow; with several others.









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chief Islands in the Baltic Sea; and famous for the courage of its ancient inhabitants mention'd in most Historians of note by the name of Rugi or Rugii. Sidonius gives them the conflant Epithet of pugna-

ces; and none mention their names without some grand Elogium or other. Their chief Forts were Arcona and Camerentz; both which they fancied impregnable, till Waldemar King of Denmark shew'd them the vanity of that conceit by florming those two Bulwarks of their Country, and taking the whole Island in the year 1368. And indeed Arcona (if we believe the stories which some German Historians tell of it) was a place fufficiently fortified by Nature against all the batteries which the Martial men of former ages were able to invent. For 'twas feated on the top of a vait rock by the Sea-hore, which was fo high that no arrow (thot from the strongest Bow) could possibly reach the Castle; fo that the Fort was certainly tenable fo long as the befieged were provided with victuals and ammunition.

The lile was formerly of a much larger extent then 'tis at this day; reaching out to the South-East as far as Ruden, which is now an Island of it felf distant about three Leagues from Rugen, whereof 'twas anciently a part. This feparation was occasion'd by a great tempest in the year 1303 (some fay 1309), at which time the Sea, breaking its banks, drown'd a great part of Rugen, and made by this breach to deep a Channel (call'd by the Shipmen Das new Tieff oder Schiffart, i.e. the new Channel) that the greatest Ships that fail on the Baltic can pass this way to Stralfand; a great advancement to the trade of that City. Whereas, before this accident, there was no passage this way; excepting only a narrow Road for Hulks, or small Hoys (call'd by the Mariners Dan Bellen) which the Danish Merchantment had almost flopt

GERMANY.

UGEN is one of the up with continual throwing into it the ballast of their Ships. At the present whole Isle is about thirty English miles in bredth, and as much in length; fo that the whole circumference amounts to ninety miles (were it exactly round), or thereabouts. But Rugen has fo many Creeks, Promontories, Peninfuls, windings and turnings, that he who goes about to take an exact furvey of its whole circumference will find it much larger. For 'tis observable, that so many branches of the Sca break into the Island, that no part of the land is above two or three English miles from the shore. And yet every small Province in the Isle (as the Peninsuls Wittaw, and Jasmunt, the Country of Bergen, the Isle of Unmantz, Vid-densee, Zuder, &c.) is so well secured by Nature from the most tempestuous rage of the waters that the inhabitants need not fear a deluge.

Rugen is fo rich a Corn-Country, that it is u- Commodifually call'd the Barn of Stralfund; as Sicily was ries. of Rome. Besides, 'tis well stock'd with good breeds of Horses, Kine, Sheep, &c. and especially with Geefe, which are the largest in Europe. It was anciently commended for a Country where neither Wolf nor Rat was to be feen: but now the Rugians have as great store of these Vermine as their neighbours. Jasmurt furnishes the whole Island with Wood for Timber and Fewel out of a Forest call'd in their tongue de Stubbunitza, which exactly answers to our English word Copfes. The Sea and multitude of small Lakes afford them plenty of Fish; enough to fupply the wants of themselves and their neighbours. Amongst other Lakes in the Isle, there is one (not far from Burchwall, the ruins of an old Fort in Jasmunt) which the neighbourhood, upon the authority of Tradition, superstitiously believe to be of that Nature, that it will not bear a Boat, nor fuffer a Net to catch a Fish of the many shoals they daily fee in it.

Near this Lake is a Promontory of a wonder- Stubbenful height, which hangs over the Sea; and was kamer. anciently a notable shelter for Pirats, who used to cruife upon these Coasts. This Den is call'd by the Natives de Stubbenkamer or Bedchamber.

rywhere fo populous that 'tis able (upon a very fmall warning) to bring feven thou[and flout fighting men into the field; which, if refolute and unanimous, are sufficient to de-fend the whole Island against a potent ene-

Language.

The Language anciently spoken in Rugen was a Dialect of the Slavonian or Wendish tongue. But after the Dukes of Pomeren (affifted by the Citizens of Stralfund, as shall be shew'n hereafter) had possession of the Island; the Wendish manners and language were utterly abolished, infomuch that 'tis recorded in the Annals of Rugen as a memorable thing, that (in the year 1404) there was one old woman left in the Isle that understood perfectly, and could speak the Slavonian tongue. At this day the greatest part of the inhabitants speak the language of the Lower Saxons; and some few, especially where the 1. Wislaus, who is said to have been Prince of King of Sweden's Officers keep their residence, fpeak Swedith.

Religion. The ancient inhabitants of this Isle were the last of all the Northern Nations that were converted from their Idolatry and Paganism, and embrac'd the Christian Religion. Helmondus feems to point more especially at the Rugians when he fays, Inter omnes autem Borealium populos sola Slavorum Provincia remansit cateris durior, atque ad credendum tardior. However (about the year 813) a company of hardy Monks ventur'd to preach up Christianity to these stubborn people; and fucceeded fo well in the undertaking as in a very short time to bring over a great many of them to the true faith. But they as quickly abandon'd Christianity, and relaps'd into their former Idolatry. For (as upon the first preaching of the Gospel in Lycaonia the inhabitants of that Country were ready to do facrifice to St. Barnabas and St. Paul under the names of Jupiter and Mercury, fo) these poor people miltaking God's Ministers for God himfelf, idoliz'd St. Vite (a poor Monk that had undertaken their conversion) by the name of Swant; which name was afterwards given to a monstrous four headed Image, which they worshipp'd in a fumptuous Temple. To this Idol all the Rugians repair'd, as to an Oracle, for advice; and the foreign Merchants that had made a fafe Voyage, were obliged to offer up some of their best Merchandises as a tribute of thanksgiving to this grand tutelary God of the Island. Three hundred Horses were kept constantly for the fervice of Swant; one whereof was white, and never rid but by the chief Priest. This Horse was now and then shew'n to the people in a morning all over befmear'd with dirt and fweat, the Priest in the mean time protesting to the multitude, that Swant himself had brought the beaft into that pickle by engaging with, and purfulng the Enemies of Rugen the night before.

The manner of worshipping this Idol (which flood in Arcona, the famous City in old Rugen before mention'd ) was thus: The chief Priest looking into a Horn which the Image held in its right hand (and which had been fill'd the year before with a precious liquor) prognosticated, from the good quantity or scarcity of the liquor therein contain'd, the plenty or dearth of the year following. That done (with his

There are no Mart-Towns of any confe- lips shut, for fear of harming the Idol with his There are no Mart-Iowns or any come-quence in the Island; nor have the Islandianus breath) he very folennly pourced out the rethe oppertunity of trading with any Merthe oppertunity of trading with any inter-chants fave their Neighbours of Stralfund, who having replenish die affect, placed it again with buy up all the Corn and other Commodities in a great deal of reverence in the God's right hand buy up an the Conn and other common the Country. So that we cannot expect to meet whence he had taken it down. These Cerenso. with fuch multitudes of people here as in the other Isles of the Baltit. However Rugen is even in anniversary feasing and jolliey. In this resistance of the Baltit. in anniversary feating and jollity. In this miferable condition the Rugians continued for fome ages; until by a continual conversation with their neighbours the Pomeranians, they were almost intensibly turn'd Christians, and (about five hundred years ago ) at last wholly quited their Idolatrous practices; and at this day the inhabitants of Rugen are as zealous affertors and maintainers of the Augsburg Confession as any Germans whatever.

The Isle was anciently govern'd by Princes of 60 its own, whose Dominions reach'd beyond the narrow boundaries the Sea had fet them, a great way into Pomeren; taking in all the Territories near Stralfund, Gripfwald, and other places now subject to the King of Sweden. Antiquity will afford us a Register of Eleven Princes of Rugen, and those in the following order:

Rugen in the days of the Emperor Otho I. about the year of Christ 938.

Grimus. Remarkable for nothing but his filling up a space in the Catalogue of these Princes.

3. Cruco, or Crito. At the same time Prince of Rugen, and petty King of the Obatriti in the year 1100; who after he had for some years exercis'd Idolatry and Tyranny in his Dominions, was deposed and flain by Henry Son of Gothseale) another inconsiderable King of the faid Obitriti) at the entreaty of his wife Schlavine, Daughter to Swantibor I. Prince of Pome-

Raze. A great Warriour, who befieged Lubec, and took it. He died in the year 1141.

Teslaus. A Prince who had continual wars with the Kings of Denmark; two whereof ( Eric VI. and Sueno III. ) he as often overcame as he was beaten by them; but at last was utterly vanquish'd and made tributary by King Waldemar.

Jarimar, Teslaus's Brother. The first Prince of Rugen that embraced Christianity. Barmira, arimar's Son. He died in the year

8. Wirzlans II. Barmita's Brother; and Founder of the Monastery at Campen. He died in the

vear 1247 9. Jarimar II. Witzlaus the second's Son; who immediately after his admittance to the Government rebell'd against the King of Denmark, and at last (after many Engagements) got himself and his successors eas'd from that yoke, in the year 1259.

10. Witzlaus III. Jarimar the second's Son. A great promoter of the Christian Religion in Liefland; where himself sometimes took upon him the office of a Prieft, preaching Christianity to the poor Infidels of those parts.

11. Witzlaus IV. The last Prince of Rugen of this Family. Upon the unruly growth of the great City of Stralfund, the Merchants and Burgers finding themselves able enough to grapple with this Prince, were resolved to be no longer subject to him or any of his Succoffors; if by violence or otherwise they could procure their liberty; whereupon they openly proclaim'd themselves a free City; declaring that neither the Princes of Rugen, nor any of their neighbours could lawfully pretend

to exact any Tribute or Homage from the Citizens of Stralfund. Upon the noise of this revolt, Prince Witzlaus (affifted by fome of the neighbouring Kings and Princes) befieged unpardonable crime in daring to make fo traiterous a revolt; but in vain. For the Stralfunders not only perfifted in the resolution of afferting their Liberty to the last; but bravely withstood the affaults of Witzlaus and his Affociates, and (after many hot disputes) flew this Prince in a fally; thereby putting an end to the controversie and whole Lineage of the Princes of Rugen, in the year 1325.

After this the Island of Rugen ( with other parts of that Principality upon the Continent) came into the hands of the Dukes of Pomeren; with which Dukedom, after the failure of that Line, it should have been annex'd to the Marouisate of Brandenburg; but (as hath been before noted) in confideration of the fignal favours the King of Sweden had done the Protestant party in the Civil Wars of Germany, the Princes concern'd in the Westphalian Treaty thought fit to annex the Lower Pomeren to the Dominions of that King; and as a part of this Dukedom the Isic of Rugen was thrown into the bargain. Afterwards the King of Denmark (Frideric III.) began to revive fome ancient pretenfions of fome of his Ancestors to the Principality of Rugen; but the enfuing wars betwixt him and the Crown of Sweden (of which we have given the Reader some account in the Description of Denmark) put an end, as 'twas thought, to these pretensions. For the faid Frideric (in the Treaty of Roschild, made between the two Northern Crowns in the year 1658) difclaim'd all right and title to the life of Rugen. However (notwithstanding the promises and protestations made in that Treaty ) the present King of Denmark shew'd, that Contracts made between great Princes and Commonwealths are no longer obligatory then confiftent with the intrigues of State. For hearing that the Elector of Brandenburg had besieged Stetin, and that Count Koningsmarck (the valiant Swedish Governor of Rugen ) had thereupon drawn the greatest part of his forces into Pomeren, leaving the Island of Rugen to be defended by a small company of about fifty Horfe; he immediately ship'd fix thousand Soldiers, intending with them to furprize the deferted Island, and regain it into his own possession. But the weather not favouring this design, the Danish Forces were kept off at Sea by contrary winds till that small Garri-fon which kept the Isle was alarm'd, and had time to give notice to the General; who nevertheless could not arrive with the rest of his Army before the enemy had made themselves Masters of Jasmund. However, after one brisk engagement with the Count's left Wing, the Danes were forc'd to fly in great disorder; leaving fix hundred of their Companions dead in the field, and two thousand five hundred more taken prisoners. The rest retreated confused into Wittow; where they were befet with the Swedes who flew, took prisoners, and plunder'd as many of them as they pleafed. In this Victory the Swedes are faid to have taken from the Danes (besides an incredible number of prisoners) fix and twenty Standards, fixteen Field-pieces, five Mortar-pieces, and thirty thousand Rixdollars in money. Yet this unhappy overthrow was not fufficient to discourage the brave King Christian from a second adventure; and the draw-

ing back his Arm after this defeat, feem'd only intended to fetch the greater blow. For having doubled his Forces in the year following (1678) the neighbouring kings and rinces) beneged frequency frequency with an humble acknowledgment of their frequency whole Island upon his own terms. he fell upon the Rugians with that irrefiftable And it might to this day have been at his devotion, had not the French King struck in as Mediator betwixt the Northern Crowns, in the alte Treaty figned by the Danish and Swedish Ministers at Lunden in Schonen, Sept. 26. A.D. 1679; by the feventh Article of which Treaty 'twas agreed (because Lewis the Great was pleas'd to have it fo), that Rugen should be deliver'd up to the Swede on or before the fixth of December following. Accordingly the King of Smeden is now reposses'd of that Island; and has fent in new Garrisons to fortifie and defend it against all future assaults of its formidable neighbours the Danes and Brandenburgers.

The only Town of note in the whole Isle of Towns. Rugen is Bergen; fituate about the middle of the Island. It had the name of a City given it in the year 1190, but so little deserv'd that title, that it had not the advantage of being fortified or wall'd round. All the account which modern Travellers give of it is, that 'tis one of the better fort of Villages, confliting of a-

bout four hundred Houses. Stralfund indeed feems the Metropolis of Pugen; and (as it was formerly) may still be so accounted, if we confider the many and great priviledges which the Burgers of that City full pretend to in that Island. For 1. The High Court of Admiralty in Stralfund determines all causes and conteits arising in any of the Port-Towns in Rugen; and therefore (because the Stralfunders will not ailign over this Jurisdiction to any Delegates refiding in the Island) the Rugians are obliged, upon debate of all fuch quarrels, to repair to Stralfund for judgment. 2. Without the confent of the Senate and Citizens of Stralfund, no definitive fentence can be given (nor no Court of Equity or Judicature whatever erected) in any part of the lile. 3. The Rugians may not, without leave first obtain'd from the Common Council of Stralfund, export any manner of Grain, or other Commodities; or brew Beer for fale. In fhort, this City is the Key of the Island, and the only Fortress upon which depends its fecurity or ruine. So that had Rugen been kept by the King of Denmark, and Stralfund by the Elector of Brandenburg (according to the Rights of Conquest in the late Wars) 'tis probable, that those new accessions would in a short time have occasion'd quarrels and animolities between the two Princes. The Elector would questionless have been loth to have disclaim'd all Right and Title to the Priviledges which the City of Stralfund now challenges in Rugen; and on the other hand, His Majerty of Denmark would (in all probability) have been as unwilling to have fuffered any Prince of the Empire to Lord it in his Dominions. 'Tis almost necessary (considering the prefent State of Stralfund and the lile of Rugen) that both these places should be subject to the Island (at least independant upon, if not) a Terror to that City. For (fince all the Merchant Ships, which come from the Danish Sund to the City of Stralfund, are obliged to fail round the Isle of Rugen) 'twould not possibly be so expenfive as profitable to build three or four good Port-Towns in Wittow, Jasmund and other parts of the Island; and thereby (not only command all Ships that failed this road, but also) divert the grand

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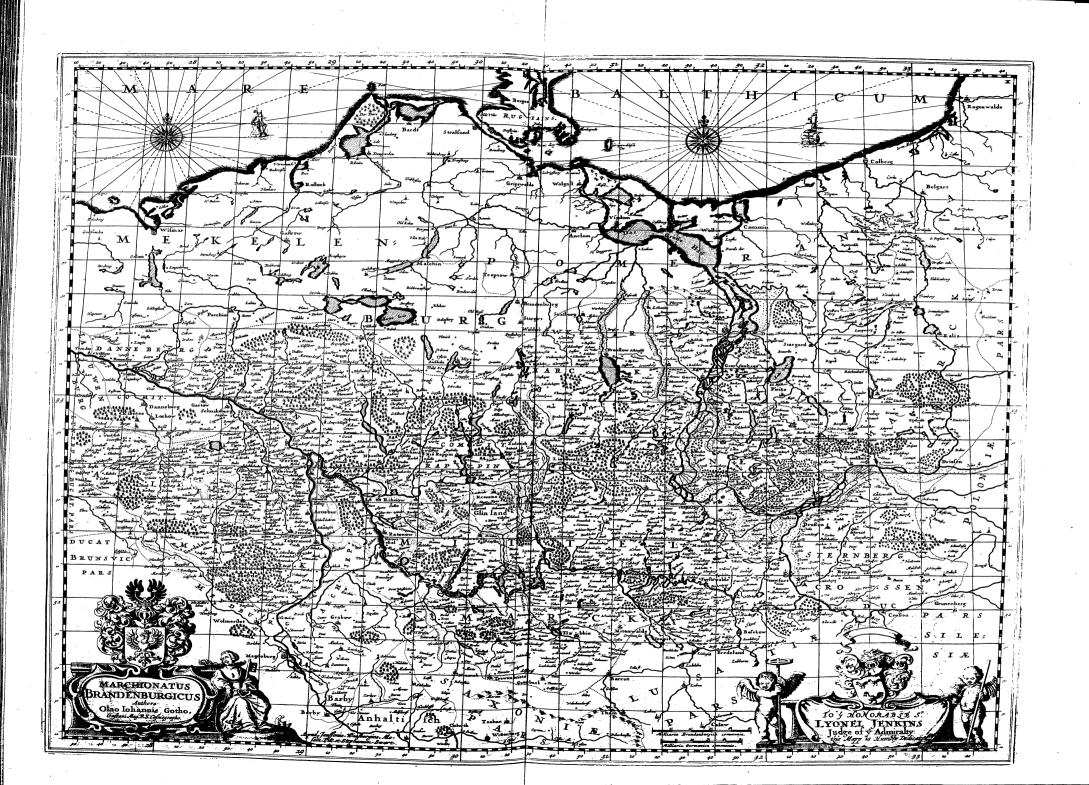
felves by this latter name, fancying that the an-lenge.

current of trade from Stralfund to Rugen, the Storehouse of that City. But, as long as the City of
Stralfund wants Provision for its Inhabitants and
Whereas its more probable that the Runi (as the Stralland wants Provision for its Inhabitants and the side of Rugen vent for its great abundance of Corn and other Commodities, there feems to be such a mutual dependance between the two places, that to subject them to different Masters manifestly threatens the destruction of their Common Interest.

The never poor siland has been more micrably mangled and afflicted with war (witness the Civil wars in Germany and the late Northerm Broils, in both which Rugen was several times taken and retaken) yet you shall meet with a great many noble Families that pretend to derive their pedigree from the true antient Rugii or Runi. Helmondus I think first taught them to call themselves by this latter name, fancying that the



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### MARQUISATE

### BRANDENBURG



express all the Territories subject to the Elector of Brandenburg, as he is only Marquife of the Empire) fignifies no more then the outmost Borders or Limits

of a Country. So that Markgraf (instead of which we use the French word Marquis) is properly Judex or Comes Limitaneus; which we may English, Lord Lieutenant of the Marches. And this Title feems reasonably enough appropriated to the Marquifes of Brandenburg; who, being feated on the outmost bounds of the Empire, might possibly heretofore supply the places of the Emperor's Delegates in hearing and determining Causes as well as opposing all violent incursions of foreigners. The City of Brandenburg (which lends the Marquis his Title, and was once the Metropolis of these parts) is now decay'd into a despicable Village; of which the Reader may expect a larger account anon, when we come to the Description of the Middle Marck.

The whole Marquifate (which Dreffer tells us is feven great days journey either in length or breadth) is bounded on the North with the Dukcdomes of Mecklenburg and Pomeren; on the North-West with Lanenburg; on the West with Branshie; on the South-West with Magdeburg; on the South with Anhalt, the Upper Saxony, and Lusatia; on the South-East with Silesia; on the East with Poland; and lastly, on the

North-East with *Prusha*, and lattly, on the The Country is generally Sandy, and full of sions. In some parts of the Marquisate you yearly, worth the toil of planting and looking

IE Marck (which is now a word common-ly used in Germany to ny 'tis ufual to frighten young children to School by threatning to make them drink Brandenburg Wine. And this Proverb is ordinary among

> Vinum auss den Alten Marck Calefacit ut Quarck.

Now the word *Quarck*, in their Dialect, properly fignifies a fqueez d handful of new Cheefe; but is commonly used in a metaphorical sense, to denote any fort of inlipid stuff whatever. Their Salt is brought to them up the Elb, Havel, and Spree, from other Countries; to whom they return Corn and Fish, the two chief Commodities of this Province.

The Elector of Brandenburg's Territories do not Mines. afford fuch Mines of Silver as feveral Countries fubject to the Duke of Saxony, and some other Princes of the Empire. Which is one main reafon why the money coin'd in this Marquifate is much baser mettal then what we find currant in Saxony and the Dukedoms of Brunswie and Lunenburg. In some places they make a shift to dig up small parcels of Brass, Iron, and Copper; but scarce any-where enough to supply the necessary occasions of the neighbourhood.

The ancient inhabitants of this Country were Inhabithe Varini and Naithones, two branches of the tants. vast Nation of the Suevians; who were succeeded by the Helvoldi, Wilini, Beirani, and some other Tribes of the Slavonians. But the Emperor Henry I. (having in the year 620 conquer'd North-Eaft with Pruffia.

The Country is generally Sandy, and full of Woods and Foreits; affording good ftore of Corn, but finall quantities of any other provifions. In fome parts of the Marquifare you may mer with good Elash of Edward Sandy and Foreits and Corn, but finall quantities of any other provifions. In fome parts of the Marquifare you may mer with good Elash of Edward Sandy San may meet with good Flocks of Sheep, but rarely find any confiderable Herds of Kine. The Bores neat Francfurt, Brandenburg, and Berlin, brag of their Vineyards, and think the Vintage they have yearly worsh the roll of all the state of the state of this people. The generality of Language of this people. The generality of Language of this people. The generality of



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them are to lamentably poor and miterable, Elector would have been brought over to the that to ly on a Bed of clean Straw is esteem'd the character of one of better fashion then his

Religion.

neighbours. Soon after the Emperor Henry the First's conquest of Brandenburg, the inhabitants were converted to Christianity; and under the government of the Elector Jeachim the First, embrac'd the tenents of M. Luther. In this state they continued undisturbed until the breach betwixt George William (Father of the present Elector) and the Duke of Newburg. For the latter, having married a Daughter of the Duke of Bavaria (at that time the most potent Prince of the Popish party), embraced the tenents of the Church of Rome; fancying (as 'tis conjectur'd) that this expedient might be a means to secure the aid and affiftance of the King of Spain, if his occasions should require it; on the other hand, the Elector (marrying a Sifter of Frideric the Fifth, Prince Elector Palatine of the Rhine, and grand Protector of the Calvinifts) adhered to the opinions of Calvin; hoping thereby to engage the Netherlands to befriend him upon occasion. But when afterwards he was perswaded by his Wife to put out an Edict for suppressing the Lutheran Discipline and Doctrine, and authorizing the Calvinian, throughout his Dominions (which was done in the year 1615) all the inhabitants of the Marquifate unani-moully rebell'd against him; and had probably put an end to his Line and Government, if they had not met with a speedy redress of their grievances. Hereupon the Elector was forc'd to compose the business by revoking this Edict, and fetting forth a new one in its place; whereby 'twas order'd, that the Forms of Divine Service should be used in all public Churches within the Marquifar of Brandenburg according to the Institution of Luther only, and that the Elector (with his Marchioness, and those few more that were of their opinion) should not be permitted to hear a Calvinist Preacher in any other place then a private Chappel. However, these means were found insufficient to secure the people from all innovations in Church-Discipline. For upon the increase of the Electors Family, and daily conflux of new Favourites to the Court (who were easily won over to the Elector's opinions), they could not but observe a continual advancement of Calvinism, and as constant decay of the Lutheran party. Whereupon they refolved the foremention'd Decree for the establishment of the Augsburg Confession should be renew'd, and confirm'd (if possible) beyond all fear of a future violation. In purfuance of this refolution, they procur'd the faid Decree to be inferted (as the feventh Article) into the Westphalian Treaty; which they look'd upon as an eternal and immutable Law to the whole German Empire. Yet notwithstanding these assurances, the present Elector of Brandenburg (a zealous affertor of his Fathers Tenents) has in many parts of his Dominions, especially his two Universities of Francfurt upon the Oder, and Koningsberg, discouraged the Luberans and countenanc'd Calvinifm. The hot-spur Profefors at Wittemberg (Abraham Calviniss and his Brethren) first provok'd him with daily Curses and Anathema's vented against Calvin and his followers, to publish an Edict commanding all his Subjects to withdraw their Sons from that University within the space of three months after the publishing of the faid Edict. Upon the death of his first Marchioness ( Louis-Henrietta, Daughter to the Prince of Orange, and a zealous Calwinist) the Brandenburgers had fome hopes their

8. Udo II. succeeded his Father. But joining afterwards

party, or at least (upon his second marriage with Dorothy, Daughter to Philip Duke of Holfein and Relict of Christian-Lewis Duke of Branf. wie and Lunenburg, as resolute an affertor of Lin ther's Doctrine as the former of Calvin's) have a little abated his rigorous perfection. But hitherto their hopes have been blafted, without the Elector's care to redress their grievances any further then to wink at the ordinary exercise of the Lutheran Religion. And indeed its almost impossible for him to be truly reconciled, as long as Strauchius (at present a noted Preacher in Dantzic, not long fince committed to the Goal for railery) with some other hot-headed Latheran Pulpiters take upon them to represent (not only Calvinifts in general, but) the Elector himself as one of the Devil's chief instruments for perverting the true Christian Religion.

Mutavit Dominos Marchia sape suos, is a say on ing we often meet with in the Historians that me treat of this Marquifate. But the first time that we hear of any Marquise of Brandenburg is after the year 927. For Henry I. Emperor of Germany, having overcome this part of the Country, bestow'd it on Sigefride Earl of Rengelbeim on condition that he should defend these Marches (or outmost limits of the Empire) against the Sclaves; thereupon giving him the Tide of Marckgraf or Marquife. From this time we may reckon up three feveral Catalogues, or Classes, of the Marquiles of Brandenburg; beginning first with such as were not Hereditary Marquises; but had that Title confer'd on them by the Emperor, and enjoy'd it during his pleasure. These were

Sigefride, Earl of Rengelheim; who was (as we have faid ) created the first Marquis of Brandenburg by the Emperor Henry the first in the year 927. Besides his exploits in several expeditions against the Slavonians, he might justly lay claim to some more then ordinary preferment as being Brother to the Empress After his death

Gero, Count of Altenburg and Mersburg, was made Marquis by Otho the first. He built the Monastery of Gerenrood; which still retains his name. Having govern'd a few years he left the Marquifate to

3. Bruno, or Brumito (Earl of Within and Burgraf of Zorbeck) created Marquise by the same Emperor. And, by the permission of Otho the third, his Son

Hugh succeeded; who, having been the Founder of Seven stately Monasteries in Italy, died in the year 1001, and was fucceeded by his

Sigebart, whom Otho the third made the first Marquise Elector. His Son

Theodoric proved a great perfecutor of the Heneti (two of whose Princes he perfwaded the Emperor Hemy IL to hang up), and all other Tribes of the neighbouring Slaves and Vandals. But was at last overpower'd by them; and being beaten out of all his Territories by Mistivoius Prince of the Obotriti, was forced to end his days miferably in a Mona-

Recry at Magdeburg.

Udo, Earl of Soltwedel, within some years of the after (encouraged with the affiftance of the Emperor Conrad II. and the Archbishop of Magdeburg) gave battel to the Slaves, and having forc'd them out of their new Conquests, was himself made Marquise of Bran-

M wards with Rodolph Duke of Schwaben in a T. Rebellion against the Emperor Henry IV. he was by the same Emperor proscribed; and

his Marquifate given to

9. Primiflaus, King of the Obotriti, and Ancefor to the Dukes of Mecklenburg. After whose death the Marquifate was made Hereditary 2. Frideric II. fucceeded his Father. Surnamed by the Emperor Frideric Barbaroffa; who conferr'd it upon Albert (furnam'd Vrfus) Prince of Anhalt and Marquise of Soltwedel. From whom we may reckon the fecond Catalogue of Marquifes, in the order following:

1. Albert, created Elector and Duke of Saxony, Brunswic, &c. in the place of Henry surnam'd

2. Otho, Albert's Son; fucceeded by his Son 3. Otho II. who died without iffue in the Holy War; leaving the Marquifate to his Brother

4. Albert II. He died in the year 1221, and left his Dominions to his Son 5. John, a great Benefactor to Francfurt upon

the Oder. His Son

6. 0th III. built Brandenburg in Prussa, and liv'd (all his reign, which lasted about fifteen years) in a continual warfare with the Archbishop of Magdeburg and Bishop of Halberstadt. This man's Brother

7. John II. has left nothing memorable recorded of him, fave that he kept possession for some vears of the Dukedom of Crossen, which was pawn'd to him by Henry Duke of Vratislaw. John the First's third Son

8. Comad, obtain'd the Marquifate after the death of his two eldest Brothers, and died (very old and decrepit) in the year 1303. His Son 9. John III. did not long outlive his Father; but

(dying in the year 1305) left the Marquifate

to his Brother

10. Waldemar; who annex'd a good part of Lufatia ( which he won from the Marquise of Misnia ) to the Marquisate of Brandenburg. His Nephew

11. Waldemar II. died within four years of his Uncle (in the year 1323) having acted nothing worth the relating. And yet shorter was the Government of his Brother

12. John IV. the last Marquise of the House of Anhalt. After whose death (which hapned within forty days after he was advanc'd to the Government) the Marquifate, escheating to the Empire for want of Heirs, was given

13. Lewis of Bavaria by his Father Lewis the Emperor. He refigned to his Brother

14. Lewis II. (furnamed the Roman, because born at Rome) who was fucceeded by the Emperor's third Son

15. Otho, Count Palatine of the Rhine. He afterwards fold the Marquifare to the Emperor Charles IV who gave it to his Son

16. Wincestaus. But he had not enjoy'd it quite five years before he was (upon his Father's death) Elected Emperor. Whereupon he conferr'd the Marquifate of Brandenburg upon his Brother 17. Sigismund, King of Hungary and Bohemia

who (fucceeding his Brother in the Empire) fold the Marquifate to Jodocus Duke of Moravia; but afterwards (having redeem'd it out of the hand of William Marquise of Misnia, to whom Jodicus had mortgaged it ) conferr'd it upon Frideric Burggraf of Novemberg at the Council of Constance in the year 1417. From which time we may begin to reckon up the third and last Catalogue of the Marquiles of

Brandenburg, as follows:

. Frideric Burggraf of Novemberg, was (in confideration of his good fervices done against the Rebels in Hungary and Bohemia) created, as before faid, Marquise of Brandenburg; paying only for his Investiture 400000 Crowns. His Son

( for his peevish and cruel temper) the Marquise with the Iron teeth. He was made Duke of Pomeren by the Emperor Frideric III. but

his Brother

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3. Albert relinquished all (but the bare Title) in Pomeren; leaving nothing to his Successors but the name (which they have hitherto kept) of Dukes of Pomeren. However, he is faid to have been fo remarkable at some acts of Chivalry, that the usual Titles conferr'd on him by Pope Pius II. were Achilles Germanicus and Ulisses Teutonicus. He died at Francfurt at the Election of the Emperor Maximilian in the year 1494. His Son

4. John is reported to have been a Prince as eloquent as his Father was valiant; and therefore he is commonly stiled Cicero Germanicus. He left the Marquisate (in the year 1499) to his

5. Joachim. As great a Lover, as his Father was a Master, of Eloquence: Founder of the University at Francfurt, and first authorizer of the Reform'd Religion in Brandenburg.

Joachim IL fucceeded his Father; and (in the year 1534) got himself and his followers no fmall credit in a brave Expedition against the Turks; at that time the common Enemy of the German Empire. His Son and Successor John George govern'd a long time in peace and prosperity. During his life, his Son

Joachim Frideric was Administrator of the Archbishopric of Magdeburg; and (after his Father's death) govern'd the Marquifate of Brandenburg with the same peaceable meekness and piety. He had (the usual bleffing of good and religious men) the happiness to be a Fa-ther of many Children; whereof the eldest

John Sigismund succeeded him. He married Ann Daughter of Albert-Frideric Duke of Pruffia and Mary Eleanor his Wife, Daughter of William I. Duke of Cleve; who married his Daughter to the faid Duke (as he did all the reft to other Princes) with promife, that upon the decease of her Brethren without issue, she and her Heirs should succeed to all his Territories. Upon this Title the present Elector of Bran-denburg lays claim to the Dukedoms of Cleve, Juliers, and Bergen (or the Mountains) with

the County of Ravensburg.

10. George-William, Son to John Sigismund and the Lady Ann beforemention'd, claim'd (in his Mother's right) the Dukedoms aforefaid. together with the Barony of Ravenstein. All which were parted betwixt him and his Coufin-German Wolfgangus Palatine of Newburg, and Son of Magdalen younger Sifter to Mary-Eleanor. But falling out at last about the division of their Territories, they engaged their Friends and Allies in the broil. The Palatine having call'd in to his affiftance the Forces of Spain, and the Elector John Sigismund (in behalf of his Son ) the Confederate States of the Netherlands. After the death of Bugislaus Duke of Pomeren, 'twas hoped he might fucceed into

that Dukedom also; but how the Swede balk'd those expectations, in the Treaty of Munster, we have already inform'd the Reader. This Marquile's Son

11. Frideric William is at present Elector of Brandenburg; a Prince wife, valiant, religious, tem-

perate, chaft, and (in a word) mafter of all the noble virtues (without the least mixture of vices ) of his Countryand Family. He was born in the year 1620, and upon his Father's death declared Elector, in the year 1656. He has feveral Children by both his Wives (before mention'd); whereof the eldest Son, or Electoral Prince (Charles Emile) was born the fixth of February in the year

Strength. Tho the Elector of Saxony was formerly look'd upon as a much more potent Prince then the Marquise of Brandenburg; and for that reason has always taken place of him at the Elections of the Emperors: yet certainly the case is much alter'd at prefent; and the many accessions to the Elector of Brandenburg's Dominions, whereof the present Marquise and his predecessors have made themselves Masters in these last ages, have render'd him the most powerful and formidable Prince ( next to the Austrian Family ) in the German Empire. Besides the Marquisate of Brandenburg, he challenges the Dukedoms of Magdeburg, Preussen, Juliers, Cleves, Bergen, Stetin, Po-meren, Casubia, Vandalia, Silesia, Crossen, and Jagerndorff. Again, he writes himself Duke of Rugen, Prince of Halberstadt and Minden, Earl of the Marck and Ravensberg, and lastly Baron of Ra-

The Marquise of Brandenburg's chief interest feems to confift in a firm adherence to the King of Denmark, who (possibly) is the only Prince can fecure him from the encroachments of his neighbour the Swede. Next to the Swedes he is most jealous of the Dukes of Saxony; as having observed them more favoured by the House of Austria, in the controversie about the Dukedoms of Juliers and Cleves, then himfelf. This obliged him to compose the differences betwixt himself and the Duke of Newburg upon easier terms then otherwise he would have been willing to have done. The King of Poland is another terrible neighbour on the coasts of Prussia; and therefore the Elector ( not daring to repose too great a confidence in a Prince who pretends a right to the Ducal as well as Regal Pruffia) is obliged to keep a constant and strong Army upon those coasts. In the year 1657, this question was moved, Whether the Elector of Brandenburg might lawfully be deprived of all the Territories which he held in Pruffia as Dependances on the Crown of Poland, upon his having enter'd into a League with the King of Sweden; at that time declared Enemy to Poland? The Polish Lawyers urged in the affirmative, that the Elector was the King of Poland's Vassal, and therefore forfeited his Lands by entering into a Confederacy with his Mafter's Enemies. But certainly (when we consider in what a miserable condition poor King Casimir was, and how unable to defend either himself or his Subjects; and again, how probable 'twas, that in this conjuncture the Swedish Army would have swallow'd up the whole Dukedom of Prussia, as it had already the greatest part of the Kingdom of Poland, without being obliged to quit the field by fuch a Treaty ) the Poles had greater reason to thank the Elector for preferving, by this expedient, some part of their King's Dominions from the common destruction; then to condemn him for wisely thunning the ruin which King Casimir had brought upon this Kingdom.

There are fix chief Courts of Judicature, for the examination and trial of Cases Civil and Ec-Fudica-

Berlin. 2. At Colberg in Pomeren. 3. Cleve. 4. Hal-Bertin. 2. At Lowerg in 1 owneren. 3. Cueve. 4. Hal-berfladt. 5. Petershagh; where all Caufes depend-ing between any of the Elector's Subjects in the Dukedom of Minden are brought to trial. 6. Ro. Direction of runners are brought to trial. 6. Konigsberg in Pruffia. To these may be added, the Court of Magdeburg; since that Archbishoppic is now fall n into the Elector's hands. But of this more hereafter.

The whole Marquifate of Brandenburg (ftrictly fo call'd) is commonly divided into the Alt. Mittel, Neue, and Ucker-Marck, with the Territories of Prignitz and Sternberg. But (taking Prignitz and Ucker-Marck into the Middle, and Sternberg into the New) we may include them all under the three following heads:

### ALT-MARCK.



PIrst, ALT-MARCK, or the old Marquiface, is bounded on the North with the Dukedom of Mecklenburg; on the Weft with Saxon-Lawenburg, and fome part of the Duke of Lunenburg's Ter-

ritories; on the South with the Dukedom of Magdeburg; and on the East with the Middle Marck; containing about thirty English miles in length or bredth. Some Authors, for the plenty it affords of all manner of Herbs and Fruits, have been pleafed to call it the Galilee of Germany. It is commonly subdivided into four petty Provinces, whereof that on the East ( called Das Balsamerland or Oftland ) contains Stendal, Arneburg, the City and County of Ofterburg, with fome other Towns of note: On the South lies Die Langer, or Das Angerland; taking its name from the River Anger: Towards the West Das land zu Zermund, in which is situate the ancient City Soltwedel: And lastly, Das Senland on the North; supposed to have its name from the Senones, who are thought to have been the ancient inhabitants of these parts. The most considerable Cities and great Towns in the Old Marck are:

1. Stendal, the Metropolis of this Province Stead feated upon the River Veht, about five English miles distant from the Elb and Angermund, in a pleafant plain, and at the fide of a large Forest. was built by the Emperor Henry the First in the year of Christ 920, and afterwards fortified with strong Walls and Bulwarks by Marquise Albert (furnam'd Vrfus) in the year 1150. In this neat and well-built Hans-Town are kept the ordinary Quarter-Sessions for decision of all Law-Suits in the Old Marck. The chief trade of the Citizens is in Corn and Linnen Cloth, with which ( and the daily opportunity of entertaining Pafsengers that travel this road from Hamburg and Lubec towards Magdeburg, Erfurt, &c. ) they make a shift to live handsomly.

2. Soltwedel ( which fome call Soltquedel, others Salar Soliquel), a great Town on the banks of the River Jetze, in the middle way betwixt Lunenburg and Stendal. Angelius a Wardenhagen (an ingenious Author, who has published a large and learned Treatife De Rebus publicis Hanseaticis) tell us, that Well and Hues (whence our word House) are words of the same signification in the ancient Saxon Dialect. And Befoldus (a man rarely well skill'd in the Etymologies of his mother tongue ) notes, that Well (instead of which clefiaftical, in the Elector's Dominions. 1. At nally be derived from the Latin word Vella, uted Coen on the Spree; or in the Elector's Palace at by ancient Roman Writers instead of the more





modern Villa, as the Saxon Wie is usually fetcht for some years after. The Citizens have a confrom Vicus. So that Solwell, corrupted into Soltgedel, fignifies (as these men will have it) an House, or Temple, dedicate to the Sun (Sol) the great God of the Romans. But how came the Pagan Germans to borrow an Idol from Rome, and to retain the Latin name? In answer to this fcruple, the German Antiquaries tell us, that in the days of Augustus Cesar, Claudius Drusus being fent into these parts to fight against the Impobardi, built for himself and his followers a kind of Village on the banks of Jetze, in the very place where the Natives had worshipp'd an image of the Sun. Drusus, bred up in the like Idolatrous practices, joyn'd in the ceremonies of Adoration with these Insidels, and taught them to call upon their mock Deity by the Latine name Sol. Hence the Town, fay they, got the name of Solvedel or Solvel. i. e. The House or Temple of the God Sol. Formerly this City, with the adjorning Countrey, was subject to its own Marquises; who are oftentimes mentioned by the German Historians (as particularly in the account they give us of the expedition against the Huns under the Emperor Henry I.) as Princes of extraordinary valour and gallantry. Afterwards the two Marquisates of Brandenburg and Soltmedel (or Zermund) were united and enjoy'd by the Princes of Anhalt, until (in the days of the Emperor Sigismund) they descended upon the Ancestors of the present Elector of Brandenburg. The Town confifts of two parts, the Old and New; whereof the former is fancied to be that which the foremention'd Hiltorians report to have been built by Claudius Drusus, and the latter is faid to be the work of the Emperor Henry I. The chief commodity of the Town is Beer; which (tho not fo good as we meet with at Gardleben) is hence exported into feveral parts of the Marquifate of Brandenburg and Dukedom of Lunenburg.

3. GARDLEBEN. Some Authors tell us, that the ancient name of this Town was Ifoburgum from the Image of Isis here worshipp'd. Others believe 'twas Isernburg; and so called from its impregnable ftrength, that name fignifying properly a City of Iron. The neighbouring old Fort (call'd ftill, by its ancient Wendish name Iseren Schnippe, i.e. Iron Jaws) gave occasion to both these opinions; which are purely conjectural, and are neither countenanc'd by Antiquity nor Probability. But (omitting these fancies with that of other Authors, equally impertinent, who write the Gardelegia, and fetch its Etymology from Gardalegionum, or Custodia Legionum; because forforth Claudius Drusus quarter d some of his Soldiers here as well as at Soltwedel) 'tis most likely this City had its name from the multitude of pleasant Gardens among which 'tis seated. The Beer brewed in this Town is famous all Germany over; and reckon'd amongst the steatest Bleilings of the Old Marck. Henry Mei-bonius (a Protessor in Helmstadt, whither great quantities of this Liquor is ordinarily convey'd) has writ a Panegyrick in commendation of it. Another great commodity of the Town is Hops, which are preferr'd by the Danish Merchants, and others, before the best in Germany, and bought up at a higher rate. The Arms of the City are three Hop-poles laden with Hops.

IV. ANGERMUND, or Tangermund. Scated, as the name intimates, on the mouth of the River Anger or Tanger, about thirty English miles from Magdeburg. The Emperor Charles IV. (having bought the whole Marquilate of Brandenburg). burg) built the Castle of Angermund in the year 1376, making this the usual place of his residence

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fiderable trade from the advantage of the Elb; by which their Corn and other Commodities of the Country are convey'd in Vessels down to Hamburg, and thence into foreign Nations.

Other places of less note are, 1. Seehusen, or Senheusen, as some write it; seated on the River Alant, and falfely supposed to have been built by the Senones; who were indeed a Gaulish people, and never inhabited these parts. 2. Ofterburg, a great Corn-Market. 3. Werben, seated at the confluence of the Rivers Elb and Havel; built by Henry, furnamed the Fowler, out of the ruins of the old Castellum Vari. Gustavus Adolphus fancied this place capable of being made the strongest Fort in Germany; and himself contributed so far towards its fortification, as to cause that Castle to be built which now commands the whole Town. 4. Havelberg, anciently a Bishop's See. 5. Perleberg, the chief Town in Prignitz, seated in a pleasant and fruitful plain. Arneburg, Wittemberg, Bismarcht, Schnakenburg, with some others, are Villages rather then great Towns.

#### II. MIDDLE-MARCK.



IDDLE-MARCK, as its name inti-mates, is fituate in the very midft of the Marquifate of Branden-burg. Tis the largest of the three; and reaches from the banks of the Elb to the Oder, about an hundred English miles. The chief Towns

I. BRANDENBURG; which, thoat present Brandons far inferior to many of the neighbouring Cities, burg. well merits the preeminence; as having been formerly the Metropolis of the whole Land, and to this day giving name to the Marquifate. Some of the German Historians endeavour to perswade us, that 'twas built 416 years before the birth of our Saviour by one Brenno, a famous Captain of the Semnones. Others, more modeftly, fetch its original and name from one Brando; who, as they tell the story, first built this City about the year 230. At present the Town is considerable for little but its age; and the inhabitants would be put to a hard shift to pick up a livelihood, if the neighbouring Lake (about ten English miles in length) did not supply them with good store of Fish. In the great Church there are a great many Monuments and Sepulchers of Princes and Bishops, and in the Marketplace a Statua Rolandina; of which last we have already given the Reader a short account.

II. BERLIN. Angelius a Werdenhagen (an Berlin. Author of good credit, to whom the world is indebted for the most accurate descriptions of the Hans-Towns hitherto published) tells us, this small City had its name (as well as Bernau, Beerwald, Bernstein, with some other places in the Marquisate of Brandenburg) from its first Founder Marquise Albert, surnamed Ursus, or der Beer. It is seated on a pleasant plot of ground upon the bank of the River Spree; which Prickheimer, Dresser, Willichius, Maginus, Bertius, with some other noted Geographers, have mi-flaken for Prolomy's Svevus. Whereas that great man makes his Sverus to empty it felf into the Baltic Sea; and 'tis well known, that the Spree joins it felf with the Havel at Spandau, with which it is swallow'd up by the Elb near Werben, which carries it into the German Ocean.

III. NEW-MARCK.



EW-MARCK lies betwirt the River Warta and Pomeren; being feparated from the Middle-Mark by the Oder; containing in circuit about an hundred English

miles. It belong d anciently to the Knights of the Teutonic Order, who (in the year 290) fold it to Otho Marquife of Brandenburg. Sigifmund pawn'd it to the King of Poland; but redeem'd it again as foon as he was advanc'd to the Imperial Throne.

The Country is every-where sufficiently fruit- Suil ful; and abounds with Corn-fields and Pasturegrounds more then any other parts of the Marquifate. Upon the banks of the *Oder* the inhabitants plant Vineyards; which fometimes (tho rarely) turn to good account. In fome places the Bores find now and then confiderable quantities of red Coral; and several sorts of precious Stones, which (as Mr. Cambden speaks of the like Treasures in Cumberland ) Gemmarii minimo ab egenis emunt & maximo revendunt.

The only Town in the New-Marck which Calin merits a particular Description in this place is Custrin, seated upon the Oder. And this too, not many ages ago, was only a poor despica-ble Village inhabited by a few beggarly Fishermen; until John Marquise of Brandenburg, returning from his following the wars under Charles V. fortified the place with Rampires and Bulwarks of Earth, about the year 1537. But finding that (whatever fecurity he might promife himself from these Fortresses against the invasion of a foreign enemy) such banks as he had cast up were easily wash'd away with a Flood, he soon after wall'd it round with stone; and its now become the Key of the New-Marck The invincible King of Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus, was bassled at this Town in the year 1631, being forced to raife his defigned fiege and withdraw his Army, which before that time knew not how to leave a Town unplunder'd. So that this City may possibly deserve that high character which Angelius a Werdenhagen (or his Author) has given of it in the three following Diftichs:

Ipsa licet cunctas adducat Thracia vires, Germanis certam sape minata necem; Ipsa licet cunctas ducat terra Itala vires, Teutonibus magnum sæpe minata malum; Nec tamen humana poteris delerier arte, Nec vi, nec vigili fraude, dolove capi.

The Burgers have generally neat and well furnish'd Houses; and the Market-place excells any in the whole Marquifate.

Sternberg is memorable for nothing but its giving name to a small Territory adjoining. And Dam, Konigsberg, Morin, Banen, Soldin, Landsberg, with fome others, may be reckon'd (without any great injury done them) amongst the Vilages rather then Cities of the Marquilate.

The places subject to the Elector of Brandenburg in Croffen, and fome other parts of Silesia and Lusatia shall be described hereaster; when we come to give an account of the Countries to which they more immediately belong.

IVDICA VIVos & MortVos. Now because the curious men about the Court had observed the faid year 1628, mystically pointed at in the numeral Letters of those words, they presently

concluded that the Day of Judgment was not far off. Francfurt. III. FRANCFURT upon the Oder; which is faid to have been built, about the year of Christ 146, by Sunno a Prince of the Franks; who pursuing the Vandals to this place with an Army of eighteen (fome fay twenty-eight) thou-fand of his Countrymen, placed here a Colony of his Soldiers, calling the Town he had built for them Trajectum Francorum, or Francfurt. Afterwards (in the year 1253) John I. Marquife of Brandenburg, with his Brother Otho rebuilt the decayed Town, and enlarged it above a third part. In the year 1379, Marquise Sigismund granted many and great priviledges to the Citizens; upon their entring into the Society of the Hans-Towns. Laftly, the University of Francfurt was founded by Marquise Joachim L and his Brother Albert (afterwards Archbishop of Mentz and Magdeburg) in the year 1506, at which time the Schools here were stocked with Professors from Leipsic. Professors of best note in this University of late years (and probably some of them may be still alive) were Ratius, Strickius, Becman, and Schultz; who have pleased their Countrymen with the Edition of some few disputations and finall pamphlets of good credit. The Streets are generally large and well built, the Market-place spatious and stately; in which are yearly kept three great Fairs. Without the Gates of the City are to be seen the ruins of an ancient Carthusian Monastery; of which Johannes ab Indagine ( who, as Dreffer reports, was Author of above three hundred Treatifes upon different Subjects) was fornetimes Prior.

on the Spree (as 'tis nam'd for distinction fake).

famous for the Palace and usual residence of the

Marquife of Branching the feecond, but much enlarged and beautified by his Successors. Things

most worth the seeing here are the Armory,

Chambers of Rarities, Galleries (in fome of which, among multitudes of other rare Pictures,

there are a great many pieces of the famous Luke Kranach's work), Gardens, Waterworks, &c.

In the year 1628, the Citizens of Berlin and Coln were strangely alarm'd with the fight of an Ap-

parition or Spirit which many of them pretended

to have feen in the shape of a woman, and to have heard it pronounce these words, VenI,

To these may be added some sew more of 10 these may be added forme few more of less note, as 1. Spandau, a strong Town on the mouth of the Spree; but mean and inconsiderable for its buildings. 2. Oranienburg (called formerly Botzaw) about fixteen or twenty English miles distant from Berlin; a Village and Palace that affords the greatest variety of pleasures of any in the Marquise of Brandenburg's Dominions, encompass'd on every side with most delicate and pleafant Parks, and Forests well stock'd with all manner of Game. Bifental, Angermund, Lie-benwald, Kremme, Nieustadt, &c. have nothing remarkable in them. Prenflow (a Town well furnish'd with Fish from the adjoining Ocker See), Strasburg and Templin are three well fortified Towns (and the only three worth the mentioning in the Ucker-Marck.

THE

# UKEDOME

# MAGDEBURG.



knowledged by all Historians to be a City of as great Antiquity as most in Germany. Some are of opinion, that 'twas first built by Drusus and his Son Germanicus in the days of Augustus Cesar; but

Pyckamer thinks 'tis yet older, and the fame with Ptolomy's Vesovium. They that setch its original no higher then the Roman Captain Drusus's time, tell us, it had its name from an Image of Venus (called in their language die Magde, i. e. the Maid) which, fay they, the old Records of Magdeburg report to have been worshipp'd in the neighbouring banks of the Elb. Hence we meet with the names of Parthenope, Parthenopolis, and fometimes Parthenopyrga ( the Greek word wifey , fignifying the fame with the High Dutch Burg ) in Latin Historians inflead of Magdeburgum. This Image, as the report goes, was destroyed, and its Temple utterly demolished by the Emperor Charles the Great's Officers; who converted the great Treasure they had seized to better uses, in building St. Stephens Church in the Town. An ancient Chronicle of the City of Brunswic gives this description of the foremention'd Image, That it represented a naked woman with bright shining eyes and long yellow hair; feated in a guilt Chariot, drawn by two white Swans and as many white Turtles. Upon her head was placed a Garland of Myrtle, and on her breast a burning Torch flaming every way. In her right hand she held a Globe of the world; and in her left three Golden Apples. She was attended by three Graces, who cover'd each others eyes with a Veil. What credit may be given to these stories I know not; nor will it probably be worth the while to enquire. However certain it is, that whatever Antiquity the and carried the Administrator prisoner to New-Town of Magdeburg may pretend to, it was ne-

AGDEBURG is ac- and Daughter to our English-Saxon King Edmund) having the Land about Magdeburg fetled on her for a Jointure, prevailed with her Husband to give her leave to build a City in this place and to wall it in. This Grant the Emperor feconded with large Contributions out of his own Treafury; and translated the Bishopric of Vallersleben to this new City. So that Magdeburg had (if not its name ) at least its glory from an English

Princefs. Soon after the faid Emperor Otho prevailed with the Pope of Rome to make Magdeburg an Archbishopric; and to order that several of the neighbouring Bishops (particularly the Bishops of Mersburg, Zeitz, Havelberg, and Brandenburg) should be subject to the Archbishop of this Diocess as to their lawful Metropolitan, who should acknowledg no man's fupremacy (in Spirituals) but the Pope's. From thenceforward the Archbishop of Magdeburg had the Title of Primate of Germany conferr'd on him; tho (as Kranting shews ) the three Spiritual Electors and the Archbishop of Saltzburg always refused to pay him that respect. In this State the Church of Magdeburg continued till the year 1566, when the whole Chapter (having abandoned the innovations and fopperies of the Church of Rome, and embraced the tenents of M. Luther) elected Joachim Frideric, at that time the only Son of John George Elector of Brandenburg, to be the Administrator of their Archbishopric; having before his admission bound him by oath to the observation of certain Articles, approved on by himfelf and his Father. After whose death he was advanced to the Electorate of Brandenburg; and his Son Christian-William chosen Administrator in his place. Who faithfully discharged his trust till the year 1631, in which the Town (after a long fiege ) was taken by the cruel Count Tilly; who destroyed the lives and fortunes of no less then Verwalld round before the year 940, nor could read the challenge the name of a City till some time deceded Augustus, second Son to John George Could read the Country of th after. For Edgitha (wife to the Emperor Otho I. the First Elector of Saxony; who had had the

dom. In pursuance of this agreement the prefent Elector of Brandenburg has (upon the death of the faid Administrator, which hapned this last year, 1680) taken possession of Magdeburg and the adjoining Territories; which ('tis thought) will advance his yearly Revenues the fum of

600000 Rixdollars.

The fiege of Magdeburg in the year 1631 (which we have already mention'd) is so famous it well merits a more particular account then we have yet given of it. The tenth of May (old stile) was the bloody day whereon this horrid and tragical Maffacre was committed. The Burgers had long withstood the threats and force of the Imperial General Count Tilly, endeavouring to fecure their Religion from the outrages of a Popish Army. But after a long and vain relistance, the bloody Count forced his way into the Town; and commanded his men to spare neither man, woman, nor child, but put all to the Sword; to fire all their Churches and private Houses; and to extirpate, if possible, their very name. In obedience to his command women in travail were ript up, and the fucking children fnatcht from their mothers breafts and hew'n in pieces before their eyes. The young Virgins were first ravish'd in the open street, and then murder'd; two whereof are said to have prevented their shame by hast ning their death, the one throwing her self (before Tilly's face) into a Well, and the other into the Fire. Sixteen Churches and Chappels (whereof many cover'd with Lead, and one with Copper) were burnt down; and not an House in the Town left standing, fave a few Fishermen's Cottages, which the Imperialists would not vouchfafe to fire. Of near forty thousand Citizens scarce four hundred were left alive; and those destitute of Houses and other conveniences requifite for the prefervation of the miferable lives they had spared them. This bloody exploit Count Tilly was used to brag of afterwards in his jollity; calling it merrily The Marriage-feaft

Present

Fudica-

of Magdeburg.
Since this defolation the Town has not to condition, this day been able to recover its former grandeur; but is every-where checquer'd with new buildings and the ruins of the old. They have rebuilt one stately Church; but most of the rest ly still buried in their ashes. Tilly, in the heat of his rage, was perfwaded to spare the Cathledral; which is indeed a stately structure, and enough to recommend the whole Town to a stranger's eye. In one of the Chappels in this Church is shew'n the Tomb of the Emperor Otho the Great with his Wife Edgitha (beforementioned) holding in her hand nineteen small Globes within a Golden circle; which denote so many Tun of Gold given by the Emperor, at her requeft, towards the building of this Ca-thedral. There are in this Church forty-nine Altars; whereof the High Altar in the Quire is of one piece of stone, curiously wrought, and of various colours. It is nine Hamburg Ells (each of which makes one foot and ten inches) in length, four in bredth, and one in thickness; and valued at above two Tun of Gold.

Title of Coadjutor from the year 1625. In the the other Cities in Saxony; and the Archbishop Westphalian Treaty it was order'd, that upon the of this Diocess was (like our Bishops of Durham) death of the faid Augustus, the Archbishopric of a Count Palatine, who had the sole power of Magdeburg should again return to the House of determining all Causes brought before him. Bur Magdeburg inollid again return to the rioute of the manned and action of the continuous and the for ever annex'd to that that grand Authority was loft by degrees; and Elector's Dominions under the name of a Dukenow the Citizens of Magdeburg have no other Courts of Judicature then fuch as are kept by the Burgomasters and Raedtsherrn of other Cities as well as this.

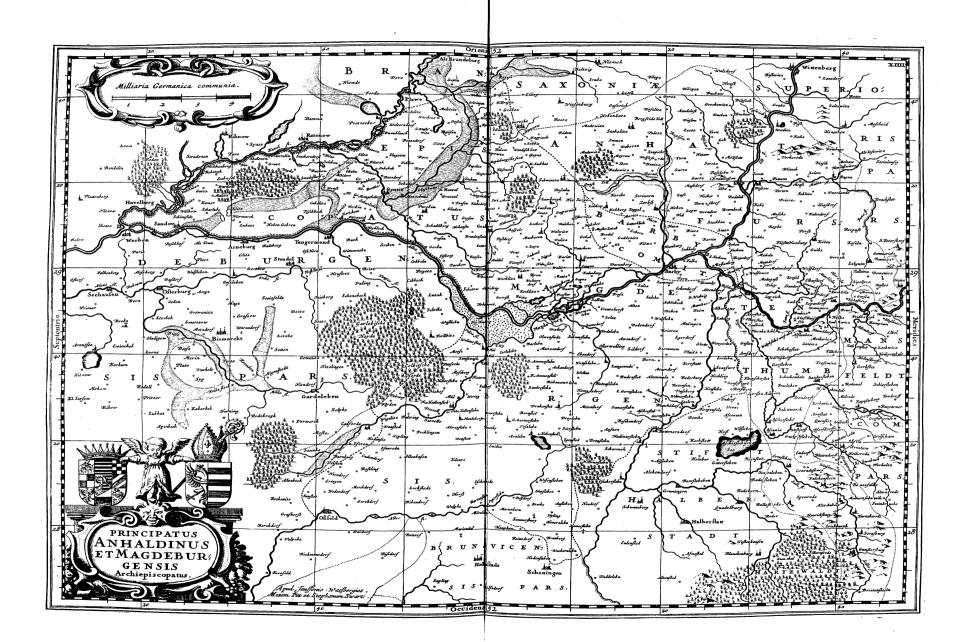
That part of this Dukedom which lies on the Western banks of the Elb, is exceedingly fruitful in Corn, but wants Wood, and other fuel; and on the contrary, that part of it which lies beyond the River has plenty of Wood, but wants Corn. There are contain'd in the whole Circle for the valour of the Defendants, and notorious twenty-eight Towns, which anciently paid hofor the unparallel'd cruelty of the Besiegers, that mage to the Archbishops of Magdeburg; and are now subject to the Elector of Brandenburg as their Duke.

#### ANHALT.

the greatest part of this Principality; the whole being environ'd by the County of Mansfelds, the Upper Saxony, the Bishopric of Halle, the Dukedom of Magde-Etwixt the Sala and the Elb lies

burg and the Bishopric of Halberstadt.
The Princes of Anhalt pretend to as ancient Princes. an extraction as any Family in the German Empire, or in Europe, ever did. Limneus, and fome other Dutch Genealogists have a lift of their Ancestors (whom they make a continual fuccession of Princes ) from Ascenas Noah's Grandchild; and 'tis easie to run up their pedigree from thence to Adam. I suppose the Title of Principes Ascanii gave the first occasion to this conjecture; which has been always exploded and laugh'd at by men of fense. 'Twill do these generous Princes credit enough to give the most certain account of their Family that Antiquity will furnish us with; which if we mix with fabu-lous Legends of Ascenas and Gomer, the whole flory will grow questionable, and our intended flattery be turned into a downright defamation. A Genealogical Table of great Antiquity in the Prince's Palace at Pleskau affirms, that the Princes of this Family were Kings, Dukes, and Generals of the Saxons long before the coming of Christ; but however fets down for Head of the Family Berenthobald, who in the quality of King led the Saxons to the wars against Hermanford King of Thuringen in the year 524, and was rewarded with the Towns of Ascandt, Ballenstede, and the Lands adjoining. Again, we are affured from the testimony of most credible Historians, that above a thousand years ago Berenthobald II. and III. (both Princes of the House of Anhalt) were Generals of the Saxons against Clovis II. and Dagobert Kings of France; and that Clouis III. King of France, married Batildis a Princes of this House. From the Loins of these Princes, by an uninterrupted fuccession, was descended Albert Urfus, who (by the favour of the Emperor Conrad III.) was made Marquise and Elector of Brandenburg. And not long after Henry, furnam'd the Lion, Duke of Saxony and Brunfwic having disobliged the Emperor Frideric Barbarossa was degraded, and his Dignitics conferr'd on Bernard the faid Albert's Son, in the year 1169. So that Magdeburg had once the supreme Jurisdiction Otho and Bernard, Marquis Albert's Sons, divided in Civil Cases as well as Ecclesiastical over all the Ascanian Family into two branches; whence





promotion of Anhalt; having that Title conferr'd on him, together with feveral of Henry the Lion's Territories, by the foremention'd Emperour Frideil. And in his race, both the Lands and Title are continued to this day; tho the two Electotales are translated into other Families. Nor is is Henry's Family like to fail in hast; being at this Day the most numerous of any in the Empire. In the last Century Joachim Ernest was the only nthe family; but he (dying in the year 1566) left behind him a numerous offforing of fixteen children. Whereof the eldeft Daughter, Ann Mary, was married to Joachim Frideric Duke of Lignitz; Elizabeth to Joachim Finderic Diske of Lightly; Euzabeth to foachim George Elector of Brandenburg; Sibil to Frideric Disk of Wirtenburg; Agnes Hedwig, to Augustus Elector of Saxony, and after his death to fohn Duke of Holftein; Dorothy Mary to John Duke of Saxon-Weimar; and Ann Sophia to Gunther Albert Count of Schurtzeburg. His five Sons divided the Principality into four equal shares at first; because Augustus had told them he would be content with a pension for his life, not intending to marry. But afterwards marrying Sibil Countess of Solms; his Brethren chose rather to affign him a fifth share in the Land then to allow him a pension sufficient for the maintenance of him and his Family. Whereupon, John George had Diffau; Christian resided at Bernburg; Augustus at Pleskau; Rodolph at Zerbst; and Lewis at Cotheim. Now all of these having children, and being of equal authority, the Family would necessarily be much weak ned, if they did not agree to submit themselves unanimously to the Eldest of their Family; who has the supreme Government conferr d on him, and the sole power of calling together the other Princes, when there is need of their advice in matters of more then ordinary consequence. All these Princes, thus united, have only one vote in the Diets; and therefore one of them is constantly deputed by the rest to be their representative in any such

Twill not in this place be amifs to inform the the Reader, that Prince Lewis beforemention'd (to the great credit of himfelf and Family) was the first Founder of the Frucht-Barende Geselschaft, asthe Germans call it, or Fructifying Society. The flory of which is as follows: This Prince having travell'd over all Europe, and observed the great advantages which the Nobility in France, Italy, 1350. and other Nations had, in being furnish'd with store of excellent Books in their own Languages, was resolved to try whether he could perswade any of his own Countrymen to fet upon the Translation of the best Latin and Greek Authors into a more easie and intelligible stile then was ordinarily used among them. In pursuance of this design he instituted the Society aforesaid, whereof himself was the first President, and sucter'd and enroll'd themselves in this College of Wits. And how much the German Nation is Diocess.

proceeded two of the greatest Houses (Saxony beholden to the endeavours of these Virtuosi, there is no intelligent man but what is abundantly sending the great of the saxony beholden to the endeavours of these Virtuosis, there is no intelligent man but what is abundantly sending the great of the saxony beholden to the endeavours of these Virtuosis, there is no intelligent man but what is abundantly sending the great of the saxony beholden to the endeavours of these Virtuosis, there is no intelligent man but what is abundantly sending the great of the saxony beholden to the endeavours of these Virtuosis, there is no intelligent man but what is abundantly sending the great of the saxony beholden to the endeavours of these Virtuosis, there is no intelligent man but what is abundantly sending the great of the endeavours of these virtuosis. and Brandenburg) in the German Empire. But is no intelligent man but what is abundantly fen-fible. For befides the opportunity which every promotion of his Father and Uncle) was the first man has of reading the writings of femilies the string of femilies and the string of femilies the string of the string of femilies t able to spell their own tongue aright; which before the Institution of this Society, so few of them could do, that Duefius tells us, one main defign of his publishing a German Grammar, was to teach the Nobility of that Nation to put their words into writing.

The most considerable Towns in this small

Principality are,

I. Zerbst. Scated on a small River about an Zerbst. English mile distant from the banks of the Elb. Drefferus fancies this a Town of great Antiquity, and had its name from the Servetii (or Cervetii, as he reads it) an old Wendish people. But Werdenhagen (a better Antiquary) rejects this frivolous affertion, and proves, that Zerbst in the Wendish Dialect signifies a strong Fort. 'Tis, at this day, remarkable for nothing but a fort of strong heady Beer; which the Citizens brew in Summer, and fend abroad into all the neighbouring Towns and Provinces.

2. Bernburg. Another Residence of the Princes Bernburg. of Anhalt; separated from the Palace by the River Sala. On the eleventh of March, in the year 1636, this Town was taken by the Elector of Saxony's Forces; who put the whole Garrison that defended it, with all the inhabitants (excepting only those few that belong d to the Prince's Court) to the Sword, and plunder'd

3. Dessar. A well fortified Town on the Elb; Dessar. the City. feated in a pleafant and fruitful part of the Country. It had its name given (as most of the German Etymologists imagine) by the Jews, who in their mungrel Dutch Jewish Dialect, call a fat foil (such as this Town stands on) Desse. The Prince's Palace in Delfau was first built (as appears by an old Inscription over one of the Gates) by Albert and Waldemar two Brothers, Princes of Anhalt, in the year 1341. In one of the Chappels of this Town is to be feen the Tomb of Jeckel Rehebock ( whom some German Historians name Meniken von Belitz) an old Miller; who having for fome time attended Waldemar, Marquise of Brandenburg, in the Wars, took upon him to counterfeit his slain Master, and carried on the design so cunningly, that a great many believ'd him to be the very Marquife, and follow'd him with as great respect as they had done his Master before. He dyed in the year

4. Aschersteben, or Ascania; whence the Princes Ascania. of Anhalt got the name of Principes Ascanii. Tis an old Town on the confines of the Bishopric of Halberstadt; and for that reason seized on by Canons of that Church upon the death of Prince Otho's Widow, in the year 1315. Since which time the Princes of Anhalt have often complain'd of the injuffice of this action; and hoped for a redress at the Treaty of Munster; but in vain: for the Bishopric of Halberstadt was by that Treaty after there were above twenty Princes, and at leaft fix hundred Lords and Noblemen who ennation of any of the dependances upon that

THE



## DUKEDOME

### RUNSWIC



wic (strictly fo call'd) comprehends only the Territories subject to the Dukes of Brunswic and Hannover, or Calen-. berg. The Principality of Grubenhagen, with the Counties of Blanckenburg and Reinstein,

are indeed usually comprifed under the fame name, because subject to the Dukes of Zell and Wolfenbuttel (who are both entituled Dukes of Brunswic as well Luneburg); but are however in themselves distinct Dominions, and shall accordingly be separately described.

The Dukedoms of Brunswic and Hannover are exceeding populous and fruitful. The Wheat and Rye in this Country grows fometimes to that prodigious height, that their ordinary Ears of Corn are higher then the tallest man on Horseback.

But yet we must not expect to meet with fuch pleafant and profitable Cornfields as these in every part of the Country. A great share of the Hercynean Forest ran thro this Land; tho that be now parcell'd out into smaller Woods and Parks. In these the Inhabitants have (befides the provision of Timber and Fuel) great flore of Deer, wild Swine, Hares, &c. with Fowl of all forts. Not to mention their rich Mines of Iron, Salt, and Coal-pits; of which in their due place.

The chief Rivers are the Weser (by which all manner of Merchandise are convey'd from Bremen up as far as Brunswic), Leina, Innerste, Ocker; with some more of less note, which supply the

neighbourhood with Fish.
It is observable, that every-where in the Dukedom of Brunswic (as well as in the County of Blackenburg) you may meet with the Ruins of old Forts and Castles on the tops of high Hills and ragged Mountains; which, by most Antiquaries, are conjectur'd to be the Reliques and Rudera of fo many Roman Fortifications, and an evident argument, that the Seat of the war be-

H E Dukedom of Brunf- twist the Romans and the Germans was for some time (at least) in this part of the Empire. I had rather think them the work of some Soxon Commanders, when engaged in the defence of their Country and Paganism against the Assaults of Charles the Great; or, perhaps, built by that mighty Emperor to fecure his Conquests.

However, thus much we may venture to conclude from these venerable. Tents of Mars, that the Lower Saxons (those especially that he inhabited these parts ) were anciently a stout and warlike people; men that were hardly conquer'd, and afterwards with more difficulty kept in fubiection. And fuch their progeny are still reckon'd. They are men of a larger fize then most others of the German Nation; and withall in-ur'd to a coarse fare and cold lodging. Their ordinary diet is dry'd Swine's flesh and Sawsedges; which they digest with as much ease as any of their neighbour Nations do their choicest delicacies. From their great greediness in devouring this fort of diet, they are usually call'd (by the Hollanders and other Germans ) Speckmuffen, or Bacon-guts. With these meats they eat a black and harsh tasted bread made of the coarsest Wheat or Rye-meal. This in their barbarous and rustic dialect, they call Pumpernickell; 3 compound that has no manner of affinity with any primitive in the High Dutch tongue Some of their learned men give this account of the word, that a French Gentleman travelling this Country, and being ask'd what he thought of this kind of bread, made answer, that it was bon pour cheval, i.e. good diet for a Horse; which words being not rightly proportion'd to the mouths of the Brunswie Bores that heard him, were by them miserably corrupted into the word before mention'd. Their Land affords no Wine; but they think that defect abundantly recompensed by the great quantities of Beer brew'd in molt places of note. The Branfwickers are not, is true, so complainant in their behaviour and carriage as fome other Germans which a Traveller may meet with; but their unfeign'd humanity and hospitality will sufficiently atone for their want of Courtship. They know how to

in their entertainment of Travellers their performances are commonly, as large as a French man's promife.

Dukedom of Luneburg) acquainted the Reader. that the whole Dukedom of the Lower Saxony, which was afterwards subdivided into those of which was anti-wated industried into those of Brunswic and Luneburg, was formerly subject to one Prince; and we have there also given him an account of the first original of this Dominion. with the continuance of it under feveral Princes during the union of its members. The first division of these Territories hapned in the year 1264; at which time Duke Otho's two Sons, Alhert and John, not liking to be copartners in the Government of the Lower Saxony, divided the Land; affigning to the former the City and Dukedom of Brunswic, and to the later the other of Luneburg. However, upon the death of Wil-liam Duke of Luneburg, Grandchild to the fore-mention'd Duke John, without issue male, in the year 1368, the two Dukedoms were again jointly subject to Duke Magnus, surnam'd Torquatus. But in this they could not long continue; for Torquatus's Sons, as ambitious of independant and absolute Government as their predecessors, again separated Courts; Bernbard, the elder Brother, claiming this Dukedom to himfelf, and affigning Luneburg to Henry his younger Brother. After whose death, his Son William (furnam'd Vistoriolus for his valorous exploits) fell upon his Uncle Bernhard; whom he reduc'd to those straits at last, that he made him and his two Sons change Dukedoms with him. From that time the Dukedom of Brunswic was enjoy'd by William and his Successors, until the extirpation of that Line in Frideric Ulrich, who died without iffue A.D. 1634. In the year 1491, this Dukedom was divided (by Henry the elder and his Brother Eric ) into two equal shares; whereof all the Country betwixt the Rivers Deifter and Leina, together with the Territories of Gottingen, (and known by the name of the Dukedom of Brunswic-Wolfenbuttel) remained in the possession of Henry. But foon after, Eric's Line (upon the death of his Son Eric II. in Italy A. D. 1584.) was extinct; and these two Dukedoms again united in the House of Wolfenbuttel. In which condition they remain'd till the death of Frideric Ulric beforemention'd. After which the Dukedoms of Wolfenbuttel and Calenberg descended upon some younger Brothers of the House of Luneburg. The famous and learned Prince Augustus was advanc'd to Wolfenbuttel; where he is now fucceeded by his Son Rodulphus Augustus. Of these two Dukes the Reader may expect a larger character in the following description of the Palace at Wolfen-

Twill not be impertinent in this place to relate for the Reader's diversion, the Romantic History of the first original of the ancient Guel-phian Family; which formerly afforded Dukes, at the same time, of Bavaria and Saxony; and of which the Dukes of Branspie and Luneburg are now the fole Relices. The flory goes thus ferminardis, Countes of Aluof in Schwaben, having accused a poor woman of Adulery, and caused several severe punishments to be inflicted on her for having had twelve children at a birth, was within a while after delivered of

be civil to a stranger without flattery; and in the same number her self, and all of them Sons. Her Husband, Count Isenberd, being absent at the time of her delivery, the commanded the Midwife to kill cleven of them; fearing possibly we have already (in the description of the fine her self might undergo the same punishment or scandal, at least, which the poor beggar woman had done upon her instigation. The Midwife going to execute her Ladies barbarous commands, was met by the Count returning home; who enquiring what she carried in her Apron, was answer'd, Woelpen, i. e. Whelps. But sufpecting the truth of what the faid, upon her refufal to shew them, examining farther into the matter, forc'd her to confess the whole story. Upon which, enjoining the old womans fecrefic. and concealing the knowledg of the fact from his Countess, he put out all the children to Nurse: taking care their education should be answerable to their quality. At the end of fix years the Count invited to a great feast most of his own and his Lady's Relations, to whom, in the midst of their jollity, he presented his eleven Sons (all attired alike ) to their Mother; who immediately, suspecting by their number the whole matarety, impecting by their infinite the whole mat-ter, confess'd her design, and was pardon'd by her Husband. From the cluest of these Whelps or Guelps (for so the old Count order'd them to be nam'd, in remembrance of the Midwife's answer) was descended that Henry Guelph. Earl of Altorf, whom the Emperor Conrad II. made afterwards Duke of *Bavaria*. How this Family came afterwards to encreafe their Dominions by the accession of the Lower Saxony, is already shew'n in the Catalogue of the Dukes of Luneburg, and needs not here be repeated.

The Reform'd Religion, according to the Religion.

Doctrine of Luther and the Augsburg Confession, was first brought into this Country by Duke Julius: who died in the year 1589. Since which time the greatest part of the Duke of Brunswic's Subjects have been rigid affertors of Lutheranilm, and as vehement oppofers of Popery and Calvinilm. Indeed of late years, the great authority and respect which the *Calixii*, and other Latitudinarians have got at *Helmstadt* has won over fome multitudes to their perswasion; but the generality are of their Prince's Religion, and zealously pursue the footsteps of their Megalander (as they are pleas'd to call him) Martin

Each particular Dukedom has its diffinct fu-Churchpremacy in Ecclefiastical as well as Civil affairs; governwhich are administred in this Manner: Under ment. each Dukedom there is one Superintendens Generalissimus, who has supreme inspection over all the Church, and resembles one of our Archbishops. To him are subject the several Superintendentes Generales, or Bishops; and to these the Superintendentes Speciales, which are the fame thing in effect with our Arch-deacons. In some Provinces, they have no other distinction of Superintendents then into Generales and Speciales; to wit, where the whole Province is of fo fmall extent as not to require more then one fingle Bishop. So that we see how willing the Lutherans are to admit of the Office and Dignity of Archbishops and Bishops in their Church; altho they have got a trick of bawling out against their names as Popish and Anti-Chri-

Forts.

Cities

Cities and Great Towns in the Dukedom of BRUNSWIC.

Brunswic. I Runswic. In the Cathedral at Brunswic, among many other Monuments, there is an old Parchment writen in Plat-Dutch containing a short account of the most considerable persons which ly buried in that Church, which begins thus, Alse man Schreff na Goddes gebordt 861, heft Hertogg Danck-quarth tho Sassen eritlik dusse Borch bemuhret unde Dankquarderode geheten unde nomen laten, i.e. in the year of Christ 861, Dankquarth, Duke of Saxony, first walled in this Castle, and called it Danckguarderode or Tanquard's-Cross. Which agrees with the story we find in most German Chronologers of note, who treat of the Antiquities of this place. For they tell us, that Bruno and Tanquard (Sons of Ludolph Duke of Saxony) were the first Founders of this Town, which from the former was called Brunswic; the latter only giving name to the Castle. Since that time this City has been continually augmented by the fucceeding Dukes of Saxony and Brunswic; and is now become one of the most considerable Hans-Towns in the Empire. Infomuch, that the Citizens divide themselves into five distinct Corporations; who are govern'd by feveral Magistrates of their own, and have so many different Courts of Judicature. These Companies never unite, but upon some extraordinary occasion; wherein the common interest of the whole Town seems concern'd.

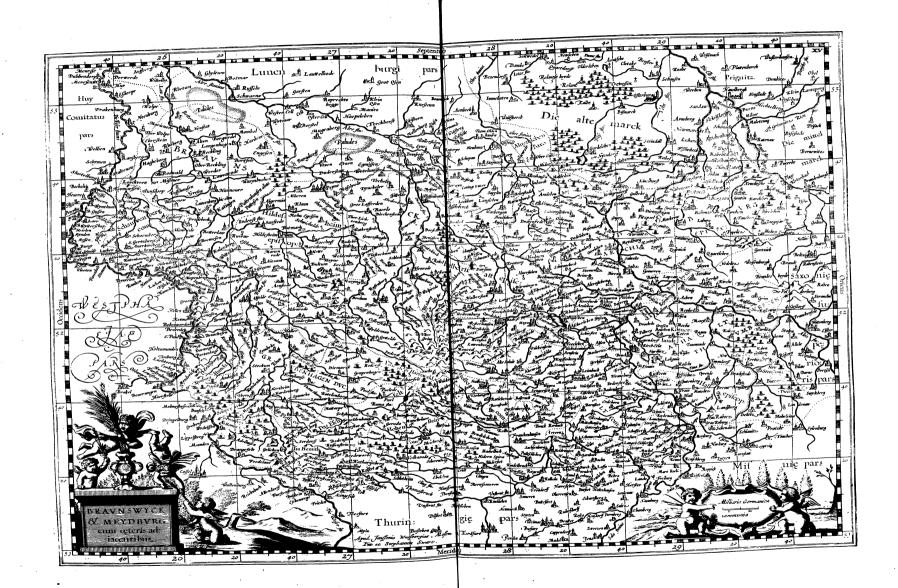
Whether Brunswic be a free Imperial City, or Subject to the Dukes of Brunswic and Luneburg, has been a question often controverted betwixt both parties concern'd; each of whom have endeavour'd to affert their pretenfions by dint cess; witness the Sieges in the years 1492, 1550, 1553, 1605, 1606, 1614, 1616, &c. Twas last of all befieged by the present Duke Rudolphus Augustus; who took it in the year 1671. Since which time he has taken care to be very often resident in the Town, and always (at his departure) to leave behind him a strong Guard.

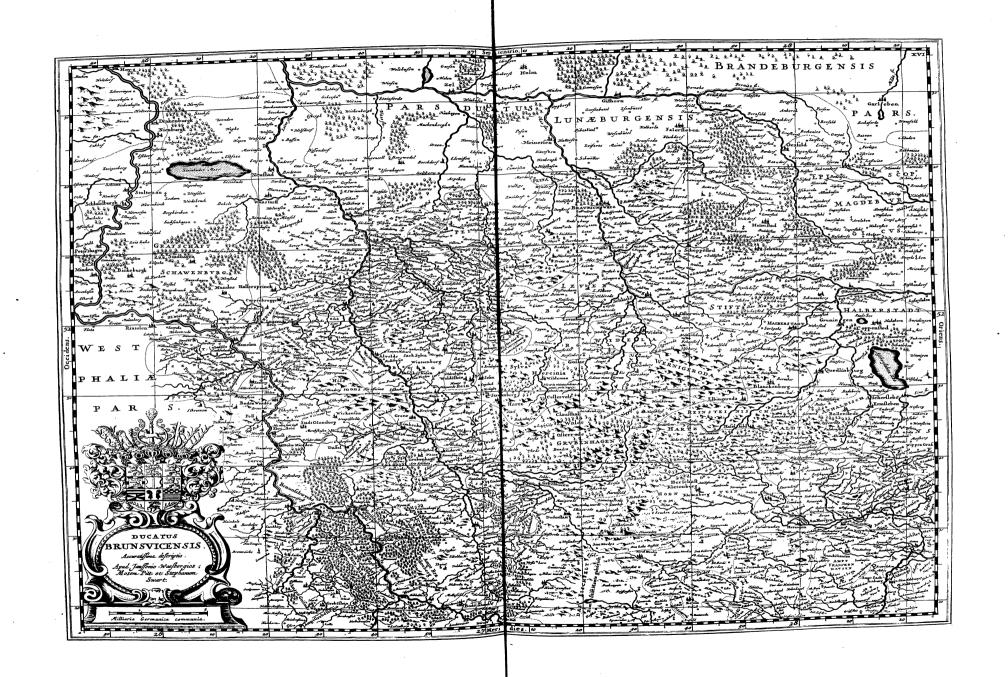
The chief Trade of this City is in Hides and Mum. The Tanners have Skins out of England, Denmark, and other Nations; which they return dress'd. Their Mum is of two forts; one whereof is of a thin and weak body, the ordinary drink of the Citizens and neighbouring Ruftics; the other, which they call Ship-Mum, is a much clammier and groffer liquor, brew'd on purpose to be transported into foreign Nations. This kind of drink (which is scarce potable before it has been putrified by working at Sea) is made of Barley and Hops, with a small mix-ture of Wheat. There are a set number of Brewers who have the fole power of making it; and their appointed time of brewing, is from the beginning of October to the latter end of March, Here, by the way, I cannot but wonder, that Meibomius, writing a Commentary de Cerevisiis potibusque & ebriaminibus extra vinum aliis, should omit (the two most famous liquors of his own Nation) Mum and

II. WOLFENBUTTEL. This is the ancient Seat of the Dukes of Brunswic. Famous for its strong and impregnable fortifications. It

der Duke Ekbert, who was of the Guelphian Family. The termination of the word in this, as many other names of Cities and great Towns in Germany, denotes a moist and watery situation; fuch as this Town has, and which contributes very much to its strength and security. 2. The City, or Henrich-Stadt: fo called from Duke Henry the younger, its founder. The only remarkable thing in this part of the Town is the new Church: which fome Italians, and many other Foreigners (if we believe the Citizens) have look'd upon as a most admirable piece of Architecture In a vault under the Quire lie buried one and twenty Dukes and Dutchesses of Brunswic; wrapt up in Coffins of Lead with Inscriptions. In the Duke's Palace the most remarkable thing is The Library founded at the fole cost and char-

ges of the late Famous Duke of Brunswic-Wolfenbattel, Augustus: who, under the Covert name of Gustavus Selenus (soon after the edition of his learned Treatife, decipher'd into Augustus Lunaburgensis) publish'd a most ingenious Commentary upon Trithemius's Cryptography, with some other works upon the like Subject. A Prince who infinitely furpass'd all his Predecessours in Learning and Knowledge; and came not behind the bravest of them in Acts of Chivalry. This monument of his learning, which we are now fpeaking of, is judged by all travellers the richest Collection of printed Books that Germany affords: and by many (who have not at all, or with prejudice, viewed Sir Thomas Bodley's at Oxford, the Emperour's at Vienna, the Vatican at Rome, &c.) thought the best furnish'd Library in Europe. The Duke's Library-keeper, Mr. Hanisius, brags of 124000 Volums: but let the Reader judge how a couple of small Chambers (which are not both so large as a third part of Bodley's Library) should possibly contain so great a multitude of books. Besides there is extant a small Pamphlet (published in the year 1660, and supposed to be of Sword, and have come off with various fuc- written by the Learned Couringius) entituled, Bibliothecæ Augustæ Gc. Sciagraphia generalis; wherein the Author gives a short account of the first foundation of this Library, in the year, 1604, together with its daily increase till the faid year 1660, by the accessions of the Libraries of Marq. Freherus, the two Curiones, &c. and at last concludes with summa Voluminum 27666, tractatuum 115504, Autorum 56393. Now (tho I am willing to believe that the encrease of books has been very considerable since this account was given, yet) I cannot imagine the Collection within these last twenty years (whereof Duke Augustus liv'd only six) has so monstruously outstript that of the other fifty fix, as to swell the number from 27666 to 124000. Amongst the Manuscripts (which amount to about 2000) the books of greatest rarity are 1. The French Embassyes in 438 Volums in Folio: transcribed in a very fair hand out of the French King's Library, at the charges of the munificent Founder. 2. A Latin Pfalter; in notis Ciceronianis. 3. The four Evangelists in Syriack, given by A. Kircher A. D. 1666. 4. An antient Copy of the Edda Islandorum; with the Skialdi annex d. Much more complete then that publish'd by the Learned Resenius A.D. 1665. Besides these, and the like works of other men, there are one and forty Volums written by the hand of the Founder: whereof twelve (in Folio) are Musick-Books. In four large Volums he has given a short account of the most considerable Authors in his Library: to which he added a fifth containing an Alphabetical Catalogue of the confifts of two parts: 1. Arx Guelpica, or the Authors, and ferving as an Index to the other Duke's Palace; which is properly call'd Wolfen-four. These and the other monuments of Duke buttel. Which name it has from its first Foun- Augustus already extant in print (such as, his Com-





of the antiquity and mystery of Chess-play, &c.) are sufficient testimonies how well he deserved in the following diffich, written under his Picture in the Library:

Tota tuos Europa Duces Regesque recense: Hic senio cunctos vicit & ingenio.

He died A.D. 1666, in the 88th year of his

Age.
His Son and Successor, Duke Rudolphus Aurullus, keeps now his residence at Wulfenbuttel; mild, learned, and religious Prince, following he steps of his Father rather in his Study then Acts of Chivalry. He has no male iffue; but slike to be succeeded by some of the Sons of is Brother Antony Ulric; the eldest whereof was flain at the late fiege of Maestricht.

III. HELMSTADT. Which City is reckon'd

the oldest in Saxony, next Bardewic. It was built by the Emperor Charles the Great, about A.D. 782, and so nam'd from the abundance of Elmtrees that encompass it. Here St. Ludger (who was fent into these parts by the foremention'd Emperor to convert the Infidel Saxons) preach'd; and the Citizens pretend to show Travellers the very Church ( now almost nine hundred years old) wherein his first Sermons were deliver'd.

But the great ornament of this Town is the Academia Julia; or University, founded by Julius Duke of Brunswic-Wolfenbuttel, in the year 1576. Amongst other grand priviledges granted to this University by the Emperor Maximilian II. 'twas order'd, that its Rectors should for ever be honour'd with the Title and Dignity of Counts Palatine. Whereupon, Henry Julius (Duke Julius's eldest Son, and Bishop of Halberstadt) was by his Father made the first Rector; and before his succession to the Dukedom of Brunsmic upon his Father's death, founded the fair College which is still call'd Juleum novum. These two Dukes procured for the use of the Professors and Students in this University, a considerable Library of Books; which fince has been well augmented, but comes far short of that at Wolfenbuttel. Amongst some hundreds of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and Dutch Manuscripts (of little value) they have two old Volumes containing the Pentateuch in Hebrew; written on Vellam in a fair and legible character. For these two Books, they tell us, several Jewish Rabbies (who pretend to more then ordinary skill in difcerning the true Antiquity of fuch kind of Monuments in their own language) have offer'd fome hundred of Rix-dollars.

After the death of Duke Frideric Ulric (the last Prince of the ancient House of Wolfenbuttel) the Dukes of Lunenburg divided the Rectory of this University amongst them; agreeing, that each of the Dukes Regent should, in his course, supply that Office for one year, and no more.

And in state it has ever fince continued. There is not any University in the German Empire that has bred up more eminent and learned men, within the compass of one Century, then Helmstadt. Witness Joh. Caselius, Jac. Horstius, Val. Forsterius, Reinerus Reineccius, Hen. Meibomius, Joh. Stukius, Jac. Lampadius, Com. Hornejus, &c. and of late years, the ingenious Ca-lixti, and incomparable Conringius.

Dukedom of Calenberg; whence the Duke's Palace was removed hither by George Duke of

mentary upon Trithemius before-mention'd; His Brunswic-Calenberg upon the decease of the abovementary upon the decease of the above-mentary upon the decease of the above-mention'd Frideric Ulric. The Town was anciently call'd Lawenroda, from the neighbouring Castle which was subject to Counts of that are named which a Gentleman gave of him name. About Henry the Lion's time it got the name of Hanover, from a Ferry at this place over the River Leina (as some imagine); Han over, in the old Dialect of the Lower Saxons, fignifying the same as the more modern High-Dutch haben uber, i.e. to have or carry over.

There are yearly kept in this Town four Fairs during which there is always a vast concourse of Foreigners as well as Germans from all parts of the Empire. These contribute exceedingly to the enriching of the Citizens; but however a more considerable share of their wealth arises from their Breuhane (a fweet and muddy fort of Beer ), which is hence exported in great quantities into the neighbouring Towns and Villages.

V. HAMELEN. An ancient City on the Hamelen. outmost confines of the Dukedom of Brunswic-Calenberg, seated on the mouth of the River Hamel (whence it has its name) and the banks of the Weler. This place is look'd upon as the Key to the whole Dukedom, and is therefore better fortified and garrifon'd then almost any other City in the Duke of Brunswic's Domini-

The Records of this City relate a notable accident which hapned amongst the Burgers on the 26th day of June in the year 1284. The story is as follows: The Citizens being strangely infested with Rats, and having tried all imaginable expedients (but in vain ) to rid themselves of these troublesom guests, at last met with a stranger who undertook, for a certain reward, to do the feat. The Burgers agreed to his propofals; and the strange Gentleman immediately with his Tabret and Pipe draws after him all the Rats in the Town (like fo many Maurice-dancers) to the River, and there drowned them. Returning for his reward, it was denied him; as being judg'd to great a recompense for fo fmall a performance. However, less he could not be perswaded to take, but left the Town in a rage, threatning in a short time to be reveng'd. Accordingly, about a year after, he came again, and play'd the fecond part of the same Tune; but with another Train after him: For now he went attended with a great number of Children, who follow'd him in at the mouth of a great Cave on the top of a neighbouring Hill, call'd by the Burgers Koppel-berg, and were never after heard of. In remembrance of this fad accident, the Citizens were wont for many years after (as appears by feveral old Deeds and other Records in that City) to date all their Indentures and Contracts such a year von unser kinder ausgang, i.e. since the departure of our Children. The itreet thro which they pass'd is to this day call'd Bungloese Strass, or Tabret-street; and on the top of the Mountain, near the Cave's mouth, is still to be feen a monument of stone with this inscription:

Post duo CC mille, post octoginta quaterque, Annus bic est ille quo languet annus uterque. Orbantur pueros centum etque triginta Johannis, Et Pauli caros Hamelenses non sine damnis. Fatur ut omnes eos vivos calvaria sorpsit. Christe tuere reos, ne tam mala res quibus obsit.

Which forry piece of dogs'rel is there translate. Which forry piece of dogs'rel is there translate. It is the Metropolis of the buckdom of Calculation of the Nether-Saxon Dia-

B·b



GERMANY.

Name.

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language, fignifies properly a Grove or Forest belonging to the ancient Family of the Grubes; appropriated to a Castle built by

time communicated its name to the whole Principality. Thus the Hagne in Holland (called by to atone for the lofs of his life, which is to the Low Dutch s' Gravenhaghe, which is ordinarily render'd in Latin by Haga Comitis) had its fmells. The richest of these are: 1. Gray Vinid. name from the neighbouring Forest; where, it feems, the Earls of that Province were anciently used to hunt.

Mines.

And indeed this whole Principality is nothing Hercynian And indeed this whole efficiently is nothing else but a large Forest; most of it being a part of the Hartz, or Sylva Hercynia, mention'd by Roman Writers. Julius Cesar, in his Commentaries, fays, that this Wood is at least nine days journey in bredth; and of an unaccountable length. Several men, he tells us, have travell'd forty days together strait forward in it; but that no man durit ever yet boast that he had seen both ends of it. The German word Hartz (out of which, without all question, the Latins form'd their Hercynia) fignifies properly Rosin or Pitch; which is nothing elfe but the liquor diftill'd out of the Pine and Fir-trees, the only Timber wherewith this Forest abounds. Since the Empire began to be cultivated, and the inhabitants understood the advantage of uniting themselves into Cities and Corporations, the Hercynian Wood has in many places been converted into great Towns and large Corn-fields; but yet, paffing over these, 'tis still easie to track it quite cross the Country.

In this Principality are most of the Mines of Silver, Copper, Lead, &c. belonging to the Duke of Brunspire and Lunenburg. The chief of which are at Rammelsberg, Wildeman, and Zellerseld. Rammelsberg is an high Mountain not far from the City Goflar; on one fide shaded with part of the Hercynian Forest, but on the other cover'd with nothing but moss. The German Historians tell us, that the Mines on this Mountain were felves exceedingly to Husbandry and Tillage, first discover'd in the year 972, by a Hunter; who having tied his Horfe to a bush, and gone fome distance from him, at his return found a great piece of Ore beat out of the ground with take off their vast stocks of all manner of gram his Horse's hoof. This Hunter, they say, was furnamed Ramme; and thence the Mountain got the name of Rammelsberg. Upon the bruit of this Difcovery, the Emperor Otho I. immediately procured a company of Franks that well understood the art of melting and refining all forts of Minerals; and fent them hither to teach the Saxons their mystery; to which, before that time, they were utter strangers. From these Franks the Town of Frankenburg, not far from the Mines of Rammelsberg, had its name.

Not long after the riches of this mountain had been thus discover'd, the Miners were grown so numerous, that this one place could neither find work nor food enough for fuch vast multitudes as daily reforted thither. Whereupon they began to feek for new treasures in the neighbouring Hills; and met with so good success, that in the year 1045 (as Albinus testifies) another great vein of Ore was discovered in the place where Wildeman now stands; and a third

ing to the Princes of Brunswic. Here the chief Overfeer of the Mines keeps his Court every Saturday, and orders every workman his pay for the week past.

The chief Metals which are found in thefet RUBENHAGEN, in the Dutch Mines, are Silver, Lethargy, Lead, and two formal of Copper; one whereof is melted out of the Ore, like other Metals, the other is made by the Vitriol water upon great plates of Iron, which the afterwards that word was they freep in troughs made for this purpose

Besides these Metals, they find a great many fome of the faid Family, which in process of forts of Minerals; which abundantly recomoften taken away by their naufeous and deadly 2. Atramentstein, or Ink-stone; a Mineral of many various colours. Out of these two, brav'd and boil'd together, is made the ordinary green Vitriol. 3. Gedien Vitriol; which grows like Ificles out of the Rocks; and may be used with out any further cleaning or purifying. 4 Bles Vitriol; commonly made out of the Copper Orc. 5. White Vitriol; made of Lead Orc. 6. Mily; a Mineral much of the fame colour and nature with the ordinary yellow Brimstone. 7. Brimftone; made out of a peculiar fort of Ore, found here in great quantities; out of which drop the flores Sulphuris, which usually coagulate like lee-

The feveral ways of discovering of Mines, ordering of Minerals, Ore, &c. are the same here as at Friberg, and other Mine-Towns in the German Empire. So that for an account of their and the like rarities, we refer the Reader to the following Description of Misnia.

The Metropolis or chief Town in the Principality of Grubenhagen is Eimbeck or Ein-beck; which (fays Letzner) has its name from the confluence of a great many fmall Rivulets in this place into one common stream. For Beck ( in the dialect of the Lower Saxons, as well as that of the Northern English ) fignifies the same with the High Dutch word Bache, a Rivulet or fmall torrent.

The only Trade of the Town was formerly in Breuhane, which was here brewed and exported into many of the neighbouring parts; but of late years the Citizens have addicted themand enrich'd the City mightily with their Comtrade. Which would doubtless be daily advanced if they had the advantage of a good River to

Clausthal, Altenau, Andreasberg, Osterrode, and the other great Towns of this Principality are wholly inhabited by Miners; who being a fort of people bred in Caves and the bowels of the Earth, do not trouble themselves with the erecting of fair structures above ground.

The County of BLANCKENBURG and REINSTEIN.



His County, as appears from many ancient Charters, and o ther Instruments signd by the veral of the German Emperors. was formerly call'd Hartingon,

was formerly call d Halling or Hartgow; which name the Dutch Writers explain by das Gow an Hartz; and at Zellerfeld in the year 1070. This last Town is now the chief of all the Mine-Cities belongE R. M A N

into fo many Provinces, which were again fubdivided into certain Præfesturas, Præsidiatus, Colenias, or Municipia; fo old Germany confifted of a fet number of Gowen or Pflegen, and these were made up of inferior Voigteyen or Dingstule. that is, Hundreds or Bailiwicks. For althothe words Gome and Pflege (now fleck) fignified Pagus, a Town; yet the old Saxons, and other people of Germany, had not formerly above one of these in a whole County: so that Gow-graff (or Judex Paganus) was in effect the fame thing as Comes, an Earl or Count.

But when about the year of Christ 1100, the Lower Saxony) was forgot, and the County (or Grasschaft, a new word instead of Gome) took its name from the two chief Forts in it, Blacken-

burg and Reinstein. Together with its name it lost its ancient boundaries, and was contracted into a much narrower

compass, schwartzburg, and Hobenstein, with the Bilhopric of <uedlinburg, and County of Wernigerode were cut off from this Province. However, because the County of Wernigerode is still Subject to the same Maiter with Blackenburg, we shall at present comprise both Provinces under one name; and give a description of them to-

Tacitus, speaking of these parts, tells us, the inhabitants live in an intolerable sharp air; and Seneca fays, they have a continual Winter. And certainly, if this character may be justly appropriated to any Province in Germany, 'tis to this, which is continually exposed to the North-wind, and endures the cold blafts from the top of Bructerus and the neighbouring Mountains, which are ufually cover'd with Snow till Midfummer. But this sharp air is not destructive to the healthy and vigorous constitutions of the inhabitants; who more commonly then any other Germans arrive at the age of 100 or 110 years.

But however, were there fuch an intemperies Cali, as these Authors mention, constantly hovering over the heads of the Blackenburgers; yet that inconvenience would in a great measure be recompens'd by those other ways whereby Nature has enrich'd this Country. For the Vallevs, tho they afford but little Corn, yet are as plentifully stock'd with Kine and Sheep as the Forests with all manner of Venison. The Mountains indeed are not fo rich in Silver as some in the Principality of Grubenhagen and County of Stolberg; but this defect is supplied by the abundance of Iron Ore, which is almost peculiar to this Province.

The four chief Rivers in this Country (1. Die kalte Bode. 2. Die warme Bode. 3. Die Rapbode. 4. Die Lubbode) had their names, as Luther in his Onomasticon tells us, from one Bodo, Bode, or Vode, a Prince of these parts. For the ancient Germans had a peculiar fancy of eternizing their names by bestowing them upon the most nota-ble Rivers in their Country; which they knew would outlast the strongest Forts and Castles they could build.

The highest Mountain in these parts, perhaps in Germany, is der Brocken, Blockberg, or Brocksberg, call'd by Latin Authors Melibocus and Bructerus:

Bructerus Hercyniæ montes supereminet omnes.

And indeed it may well be call'd the tallest Mountain not only in the Hercynian Wood, but in all Europe, if what fome of the High Dutch Geo-

graphers relate of it be true. For they endeavour to perswade us, that the top of it comes near the uppermost Region of the air; in which they had questionless placed it, had not their Philosophers acquainted them, that Ice and Snow (wherewith they observe the tops of this and the adjoining Mountains almost continually cover'd ) are products of the middle Region. They tell us further, that from hence, in a clear day, may be discern'd (not only the Cities of Brunswic, Magdeburg, Luneburg, &c. but) the German Occan and Baltic Sea. Which is a story just as credible as ( what some of our Northern Rustics will not name of Gowen began to be antiquated and laid affide, Hartingow (once the largest County in the affide, Hartingow (once the largest County in the England, a view may be taken of all the Scas round the Isle of Great Britain.

Amongst the many wonders of Nature, where-Buman's with this County abounds, the most remarkable hole. is a great Cave betwixt Blackenburg and Elbingerode; call'd by the neighbourhood (from its first discoverer ) Buman's hole. The mouth of this Cave is fo narrow, that a man is forc'd to creep in at it; but foon after your entrance, you pass thro a dark and dismal Gallery, as high as the stateliest House. No man could ever yet affirm, that he met with the end of it; tho some Miners have confidently afferted, that they have gone as far as Goslar, which is about twenty English miles from the Cave's mouth. This story is confidently reported among the neighbourhood, that about 80 years ago, a venturous young fellow, who look'd after an herd of Kine in the neighbouring Woods, going alone to find out new discoveries in this Cave, lost his way, and (having by chance had his light put out) wander'd for eight days together before he found his way back. At his return his hair was perfectly grey; and the account he gave of his journey strange and terrible. He gave a relation of a great many odd kinds of Spirits and Apparitions, wherewith he had encounter'd; fome whereof feized on him as a Thief, judg'd and condemn'd him, but at last (having first put an halter about his neck) granted him a Reprieve. Many others, that have had the curiofity to view the infide of this strange Cave, pretend to meet with the like Faries; but withall affirm them to be better company then they were represented by the poor Cow-herd. In this Cave are often found a great many large bones of strange creatures; some whereof are kept as rarities by the neighbouring Gentlemen. And not many years ago the Skeleton of a man, of a prodigious bulk, was brought out amongst other rarities of the like fort.

Near the old Monastery of Michaelstein, not Monkfar from Blackenburg, two huge craggy Rocks crags. are to be seen, confronting each other; which naturally (but as exactly as if cut by the most curious workman) represent two Monks in their proper Habits. The one of these is still (and has been possibly ever fince the first planting of Christianity in these parts ) call'd Hans

Munch, and the other Henning Munch. But, not to continue too long on this subject, Old Forts. the works of Art, in many places of this County, are as admirable as the foremention'd extravagancies of Nature. For you shall fearce observe any high cragged hill in the whole Province, but on the top thereof may fill be feen the ruins of an old Fort. Tis admirable to behold fo many ftrong Caffles hewen out of fuch high and inaccefible Rocks as most of these are; and no case matter to guess what should be the defign of these bulwarks in so barren and defert

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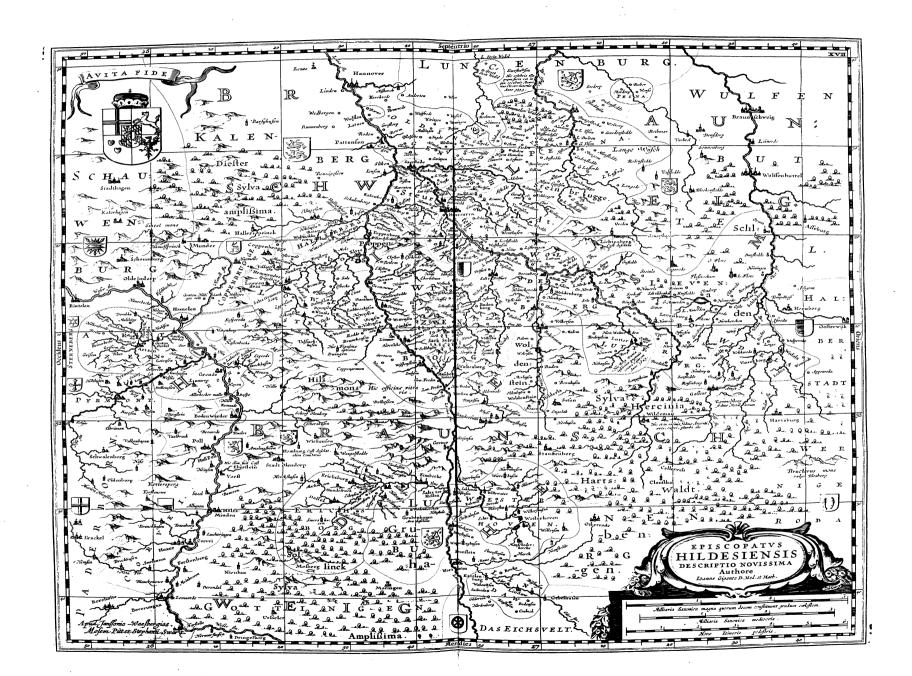
Duke's Palace at Blackenburg (where the Duke of Wulfenburtel usually spends the hunting part of the year) is almost the only habitable Fort in the Country; the rest, for the most part, being nothing else but so many venerable monuments of Antiquity. Such are the old Caftles of Reinstein ( so call'd from its being hew'n out of one entire Rock or stone), Heimburg, Hartingow, Gerssdorf, Lawenburg, Homburg, with many

more. The most noteble of the utterly demolish'd Forts is Hartzburg; the ruins of an old Castle of that name, not far from the Mountain Bruderus. Some Historians affert, that this Fort was built about three hundred years before Christ, by the Chauci; a branch of the Saxon Nation, who in those days inhabited these Countries. Adding further, that these same Chauci erected in this place a Temple to the Honour of Saturn; from whom the Castle was in those days nam'd Saturburg. This Satur (or Crodo, for that name also is given him by the German Antiquaries) was represented by the Image of an old man standing barefoot on the prickled back of a Ruff; to denote (fays Pomarius) the fecurity of his Adorers in the most difficult undertakings. In his right hand he held a Bucket of water, ftrow'd over with all forts of flowers and fruits; thereby promising to fend rain on the Earth for the production of fuch flowers and fruits. In his left hand he carried a wheel; the emblem of that unity and concord which all his worshippers were thereby advis'd to embrace. Mechtilde ( Daughter to the Emperor Henry, furnam'd the Fowler) writ the whole History of this Idol in a rich Silken Coat of Needlework; which (in the late Civil wars of Germany) was taken by the Swedish General Bannier out of the Cathedral Church at Goslar, and carried into Sweden. Upon the conversion of Wittekind and his Saxons to the Christian Faith, this Idol and its Temple were both destroy'd together, by the express

burg, because situated in the Hercynian Wood In the days of Duke Julius, a Salt-Well was discover'd at the bottom of this Hill, which occasion'd the building of a small Town for workmen ( call'd to this day Julius-Halle) which is fince by the great Trade of its inhabitants in Salt, Copper Kettles, Pots, Wire, &c. confiderably enriched and augmented.

Tho the Imperial City Goflar be wholly integri pendant upon the Dukes of Brunswic, and therefore cannot properly be reckon'd amongst the Cities and great Towns subject to those Princes. ver because tis situate in this Country, and wholly environ'd with the Territories of the faid Dukes 'twill not be amis in this place to give the Ruder some short account of it. This City is said to have been founded by the Emperor Herral and to have had its name from the River Gole upon which 'tis feated. Here the Emperor built himfelf a Palace; in which he was wont to keep his usual residence. This Palace, say the High Dutch Antiquaries, was properly nam'd Geffar, which name afterwards communicated to the Town built round about it. For the termination lar, laer, lager fignifies no more, fay they, then a dwelling House; and consequently Goslar must denote fuch a fingle apartment on the banks of the River Gofe. The Citizens of Goflar enjoy as many and large priviledges almost as any other immediate Subjects of the Emperor. In all Imperial Writs and Letters directed to them, they are filled Nobile Membrum Imperii; and they are exempt from paying Toll in any Market in the Empire, except three. All the Houses in this City are cover'd with a glittering kind of Slat; which is a great ornament to the Town, but enough (on a clear day) to dazle the eyes of a Traveller at a great distance. The inhabitants are all Miners; and the only Trade of the Town is in digging, cleanfing, tempering, and vending all manner of mettals, except Gold, and a great many forts of choice Minerals of the Country; command of the Emperor Charles the Great; fuch as, Vittiol, Brimstone, Quickfilver, Copp. who chang'd the name of the place into Hartz- ras, &c.







## ISHOPRIC

o

# HILDESHEIM.



HENCE the City of Hildelbeim ( which gives name to this Bishopric) came to be so called, is not unanimously agreed on by their own Etymologists. Some of them read the word Bildesheim,

and fetch its original from the Virgin Mary's Picture (in their language bilde) with some other reliques; which they tell us the Emperor Ludowic the Godly, at the first foundation of this Diocess, had hung upon a tree near this place, and returning could not pull them off again. Others would have us believe, that the ancient name of this Town was Hildeschnee, i.e. the Lord's Snow; and that it was so call'd from a great Snow which fell the night that the foremention'd Emperor lodged in this place; covering all the Earth for fome miles round, a foot deep, excepting only the place where the Cathedral now stands, which remain'd dry and untouch'd. But these and the like stories are only to be look'd on as feraps of old Legends; and for nam'd this City after his Mother Hildegard. For Hilda or Hille (in the dialect of the Lower Saxons) is no more then an abbreviation of Hildegard; as well as Sander of Alexander, Fritze of Frideric, Metta of Mechtildis, Ilse of Elizabeth, toc. And instead of Hildesheim ( in the language of the neighbouring Gentry ) the Ruflics fav Hillem.

When Gunther, a poor Price of Elize, was full advance to the Bishopric of Hildesbeim (which hapned in the year 822) this Diocete was but of a fmall extent. But in after ages the Counties of Wintzenburg, Schladen, Poppenburg, Peine, Woldenberg, Hundfrucken, and Lewenstein wete annex'd to it. The last is now in the poffession of the Dukes of Brunswic; as the whole Bishopric may probably be in a short time.

GERMANY.

the Dean and Chapter of their Church) pay Homage to Maximilian-Henry, Elector of Collen, as their Bishop; yet the last Duke of Hannover quarter'd his great Army, during the late broils betwixt the King of France and the Empire, in this Dioces; without the leave (and doubtless against the will) of the faid Elector. And 'tis easie for the present Duke to enter upon this whole Diocess when he shall see occasion; nor needs he be at a loss for such a pretence in so doing. We know into what straits Eric, Duke of Brunswic, brought John IV. (and forty-fixth Bishop of Hildesbeim) in the year 1523, when he left him only the bare City of Hildesbeim, with the three inconsiderable Forts of Peyne, Steurwald, and Marienborg; and that, for feveral years after, these Territories (which are surrounded with the Dominions of the Dukes of Brunsvic and Luneburg) were subject to Duke Eric's Successor. So that all that hinders the potent Duke Erneslus from re-entring upon these potent Louse Englas from restraining apon take rich possessions of some of his Ancestors, is, either his exemplary sidelity in a strict observance of the Treaty of Branswie in the year 1653, wherein 'twas agreed, that this Diocess should be reflored to the Elector of Collen, as Administra-

mitous estate of the said Elector.

The Town of Hildesheim (tho usually divided into the Old and New City) looks all of fheim. is very ancient and venerable; but otherwise has nothing in it that's great or fplendid. In the Cathedral may be seen the reliques of the famous Saxon Idol Innenfers; of which we have already given the Reader a large account. The great Corn-trade of this Country was the first thing that rais'd the Burgers of Hildesheim to that pitch as to obtain to honourable a place in the Catalogue of Hans-Towns; and 'tis the fame fort of traffic which still maintains their

fcorning to take advantage of the prefent cala-

grandcur. The greatest part of the Burgers of this and the neighbouring Towns (and indeed almost all

For altho the Citizens at prefent (as well as Govern-



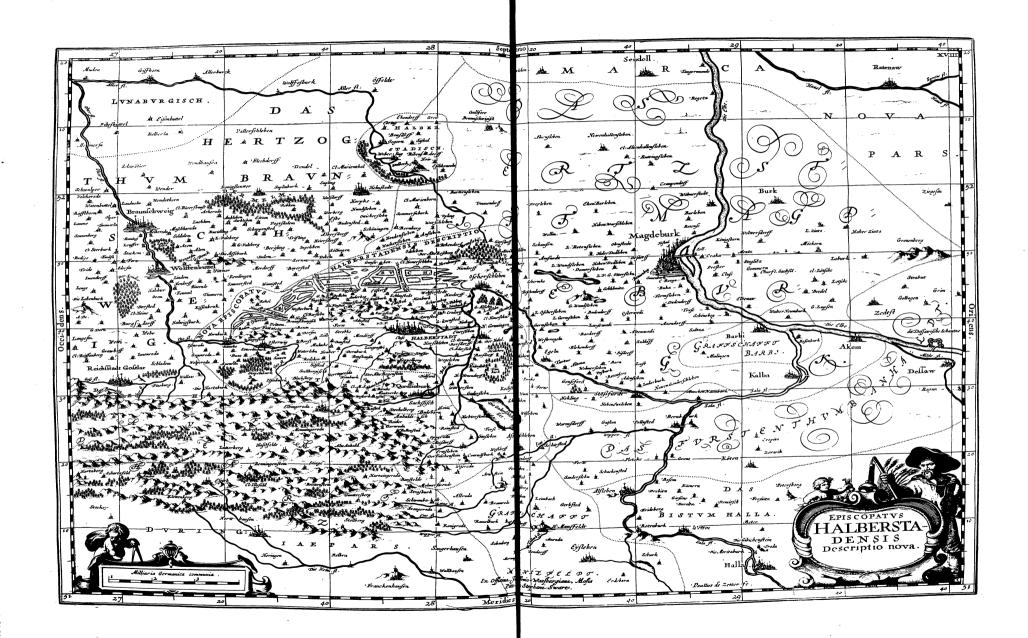
The Recommend was first begun upon a quar-The Actormation was and Canons of the Church or their Estates, annexing them to his own Dio. in the year 1552, whereupon the former call'd in John Busenhagen Ant. Carvin, and Henry Winkel, three Luther on Prenchers; who in a thort time drew after them the most considerable part of the Town. At the Treaty of Brunivic abovemention d it was agreed, that the Augsburg Contenion hould not be openly taught or protes'd at this Bilhopric beyond fuch a fer number of years; but that Article was repealed and made invalid by a clause in the general Treaty of Wetobalia 618.

The best Catalogue of the Bishops of Hille-Theim which can be pick'd out of the many different (fome imperiect, and most false) accounts given of them by the German Historians is as

1. Gunther: Founder of the Cathedral, and St. Cecil's Church. Hie died A.D. 335. 2. Frembert; who liv'd but a few months after his initalment. 2. Ele, a Frenchman; who having been sufpended from the Archbichopric of Rhemes, fled to Angar Archbishop of Hamburg; by whom he was made Brisop of Hildelbeim. He govern'd the Church twelve years. 4. Alfred, Foundet of the Monaferties of Afreide and Seligented. He was Bishop eighteen years. 5. Marquard; flain by the Normans and Danes A.D. 880. who in his days overran Saxony, Westphalia, and the greatest part of the Netherlands. 6. Wighert; a better Physitian then Divine; who left no monument behind him but a fmall Book of Medicinal Receipts. He died in the year 88+ 7. Walbert; of whom little more is recorded then that he was Bishop, and died A.D. 903. 8. Sehard; who was two and twenty years Bishop. 9. Deuthard; he gave the Communion-Table of Gold, still kept in the Cathedral; and died in the year 936. 10. Ochwin, Abbot of Perge; who is faid to have prefented to this Church (as an holy relique) the body of Epiphanius. He govern'd 28 years. 11. Ofdach. 12. Gerhard; who annex'd the two Villages of Algermissen and Silbrechthusen to the Diocess. 13. Bernhard, Count of Sommerschenburg; Founder of St. Michael's Monastery. 14 Gothard; Founder of St. Bartholomew's Church and Monasterv. 15. Dithmar. 16. Aziline, or Anselm. 17. Heziline; whom force Historians call Echilo, others na was fought a famous battel in the year 1553, Hezel or Wezel. 18. Udo. 19. Bruning. 20. Berthold. 21. Bernhard, Count of Rotenburg; Founder of St. Getthard's Monastery, in remembrance of his predecetfor of that name. He annex'd the County of Wintzenburg to this Bishopric. 22. Bruno. 23. Herman. 24. Adelgad. 25. Berno. 26. Conrad I. 27. Heribert. 28. Sigefride. 29. Conannex'd to his Bishopric the County and City quence-

the initialitants of this Dioceis) are Lutherans. of Peine. 32. Otto, Duke of Erunfaic and Line. cefs. 33. Sigefride, Count of Quernford; Former of the City of Grunow, and a great fene. factor to Sarftede and Levenburg. 34 Hern Duke of Waldenberge; who enlared the Dioces with the addition of the County of Dallal 35. Cato II. by whom was added Backelem, Lat. ter, Earenberg, and the County of Pfafenber, now Pappenburg) to the Bilhopric. 36. Hem the third, Duke of Brunswic, who gave to the Diocess the County of Schladen with the Calle of Widenlage and Weldenstein. 37. John Schale. band. 38. Gerhard, Baron of Berge near Minden or whom Buntingus reports, that he cover'd the Tower of the Cathedral at Hildesheim with bear ten Gold instead of Lead. 39. John the third Earl of Hoya. 40. Magnus, Duke of Saxon Lazenburg; who gave the Towns of Grune and Hamelen with the County of Hemburg. 41. Benhard, Duke of Luneburg. 42. Erneft, Count of Schauenburg. 43. Henning. 44. Bartheld. 45. Eric, Duke of Saxon-Lawenburg. 46. John, Brother to his predecellor Eric. This Buhop lost more to the Dukes of Brunfaic then all his predecessors had bestowed on the Bishopric. 47. Balibalar Merklin, a Doctor of Laws, and Deputy-Chancellor to the Emperor Charles V. 48. Otto III Count of Schowenburg. 49. Valentine von Thete-leben, a Doctor of the Canon Law; who fued the Dukes of Brunswic in the Emperor's Court, and recover'd back a great part of his loft Bishop ric. 50. Frideric, Duke of Holftein. 51. Burchard (fome fay Nicolas) von Oberg 52. Ereft,
Duke of Bavaria. 53. Ferdinand, Duke of Bavaria, Archbithop and Elector of Collen. 54. Marimilian-Henry, the present Elector of Collen, and Bishop of Hildesheim; born Duke of Bavaria the eighth day of October in the year 1621.

Other Towns and places of note in the Diocess of Hildesbeim, are: 1. Peina, a fmall Cir. on the River Fuse, about twelve English miles from Brunswie. The Town it self stands in a plain; but the Castle (mention'd by Latin Authors under the name of Castrum Poynum, and represented as the chief Bulwark of this Bilhopric ) is mounted on an hill. Not far from Peibetwixt Maurice Elector of Saxony and Albrecht Marquise of Brandenburg; wherein the latter was Conqueror, and the former flain. 2. Marienborg; a Fort not not far distant from Hilde bein; and situate on the banks of the Innerste. Twa first built by Bishop Henry III. when he was brought to the utmost extremities by the too powerful rad II. Founder of fix Monasteries and Nunne ries; whereof three were built in Hildesbeim, and the rest at Frankberg near Goslar, Wulfingbausen, all of them chief Towns in 6 many Counties and Winter before 1. and Wintzhaufen. 30. Henry. 31. John, who of the fame name: but of little other confe





# PRINCIPALITY

# HALBERSTAD.



neither of which come near this City. Dreffer

the Country, and giving name to the ancient Barony of Hackelborn in that neighbourhood. On the North-West there is nothing but senny Bogs and Marshes for some miles; over which they have damms thrown up, and upon them high-ways leading to Helmstadt, Brunswic, Gc.

The Bithopric Halberstadt (which was only turn'd inroa Principality by the Westphalian Treation the west of the Westphalian Treation than the state of the Westphalian Treation than the westphalian Treation Treat y in the year 1648.) was first founded by the Emperour Charles the Great at Salinglatt (call'd asterwards Ostromick) in the year 780. But soon after with afterwards Offrowick) in the year 780. But foon after, with permiffion of the fame Emperour, was removed to this place by its first Bishop Hilder, who was succeeded in his Diocest by the following Prelates: 2. Diergrine. 3. Haymo, who died in the year 827, leaving behind him

RENICUS is of opi-nion, that the City of files, fome whereof are still extant. 4. Hildenion, that the City of Halberstad (which gives prime the second. 5. Evelp. 6. Sigjmund, Monk grine the second. 5. Evelp. 6. Sigjmund, Monk of Hirsung. 7. Bernhard, Burggrave of Magde-pality) is the same the second of Hirsung. 7. Bernhard, Burggrave of Magdewith the second of Worldow, in the second of Worldow, it is succeeded by Ptolomy; this mold. 10. Brantho. 11. Burcard, Count of Worldow. conjecture, tho never confirm'd by the leaft rand, whom some Authors call Stephen. 15. Reinfhadow of reason, is the fourth against the Emperor Henry the Fifth in the Woods of Welpho, and routed his to mistakes. But whence it got the new name whole Army. 16. Otto; deposed by Honorius of Halberstadt, is not agreed on. Bertius (a for Simony. 17. Rudolf; Founder of St. Mary's learned Geographer, but one that in this particular relied too much upon the Authority of himself in a war against Henry, surnamed the Bruschius and Schopper ) derives the word from Lion, Duke of Brusspie, to the almost utter dea confluence of the two Rivers Elb and Ora; thruction of himfelt and his fucceflors. For the City was taken by the faid Dukes Army, and reads the word Albertiflatt; and Werdenbagen burnt down to the ground; the Citizens also (with the most probability on his side ) guestes and Clergy-men taking Sanctuary in the Cathefrom the imperfect foundations of as much dral, perifit of in the fame flames with their Church. building as is now flanding (ftill to be feen on 19. Theodorie; who rebuilt the Cathedral, which building as is now flanding (ftill to be feen on 19. Theodorie; who rebuilt the Cathedral, which the East fide of the Town) and was never finis predeceffor had fo unfortunately deftroy defined and was never finis predeceffor had fo unfortunately deftroy defined and was never finis predeceffor had fo unfortunately deftroy definition and was never finis predeceffor had fo unfortunately deftroy definition and was never finished. milhed, that its name was rightly at first given 20. Barthold. 21. Comrad. 22. Frideric, Burgit, Halbe-flatt, or half a City.

This Principality is for the most part as fruitful in Corn as any of its neighbour-Provinces; and excels the most of schools for the count of Schladem. 26. Wolrad, Count Kranich-Gunt of Schladem. 28. Aland excels the most of them for pleasant Foreits, feld. 27. Herman, Count of Blanchenburg. 28. Albert, Count of Anhalt. 29. Albert, Duke of Brunf-Park in it is the Hackel; lying in the midth of wie; a great Warriour, who fought above twenty the Courses and the Course and pitcht battels (as the Chronicles of Brunsrie inform us); and came off most commonly a Conqueror.

30. Ludovic, Landgraf of Thuringen and Marquise of Misnia.

31. Albert, a great Philosopher, but unfortunate Soldier; overcome in least the Control Philosopher. battel by Gerhard Bishop of Hildesheim, an cloquent Prelate. In remembrance of which overthrow the Burgers of Halberstadt have to this day a proverbial faving among them, Klanck uberwand den Ranck, that is, Rhetoric prov'd too

C E R M A N

denburg. 41. John Albert, Marquise of Brandendenburg. 41. John Albert, Marquite of Branden-burg. 42. Frideric, Elector of Brandenburg. 43. Si-gilmund, Brother to his predeceffor Frideric. 44. Henry Julius, Son of Julius Duke of Brunf-ric, elected Bishop when he was a child of two years old, upon condition that the Dean and Chapter should have the whole government in their hands for twelve years, paying only (during the faid term) a certain yearly stipend of the Revenues of the Church to their Infant-Prelate. In the year 1591, this Bishop abolish'd Popish Ceremonies, and establish'd the Reform'd Religion in the Cathedral at Halberstadt. 45. Henry Charles, Son of the foremention'd Henry Julius; he died at fix years of age, and was succeeded ne one at its years or age, and was inceeded by his Brother 46. Rudolf, who also died the year following; and so the Diocess came to his Bro-ther 47. Christian, a great Champion in the Civil wars of Germany; but not very fortunate, 48. Leopold William, Archduke of Austria; the last Bishop of this place. In his time the Reform'd Religion was laid affide, and Popery once more established in Halberstadt. But not long after the Swedish Army, having taken the Town, restored the Augsburg Consession; and kept possession of the City and Diocess until the ratification of the Treaty of Munster; by which (as we have faid) it was given to the Elector of Brandenburg, under the Title of a Principality.

In which eftate it continues unto this day.

The Town of Halberfladt is tolerably well built; the streets are strait and uniform; and many of the buildings sair and starely. The most remarkable thing in the Town is the Commiss; a vast Inn, built by Henry Julias Duke of Brunjwic and Luneburg, and Bishop of Halberfladt. This is thought to contain more and better accommodation for strangers then any other House of its kind in Europe. Albert Count of Wallenstein and Duke of Friedland (General of the Emperor's Forces in the Civil wars of

Germany) kept his Court for some months in this Inn; and found lodgings in it for all his Attendants and Guards.

Other Towns of note in this Principality are:

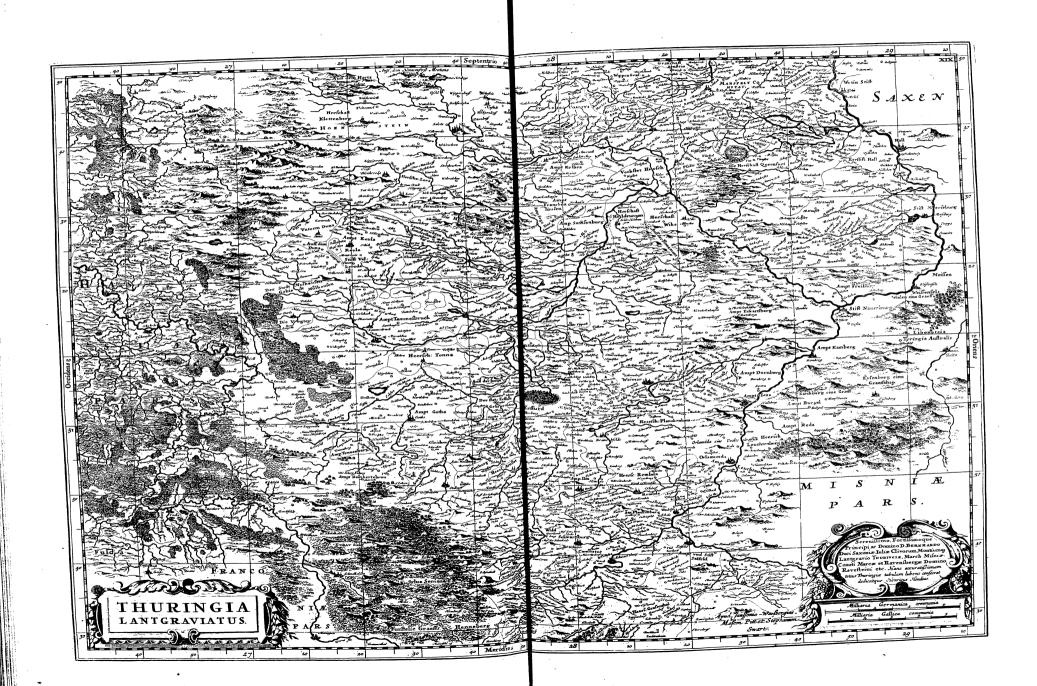
1. Gruningen. Where was anciently kept the Grave fidence of the Biflops of Halberfladt. In the grave refidence of the Biflops of Halberfladt. In the grave 1593, the old Castle was demolihid, and a new one built at the charges of Henry Julius before mention'd. The only remarkable things in this place at present are the great Organ in the new Chappel, and Winne-Fat in the outer Court. The later of these was made (as the inscription shews) by one Michael Werner of Landau upon the Rhine; possibly in imitation of that much larger one at Heydelberg, of which the Reader may expect a description in its place. This at Gruningen will hold 161 Waggon loads of Wine; reckoning six Hogsheads to each load.

2. Ofchersteben; a finall Town on the bor- of the ders of the Dukedom of Magdeburg. Not far ben from which lies Hornhausen; now a despicable village, but once the larger Town of the two.

village, but once the larger Lown of the two.
3. Ofterwic; a strong little Town on the banks of the River Iffe. It ancient name was Saling-fiede; in which place (as we have faid) the Emperor Charles the Great first founded the Bishoptic, which was afterwards (by its first Bishop Hildegrine) removed to Halberstadt. Upon this removal, fays Werdenhagen, the Town got the new name of Ofterwic; which signifies as much as am often wieken oder weichen, i.e. to move towards the East.

To these I think we might add, the City of Quedlingburg; a considerable and well situate Town on the River Bode; but because it is subject at present to the Elector of Saxony, we shall reserve a more particular description of it till we come to treat of some of that Prince's Deminions.







# LANDGRAVIAT

О

# THURINGEN.



ringen (in Latin Authors Duringia and Thuringia) had its name from the old Deuringi, Toringi, Turingi or Thuringi; who were a branch of the Vandalii, mention'd by Taci-

tus, and the ancient inhabitants of these parts. Chaverius (in his incomparable Description of old Germany) gives us a large account of the manners, religion, &c. of these people; together with a learned account of their first passing over the Elb out of the Mark, and fixing themselves in this place. Micralius guesses (from the names of several Towns in Thuringen; such as Gotha, Gotleben, Altengothen, (c.) that the Thuringi were a Gothic people, and nobranch of the Vandals as Cluverius would make them. But his argument will only prove, that some part of the Gothic Nation has formerly intermix'd it felf with the inhabitants of this Country; and not that the Goths were once fole mafters of the whole Province, any more then the meeting with a few English names of Towns in Pembrokeshire, and other parts of Wales, will demonstrate the Welch men to be of an Anglo-Saxonic extraction.

This Province is bounded on the East with the River Sala; on the North with the Hercynean Wood; on the West with the River Wera; on the South its utmost bounds are those with the South its utmost bounds. are those vast Woods which separate it from Francoing; and are usually known by the name of the Thuringian Forest.

The Country abounds almost every-where with Corn; and in some places you may meet large Vineyards, plentifully stock'd with Grapes; out of which is press'd a much more palatable fort of Wine then can be had in any part of Saxo-

by or the Marquifate of Brandenburg. Amongst the many kinds of plants and herbs wherewith the Fields and Forests as well as Gardens of Thuringen abound, the chief and most peculiar to this Province are wild Saffron and Woad; the later

of which is used by our Dyers in their best blews GERMANY.

URINGEN or Thu- and sky-colours, and with which the old Britains, as Cesar informs us, were us'd to paint themselves. Near Sangerhausen and Salfeld has fometimes been dug up confiderable quantities of Copper and Silver Ore; and at Franctions kenhausen, Saltzungen, and Sultza, they have still

rich Salt-pits.

The chief Rivers of the Country are the Sala, Rivers. Werra, Unstrut, Hiera, Ilm, Leina, Schwertze, Wipper, Helbe, Rahna, Helme, Lossa, and Giessel. Besides these there are several great Lakes at the bottom of some of their Mountains; the most considerable of which are the Weissensee and Schwansee.

The Bores of *Thuringen* are a rough and unhabithew'n fort of people; downright Clowns; and there is a standard that fo far strangers to Courtship and breeding, that they are with much difficulty brought acquainted with the common principles of humanity. They hardly admit of any manner of government or order among them; and are (poslibly) the only Germans that are uncivil to Travellers.

The Thuringers upon their first appearance in these parts, subjected themselves to a King of their own chusing; and continued in this effact till their whole land was overrun and conquer d by the Francks in the year 1522. In the days of the Emperor Charles the Great and his Father King Pepin (who first rooted out Paganism and planted Christianity in this Province) the greatest part of it was subject to the Archbishop of Mentz; who govern'd it by feveral Deputies and Lieutenants. By this means the Kingdom of Thuringen came to be divided into a great many Counties and Baronies, or Lordlhips, such were the Counties of Schwarzburg, Rirchberg, Kefernburg, Schoneberg, Gleichen, Sangerhaufen, &c. the Lordinips of Franckenstein, Saltza, Heldrungen, Dreffert, Apolda, Vargila, Sc. After the death of the Emperor Otho, Ludowic Count of Schoneberg got the Title of Count of Thuringen conferr d on him by the Emperor Conrad II. and his Grandchild prevail'd with Lotharius II. to change the Title of Count into Landtgrave. In this Line the honour continued till the death of Herman, Landtgrave of Thuringen and Heffen, in the year 1226. Whereupon Henry Duke of Brabant got
D d

possession of Hessen; and Thuringen fell to Henry probability in it as that fancy of some others, who Marquife of Mifnia, and has ever fince been sub-

ject to the House of Saxony. Erfurt (the Metropolis of Thuringen, and one of the largest Cities in Germany) is thought, by Bertius, and other learned Geographers, to have had its name from Erfa, an old ruinous Castle near thirty English miles distant from the Town. I had rather believe its ancient name to have been Ierafurt; which signifies no more then a Ferry over the River *Iera*, on the banks of which this City now stands. There are three Baronies and seventy-two fair Villages subject to the Citizens of Erfurt; fo that the Country Rustics have fome reason for that proverbial faying in ordinary use amongst them; Erfurt is not a City, but a Country. When this great City (which is about as large as Coln, and as beautiful) was first built, is not easily determin'd. 'Tis certain, that in the days of Boniface Archbishop of Mentz it was reckon'd an ancient City. For there is still extant an Epistle written by that relet is full extant an Epinice whitein by that Prelate to Pope Zachary; wherein we meet with these words, Unam ese sedem Episcopatus decrevimus in Castello quod dicitur Wurtzburg, & alternational design of the sedem of the sed of the sedem of the sedem of the sedem of the sedem of the sede mus in capetto quod atentar wurtzourg, & atteram in oppido quod nominatur Buriburg (perhaps Nuriburg), tertiam in loco qui dicitur Erphesfurt, qui fuit olim Paganorum. The Town is fituate in a pleisant and truitful plain, abundantly stock'd with all manner of grain, and affording great plenty of good Wine. Vast multitudes of the Citizens are maintain'd by gathering and dreffing the Herb Woad before mention'd; which grows in great abundance in most fields near Erfant. This and the other Commodities of the Town (Corn, Wine, &c.) are carried off at two great Fairs in the year; whereof one is held the week after Trinity Sunday, and the

to have been anciently call'd Weinmarckt, from the great quantities of Wine fold daily at this Town. It is questionless a place of great antiquity; fince, as the old Chronicle of Thain-cures wounds, if taken in time, almost with a cures wounds, if taken in time, almost with a cure wounds with a cure wounds. gen witnesses, the Emperor Otho II. held a general Diet of all the Estates of the Empire in this

City in the year 975. The only remarkable thing in the Town is the Landgrave's Palace; and for that reason it has been of late year and for that reason it has been of late year. a regular and stately piece of building.

The City of Iena (seated on the banks of

the Sala, and famous for an Univefity and great concourse of learned men) may justly be reckon'd the third in Thuringen, Some German Etymologists would have this Town as well as the former fetch its name from the Grapes or Vineyards about it. They tell us Jain fignifies Wine in the Hebrew tongue; and therefore too 'us probable, fay they, that the Jews were first founders of this City. But this conjecture has as little of

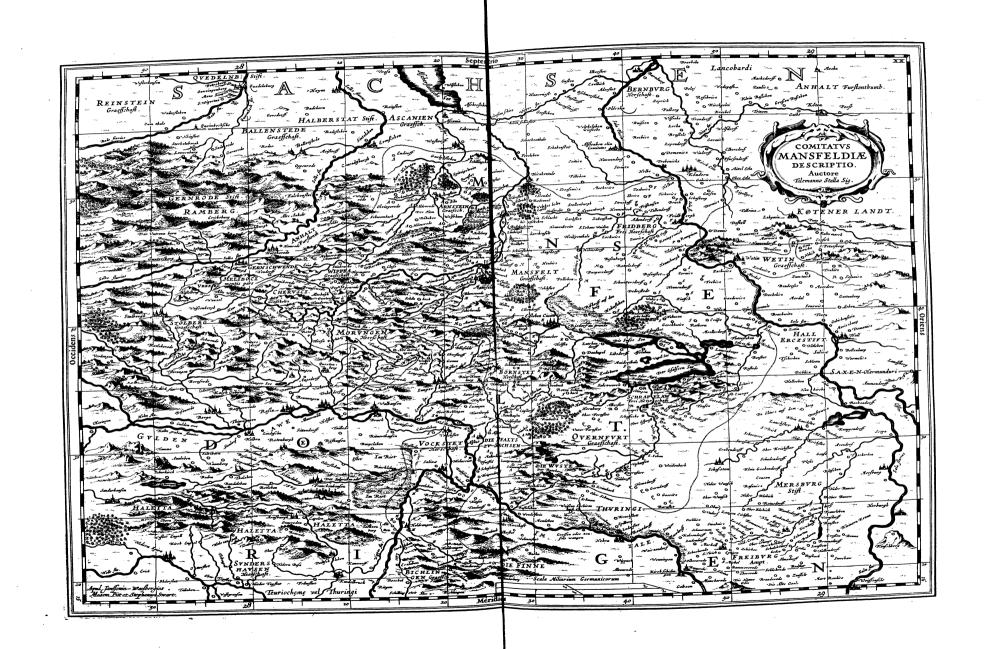
the old Roman God Janus; fince it does not ap. pear, that there grew any Vines near this place frome Centuries ago; or that ever the Jews were Masters of it. The Town is at present a well compact piece; and tolerably well fortified with Walls and Turrets. The foundation of the Uni. versity was first begun by John Frideric Elector of Saxony; who procured for it many brave and large priviledges from the Emperor Charles the Fifth. But this good Prince never livid to finish the work he had begun; but, upon his deathbed, committed that charge to his Sons. who got the foremention'd priviledges confirm'd by the Emperor Ferdinand in the year 1558. Since

that time there has never wanted a confiderable number of eminent Professors and learned men in all Faculties in this University; among whom the great J. Lipsus was one; a man sufficient of himself (not to mention any of his learned Collegues) to eternize the credit of the place. They have here a Library given them by fome of the Dukes of Saxony, and daily aug-

mented; but not fo confiderable as to merita particular Description.

particular Lectification of the fifth great Town in Thuringen, Gal feated on the Leina) is thought to have been built by some of the old Gothic Troops on their march through this Country towards Italy; and by them to have had the name of Gotha given it. However, 'its certain, it was only a mean Village ( fuch as might just ferve for the Tens of a company of hardy Soldiers ) before William gathering, and dreffing Wood. They have three forts of this herb; the first of which they sow about Christmas; the next (call'd Summer Weimar (a neat and well built City, in the Moad) is fown in the Spring, Summer, or middle way betwirt Erfurt and Iena) is thought Harvest, and of this they have usually three crops; the third is not fown at all, but grows wild. Besides the good quality of this Herb, touch. It fomething refembles Plantain; but shoots out a longer leaf. The roots of it exbrought over into England, with Clover-graß, Cinque-foil, and other herbs of the like nature; and in many parts of this Kingdom (particularly in Northamptonsbire) is now sow'n with good fuccess.

Towns of less note are, 1. Eysennach of Isnach, on the borders of Heffen; the Seat of 2 great branch of the House of Saxony. 2. Mulhausen, an Imperial City; but of no great confequence. 3. Hahn. 4. Arnstadt, Gc.





O F

# MANSFELD.



OME of the German Historians tells us, that Heger Count of Mansfeld was one of the Commoners at our British King Arthur's round Table; and hence they endeavor to prove the Antiquity of this County. For King Arabian Arabian

ther is supposed to have reigned about the year of Christ 540; and Mansfeld in Notinghamsbire (which these men say was built by the foremention'd Heger ) is thought of age enough to justifie this story. But others trace its Antiquiues much higher, and derive the name of Mansfeld from Mannus Tuisco's Son, and Father of the Germans. And this fancy is back'd with the name of Ascania, a neighbouring Town in the Principality of Anhalt; which, fav they, must needs have been so call'd from Ascenas the Father of Tuisco and the German Nation.

This is one of the four Hercynian Counties; the other three being those of Stalberg, Hoben-flein and Regenstein. It is bounded on the East with the River Sala, which separates it from the Bilhopric of Mersburg and other parts of the E-lector of Saxony's Dominions; on the North with some part of the Principality of Anhalt; on the West with the Countries of Schwartzburg, Stolberg, and some other lester Principalities; on the South with Thuringen.

In this County there are great flore of Mines, which afford feveral forts of Metals and Minerals to the no small profit of the Inhabitants. Amongst the rest, the Scheiffersteyn (a kind of Mineral peculiar to this and the neighbouring Provinces) is here found in great abundance. Tis a blackish glistering fort of Slat; which being broad and a state of the ing bray'd and melted down, yeilds a vast quantity of Copper, and a confiderable deal of Silver. John Hubensak (a German Commentator on fome part of Munster's Cosmography) gives the following account of this Mineral: "The Counts "of Mansfeld, fays he, have in their Domini-

"ons several Mines of Scheisferstein, the like where-

" of the whole world can fcarce pretend to. For "out of this stone the inhabitants melt a Copper; each hundred weight whereof contains "betwixt ten and twelve ounces of pure filver. "Nor are the Mines like to fail in haft; fince in "what part foever of the whole County you "dig for this Mineral, you are fure to speed. I "my felf have been an eye-witness of a strangely "extravagant curiofity of Nature in the composure of this stone. There is in the neighbourhood (not far from Eisleben) a Lake of several miles in length and breadth, abound-"ing with feveral forts of Fish, and other living "Creatures, as Frogs, Water-Rats, &c. all which " are lively represented in many of these Scheiffer-"stones by fair Copper-strokes thro the very body of the Slat. So far Hubensak. Now, what credit may be given to the later part of his story, I shall not determine; but leave it to the Reader's different to believe or reject it. Many of Hubensak's Countrymen are forward enough to second him in the affertion; and Petrus Albinus (in his Chronicle of the Mines of Misnia) not questioning the truth of the story, endeavours to lay down the true and natural reasons of these appearances. And possibly Nature has wrought no greater miracles in these then in other stones daily found in many parts of our own Island. We may here, in one County, meet with lively pourtraictures of Plants, Infects, Fiftes, Birds, Beafts (nay and feveral parts of man's body) delineated by Nature her felf in the bodies of hard and flinty flones. For a testimony of this truth, I shall only refet the Reader to the fifth Chapter of our ingenious Dr. Plot's Natural Hittory of Oxfordibine; where he may find a faithful register of almost innumerable Instances in this kind; together with a learned conjecture at the reasons of such variety of shapes.

They that attempt the running up the pedigree of the Counts of Mansfeld as high as Heger or Mannus are too Romantic to be credited, or taken notice of in this place. The more fober Genealogists are content to fetch the original of this Family from Burchard, the fifth Count of Quernfort; on whom the Emperor Frideric Bar-



many fignal fervices done by him, both in the wars against the foremention'd Duke Henry, and in the Holy Land. His grandchild Burchard. by a Son of the fame name, was the first that assumed the Title of Count of Mansfeld; about the year 1250. Since which time that Honour has been continued down to several Princes of the fame Line; who have nevertheless always paid fome small acknowledgment of Homage to the Electors of Saxony. Amongst these Counts, the most eminent have been: 1. Walerad, Privy-Counsellor to the Emperor Sigismund; a faithful Servant to the Empire, and a notable Improver of his own Estate. 2. John George; for fome time Deputy-Governor of Saxony, under Duke Angulus. 3. Peter Erneft, Governor of Luxemburg under the Emperors Charles the Fifth and Philip the Second; by both of whom he was employ'd in their wars with France, and against the Rebels in the Netherlands. 4. Albert, a constant Friend to Martin Luther, and a faithful follower of John Frideric the deposed Elector; in whose quarrel he lost his Estate, and was forc'd to recire to Magdeburg; which City was afterwards by him bravely defended against the Emperor's forces. 5. Ernest (Grandchild to the foremention'd Albert, by his Son John) famous for his couragious and gallant behaviour in managing and carrying on the war against the Emperor Ferdinand the second; in behalf of Frideric Prince Elector Palatine of the Rhine, and the States of Bohemia. At this day the Family of the Counts of Mansfeld is branch'd out into four or five diffinct Houses; which division has render'd them much more inconfiderable then formerly they have been.

The Metropolis of this County, and chief place of residence of the Counts Regent is Eisleben; which has its name (as well as Eysenach, Eissfeld, Eysenberg, and other neighbouring Towns) from the abundance of Iron-Ore, which the Natives call Eysen, found in these parts; and not the whole County of Mansfeld (to provide Iron the Egyptian Goddes Isis, who (as

barolla bestow'd this County, in requital of the fome Legendary Historians tell us) upon the death of her Husband Ofiris, being in a melan choly humour, wander'd into this Country, and gave her own name to feveral of the Townsin which the fojourn'd. The most notable thing which the German Historians have recorded of this City is, that their Megalander Martin Luther was born in this Town in the year 1483, and here ended his days in the year 1564. Over the door of the House wherein he was born the Citizens took care to fet up his picture in flone with this inscription:

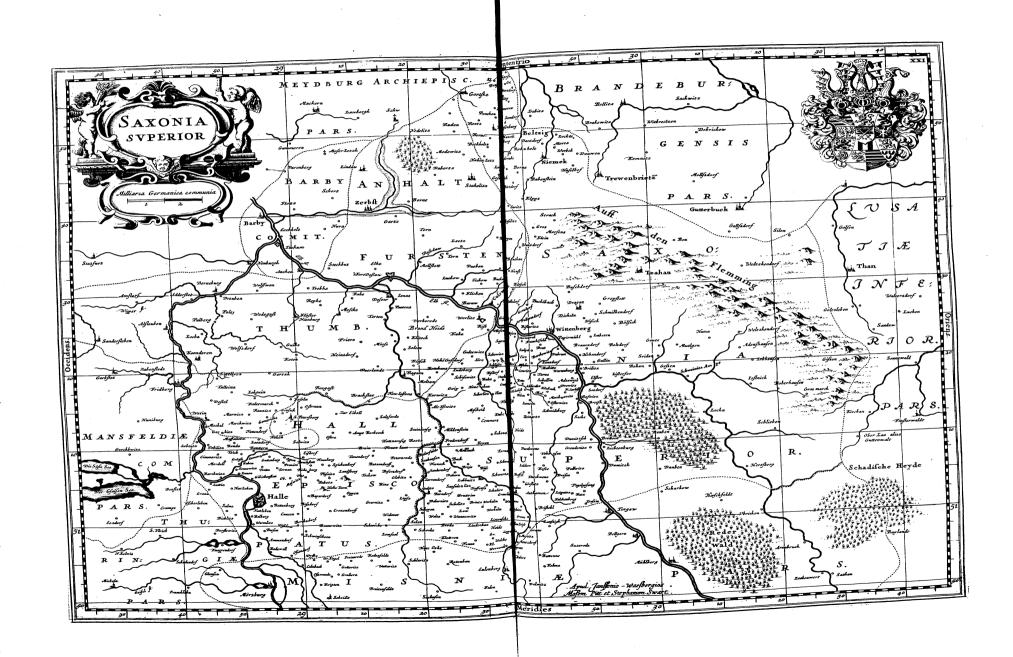
> Hostis eram Papa, Sociorum pestis & hujus: Vox mea, cum scriptis, nil nifi Chriflus erat

Fohn Forster (a Professor of Divinity at Witten. berg, and Superintendant of the Church at Eifle. ben) tells us, that there hapned a great fire in this City in the year 1601, wherein the Counts Palace, and 250 Citizens-Houses perish'd; but vet 'twas observed, that the Church wherein this bleffed Saint Luther (as he calls him) was Christned, the house wherein he was born, and another in which he dyed, were fav'd from the flames; tho all about them were laid in after But however, this great man's fanctity (thoable it feems, to protect whole Houses from the rage and violence of the flames) was not sufficient to fecure his monument from the fury of the Imperialists; who, in the late Civil wars of Germany, broke down his Image, and defaced the Inscription above mention'd.

The old and ruinous City of Mansfeld (which Me gives name to the County) lies about five English miles from Eifleben. It is defended by a ftrong Castle on the top of an high hill; which for many years had laid desolate, but was repair'd and fortified in the year 1547.

Wippra, Arnstein, Quernfurt, with some others, are remarkable for nothing else but giving names







О



treats of the affairs of Germany, to make frequent mention of the Saxons; yet in fuch different senses is that word used by them, that we shall scarce meet with two of them

hat mean the same thing by Saxony. Now the the reason of this disagreement is to be ascribed to the uncertain bounds and limits of the Doninions of that ancient and warlike people; and he division of their Land into so many petty Tribes and Provinces, who were all ambitious f appropriating the name of Saxons to themelves. Albinus fays, the ancient Limits of Saxo-ywere, on the Eaft, the Elb; on the West the Embs; on the South, Bohemia and Franconia; and on the North, Denmark; but Ptolomey confines that Nation within much narrower bounds. Hemy the Lion's Territories reach'd from the Elb o the Rhine; and from the Baltic down as far is the utmost bounds of the Hercynian Wood.

This whole Tract was more immediately divided into the Lower and Upper Saxony; of the ormer whereof we have already given the Reader an account. Under the name of the later are sometimes comprehended (besides the Dukedom of Saxony, or Chur-Sachsen, as the Germans call it) the Marquisate of Misnia, Voitlandia, buringen, the whole Hercynian Forest, the Principality of Anhalt, with some more of the neighbouring Provinces. But in this place we only inderstand the Upper Saxony, strictly so call'd; or that fmall Province which gives the Elector the Title of Duke of Saxony. Which is bounded on the East with the Lower Lusatia and some part of the Marquifate of Brandenhurg; on the North, with the Principality of Anhalt; on the Wett, with the County of Mansfeld and Landavante of Thuringen; and on the South, with the Marquiface of Missia.

This fmall Province came to retain the name Saxony upon this occasion: When the over-GERMANY.

LTHO its usual with grown power of Henry the Lion was grown to depose that formidable as to oblige the Emperor to depose him, and to divide his Territories amongst the neighbouring Princes (many of whom, by their good fervices, had deferved large recompenses at his hands) the Dukedoms of Brunswic and Luneburg were the only Dominions continued to the posterity of the deposed Prince. The lower parts of Westphalia were seized on by the Archbishop of Coln; and another part of it (above the Weser) fell into the hands of the Bishop of Paderbourn; and a third was given to Herman Landgrave of Thuringen. The Princes of Anhalt and Counts of Mansfeld were made Masters of another portion of this large Dukedom; and several of the Hans-Towns were made Imperial, and subjected to a Government of their own. By this means there was nothing left to be fetled upon Bernhard Prince of Anhalt (whom the Emperor Frideric Barbarossa had created Duke Elector in the room of Henry the Lion) but the Territories betwixt the Sala and the Elb; and fome of that too (as the City of Wit-tenberg) was before assigned him by the Em-peror Comad the third. However, twas order'd that these narrow Dominions should have the name of Ober-Sax, or the Upper Saxony, given them; and that Wittenberg should from thence forward be the Electoral City.

The Country is tolerably well provided for Soil. with all manner of grain; but comes far short of its neighbouring Provinces, Milnia and Thuringen. Tho the Hills here afford fome Mines of Silver and other kind of Metals; yet the Country will fearce yelld fo much Wood as is fufficient to cleanse, and purifie it.

The inhabitants of this Country are still strict Laws. observers of the ancient Municipal Laws of their Heathen Ancestors; which were look'd upon by the Emperor Charles the Great as so agreeable to the dictates of right reason, that he saw no necessity of abrogating these upon his introducing of Christianity, and the observation of Gospel precepts. The choiceft of these old Statutes are collected into two Bodies or Digests; whereof the one is call'd Der Sachsen-Spiegel, or Spe-

culum Saxonicum; the other (which is only an abstract of the former ) das Sachsische Weichbild. The Sachsen-Spiegel was at first (like Justinian's Institutes) collected by a German Nobleman, Ecke von Repkau, out of a great many old Records and Laws publifh'd in the days of Superstition and Idolatry. It contains in it three Books; whereof the first consists of 71 Articles, the se-cond of 72, and the third of 91. This (with a Glosfary annex'd, explaining all the difficult and antiquated Law-terms in it ) was first publist'd by one Burchard Lord of Mangelfeld; but a more accurate Edition was afterwards fet out in Print by C. Zobelius, at Leipsick in the year 1569. Das Weichbild, or Wickbild, fignifies properly the Cities Image or Statute; and how applicable this name is to a draught or model of State-Government (fuch as is contain'd in this Book) let the Reader judg. There are feveral Editions of this Code; which contains only 137 choice Articles out of the Sachsen-Spiegel,

with fome notable observations thereupon. Wittenberg, as we have faid, was once an Electoral City; and is still reckond the Metropolis of the Upper Saxony. Some Etymologists fetch its name from King Wittekind, whom they make the first Founder of this City; others will have it fignifie no more then a white Rock; fuch as may be ordinarily met with in the Vicenage, and upon which they imagine the Town to be built. And, from this later conceit, the Students in this City usually write its name in Latin Leucoris. The University was founded (after a long deliberation of feveral Electors from the year 1399) by Duke Frideric, furnamed the White, in the year 1502. There are in it at present three Colleges; whereof the eldest is appointed for disputations in Physicks and other Arts; the new one, for Divines; and the third for Lawyers. Wittenberg has no great reason to brag of any eminent Scholars, which of late it has produced. Abraham Calovius has indeed scribled over a great deal of paper; but to little purpose. Another of their Professors (Teutschmannus) has taken vast pains to run down the Calvinifts, and establish the Doctrines of Luther: but both his answers and arguments are so contemptibly weak and filly, that the reading over his Book may probably confirm his Adverfary, but is in no danger of confuting him. The Town is only one long street, and has little or nothing in it observable; so that the account which one gave waggishly of it, may possibly be pertient enough, viz.

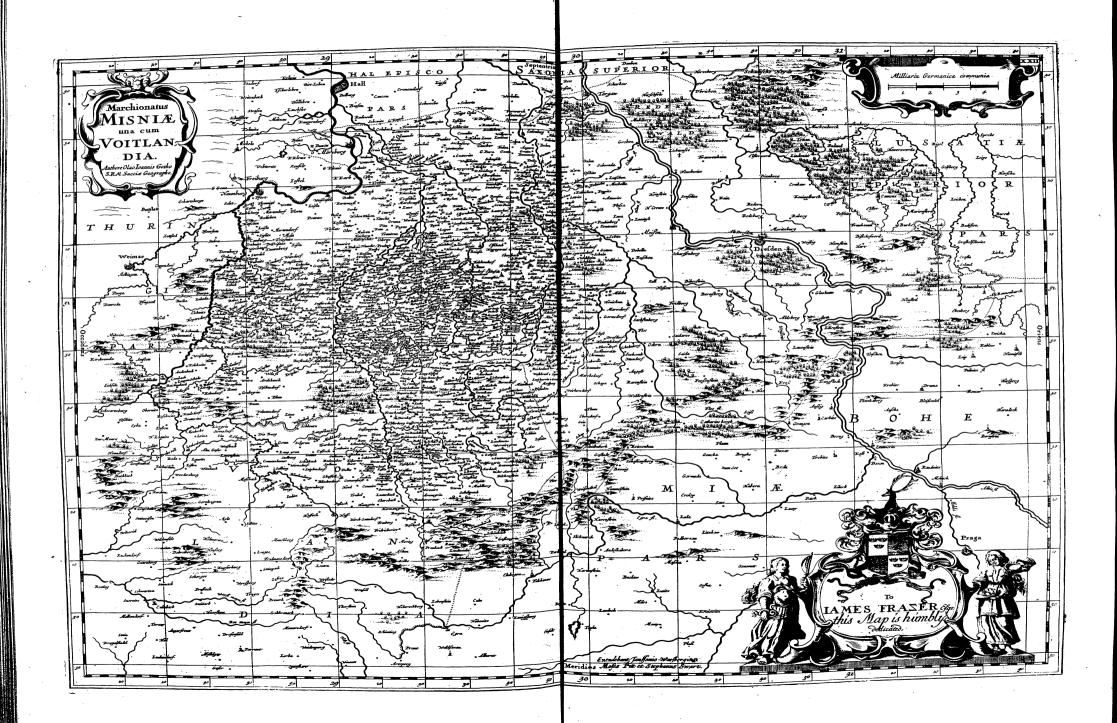
Leucorin intranti tibi quæ sunt obvia quæris? Sus, Miles, Meretrix, aut studiosus erit.

Halle (tho a dependant on the Archbishopric or Dukedom of Magdeburg; and, for that reason, now subject to the Elector of Branden-

burg) may justly be referr'd to this place, as being fituated on the banks of the Sala, within the precincts of those Territories which were comprised at first under the general name of the Upper Saxony. It is thought to borrowits name from the Greek word Alos or Alos, Salt: from the abundance of Salt-pits in this place But this is only Goropius Becanus's fancy; and therefore I shall not press it too hard upon the Reader. These Pits were first discover'd by the Hermunduri, a branch of the Suevian Nation, fome years before the coming of our Saviour. and by them valued at as high a rate as if they had been fo many Mines of Gold. Of what value they are now a days may eafily be computed from the weekly toll paid out of them to the Administrator of Magdeburg; which ordinarily amounts to five or fix hundred Crowns. The Town is neatly built; on the fide of a pleafant hill, cover'd with Vines. The inhabitants are a gentile fort of people; and by some fancied to be greater mafters of the High Dutch tongue then the Citizens of Leipfick. This City is usually call'd Halla Saxonum, to diftinguish it from fome others of the fame name in Schwaben, Brabant, &c. and not (as Bertius and Mercator would have it ) because tis the Metropolis of the Lower Saxony. For tho (as Albinus rightly observes) the ancient Geographers have been accustom'd to reckon her among the Cities of the Lower Saxony; yet her fituation, together with thelanguage and manners of her inhabitants, declare her rather Misnian or High Saxon
To these we may add Quedlinburg, a small Quedlinburg

City betwixt Halberstad and Ermesleben. For burg. altho this Town be indeed fituated within the Circle of the Lower Saxony; yet of late years the German Geographers have been pleased to reckon it a part of the Upper, as being subject to the Elector. 'Twas formerly guarded by a Castle on the top of an adjoining hill; which is now demolished. From this Castle the Town got the name of Quedlinburg; which is a word of the same importance as Scarborough in English. For Quaddelen (in the Dialect of the Lower Saxons) fignifies marks or fcars got by blows or slashes on the face or other parts of the body. At this day 'tis remarkable for nothing but a Lutheran Nunnery; the Abbess whereof (who is always either a Princess of the blood of Saxony, or a Countess at least ) is Lady Paramount of the whole City, and the Territories thereto belonging. It was once a Hans-Town; but upon a rebellion of the Citizens against their Abbels in the year 1475, that privilege was loft, and the City enflaved (rather then subjected) to

the Elector of Saxony. For a Catalogue of the Electors of Saxony, we refer the Reader to the following Description of Dresden in Misnia; where their usual Residence is now kept.





## ARQUISATE

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from a City of the

The whole Marquifate (which is a vaftly live Country) is usually divided into four the Woods near Tschopau shelter Bears.

The chief Rivers in this Province are the Elb, Ine whole Marquitate (which is a vatity large Country) is usually divided into four parts. 1. Mijnia, strictly so call'd; or Oferland, containing Dressen, Konigstein, Pirna, the old Fort of Somersselien, Gr. 2. Der Ertzgebergische Ergis, a Mountainous Countrey; wherein are comprehended the Mira Towns of Eribara and large here as in any part of Europe. are comprehended the Mine-Towns of Friberg, and large here as in any part of Europe.

Alteberg on the Moglitz, Augustus-burg, Annenberg,

"Tis agreed by most Historians, that the Mis-Inhabi-Alieberg on the Moglitz, Augustus-burg, Annenberg, Mutenberg, with forne others. 3. The Circle of Leipluk; which (besides the depenances on that then Gity ) computes the Counties of noen-bits, Waldheim, and Geringspald; with some other places of note. 4. Voirlandia; which was for-merly reckon'd a distinct Principality of it self; but is now accounted by all a part of Misnia.

Besides these Provinces, there are in this Marof the Revenues whereof are disposed of towards the maintenance of a certain number of Canons in every Cathedral; but the greatest share is employed in raising Portions and Estates for the Elector's younger Children.

The Plains of Misnia are wonderfully fruitful in all manner of grain; and the Hills as well

E188EN or Missia flored with the richest Metals. In some places (which is so called (especially on the banks of the Ells, near Defden and Meissen ) you may meet with large Vincfame name, formerly yards; but their Wine is none of the best. At a Bishop's. Sec, and the Metropolis of this the Metropolis of this in the Bishoprick of Mersburg, there have been Country; but now dwindled into a Town done by those at Halle before mention d, that the oflittle note) is bound- Salters were forc'd at last to relinquish the trade cd on the East with Lusting on the South with Bobenia; on the West with Thuringen; and on the

nians had their original from the Mysi, a people tants. of Asia; of whom Cicero (in his Oration pro that rich Gity ) comprises the Counties of Roch- Flacco ) gives this character, that they were a people so contemptibly mean, that to call a man Mysorum ultimus was the most opprobious language you could give him. However, the modern Mysi, or Mysnii, have no part in this character, being a people of a fingularly courte-ous and affable behaviour. Nor are they less quiate three Bishopricks. 1. Meissen. 2. Naumburg. 3. Mersburg. To each of these three are referred Lands and Territories annex'd; some part of the commendable for their delicate shape and nearness in clothes; whence the Germans have a proverb (Meissner Gleissner), intimating, that a Misnian makes the greatest shew of any German. Albinus commends them highly for chastity; and probably the feverity of their Saxon Law ( which punishes Adultery with death ) may be one grand inducement to the practife of this



Ec 2

Chief Cities in MISNIA.

Drefden.



RESDEN. The usual Seat of the Elector; a neat and well fortified City on the River Elb. which runs thro the midst of it, dividing the old Town from the the new. A Town which (as 'tis probably gues'd) had its name from the dividing the old Town from the

three Lakes (von den dreyen Seen) not far from it; which etymology of the word feems the more rational, for that ( as its ancient Records testifie) the name of this City was formerly written Dresen. The new City (in which stands the Elector's Palace) is the much more beautiful of the two, and better fortified; a place perhaps as well worth a curious Traveller's view as any Town in Germany.

Rarities.

Not to mention the Stone-bridge, which unites the two Towns, and for its largeness and length (confifting of seventeen fair Arches) is reckon'd one of the wonders of Germany; nor other notable pieces of Architecture in and about the Duke's Palace; that which most delights a strangers eye is the Elector's Kunst-Kamer, or Chamber of rarities, in which are to be feen a vast company of the wonders of Art and Nature. I had presented me by one of the late Elector's Courtiers a perfect Catalogue of all the rarities in this admirable Repository: but that being too large to insert in this place, I shall only at present give the Reader a short view of the choicest of them, in the words of the ingenuous and learned Dr. Edw. Brown, in the account he has publish'd of his Travels in Germany A.D. 1668.

"In the first partition are to be seen all man-"ner of well made Instruments belonging to most rate) Frideric, Landgrave of Thuringen and Mar-Trades, as Joiners, Turners, Barbers, Smiths, "Chirurgeons, and other Artificers; instruments "to force open doors, chefts, &c. In the other "Chambers thefe and the like are observable: "Knight of Wittikind Knight of Wit "A Tube Glass four Ells long. A large blew Turkish" Glass. Variety of Coral, and artificial works "of it. Fowls made of mother of Pearl. Drink-"ing Cups in the shape of Dragons, Elephants, &c. "Castles of Gold and mother of Pearl. Several "Fowls and Cups made out of Nautili, and other "fhells. A fine Oestrich made out of its Egg, "with feathers of Gold. A Cup made of the "Ball taken out of an Oxe's stomach, richly set, the Reform'd Religion. 7. Maurice, Cousing about a foot long. A stone as big as a man's German to his predecessor; who drove "fist, like a Bezoar's stone, taken out of an Horse.
"A Purse made out of the Linum Incumbustibile. "Silver Ore from the Mines of Freyberg, almost "pure, in strings and shoots. A natural Cross "of Silver Ore. One hundred and twenty one "heads carv'd on the outlide of a Cherry-stone. "A religious man, or Friar, of Japan carv'd in Box. A Crystal Cabinet fold by Oliver Cromwell; wherein is kept a Ring, with stones in it of the shape of a Castle. His present Majesty of England, King Charles the Second, on Horse-back; carv'd in Iron. An Head of King Charles "the first. A Glass Organ. Topazes unpolish'd, "ten inches in diameter. A Cup out of a To-paze. Emeraulds, an inch in diameter, as they "grow in the rock, refembling the vitriolum na-tivum. Thunder flones, finelling of fire. Rocks " made out of all forts of Ore; and the names "of the places where they were digg'd written "upon them. The figures of Fishes in stones "out of Mansfeld; the stones are dark colour'd, "but the Fishes of a Gold or Copper colour, (see

given the Reader of the County of Mansfeld) 'All forts of stones which are to be found in "All forts of thones which are to be found in "Saxony and Milnia", polish'd. Two large pieces of pure Virgin Gold out of the Mine. "A Hart with a Cabinet in his fide, containing the cont 'all medicines taken from a Hart. A white "Hart as big as the life, made out of the ha"vings and filings of Harts-Horn; looking like "Plaister. Figures printed in Trees. A Spurin part of a tree. Horns in trees.

Besides these, and some other rarities of less Du note, the foremention'd Author takes particular notice of the pictures of all the Dukes and lar nonce of the pectures of an the Dukes and Electors of Saxony (both in their Military and Electoral Habits). Amongst whom he might have observed the lively portraictures of Hengift and Horfus; drawn questionless according to the descriptions given of them by some of our Romanuc English Historians. I shall not trouble the Reader with an historical account of the life and death of each particular Elector. We have already given a Catalogue of the Dukes of Saxony down as far as Henry the Lion, in the description of those Territories which are now subject to the Dukes of Brunswie and Luneburg. Upon the deposing of that Prince by the Emperor Frideric Barbarossa, Bernhard Prince of Anhalt (Son of Albert Marquise of Brandenburg) was made Elector; and was succeeded by, 2. Albert his Son; from whom the Dukes of Lawenburg derive their pedigree. After him came 3. Albert the fecond, Son of his predeceffor. 4. Rodolph I. Albert the fecond's Son. 5. Rodolph II. Son of Rodolph the first. 6. Wince slaus, Son of Rodolph the second. 7. Rodolph III. Son of Winteslaus. 8. Albert III. Son of Rodolph the third; the last Duke and Elector of Saxony of that Family. Upon the failure of this Line (and the neglect of the Princes of Lawenburg to lay claim to the Electoquise of Misnia, was created Duke of Saxony and Elector by the Emperor Sigifmund. By Family of Wittikind King of the ancient Saxons; from which it had been alienated for the space of two hundred years. From this Frideric is derived the fuccession of the present Electors, down to this day, in the following order: 2. Frideric II. Son to the First. 3. Ernest, Friderie the fecond's Son. 4. Frideric III. Erneft's Son. 5. John, Frideric the third's Brother. 6. John Frideric, the Son of John, a great promoter of Charles the fifth out of Germany, and was flain in the Battel of Siffridbuse against Albert Marquise of Brandenburg. 8. Augustus, Maurice's Brother. 9. Christian, Augustus's Son. 10. Christian II. Son of Christian the first. 11. John George, Christian the second's Son; who first sided with the Emperor Ferdinand against the Elector Palatine, and afterwards with the King of Sweden against the Emperor. 12. John George II. Son to John George the first. He spent the greatest part of his time in case and quiet; and dying this last year (1680) in a good old age, left the Electorate to his Son 13. John George III. This Elector is a Prince of low flature, but great Spirit; fomething fat and corpulent, but withall active and brisk He was born the 20th day of June A.D. 1647, and in the year 1663 married Ann Sophia Princess of Denmark, and Sifter to the present King Christian. By her he has several children, the eldest of whom John George) is the Electoral Prince.

The Revenues of this Elector are thought to Reve more of these stones in the description we have be as great (at least) as any other Prince's in

of his Subjects fall far short of what his neighthey that reckon his yearly Revenue to amount nine, stories high. They that reckon has yearly recoverate to amount to 400000 pound fterling, fpeak modefuly enough; and he that shall carefully compute all the incomes of his Treasury from the Imposition upon Beer and all other Commidities, from Taxes, Mines, eg. will (I prefume) find it rife to a much larger fum. The profit which arifes to him out of the filver Mines at Freyberg and fome other places in his Territories has been long fince computed to amount yearly to 120000 pound; and certainly the daily encrease of lahourers will rather augment that furn. The Freile or Impost upon Beer in Leipfick only (a City consisting of no more then two Parishes) is usually farm'd at the rate of 20000 pound per has Tenths of all the Corn, Fruit, Wine, &c. in his Country. Add to these the great standing Tax laid upon his Subjects towards the main-tenance of a war against the Turk; granted at first in times of danger and hostility, but gather'd fince in days of peace (at least, as to that Enemy) under pretence of being in a readiness to receive him, whenfoever he shall attack this

Answerable to these vast revenues is the pomp and folendour of his Court: his Attendants being usually more numerous then the Trains of any of his neighbour-Princes. 'Tis reported, that in the Elector Christian the second's Court, at the same time, three Dukes, as many Earls, and five Barons (of foreign Nations, besides a great number of the Nobility of his own Country) were Pensioners to that Prince. Nor have the two late Electors abated much of this state and grandeur. Witness the Funeral of John George the First, in the year 1657, at which were twentyfour Horses of State cover'd with black, and the Electoral Eschutcheon wrought thereon, each of them being led by two Gentlemen; after which follow'd three thousand five hundred persons in mourning.

The Court of Saxony has been always more bronded with excessive intemperance in drinking then any other Prince's Palace in Germany. Nor have the Electors themselves been able to shun the imputation; a red nose being, as is reported by some of their own Historians, the insepara-

ble badg of that Family.

IL LEIPZIG. This City is supposed to have been built by the Vandals (who were ancient inhabitants of these parts) about the year of Christ 700; and to have had its name from the Slavenian or Wendish word Lipzk, which fignifies a Linden-tree (from the multitude of this fort of Timber, which formerly grew in this place). Whence in Latin Authors we formetimes meet with Phylurea instead of Lipsia; from the Greek word gide, tilia. Tis seated at the concourse of three small Rivers (the Elser, Pleissa, and Parda) in a pleasant and fruitful plain, abounding with all manner of necessaries and plasures; as, large and rich meadows, which are mowed twice constantly (formetimes thrice) a Year; pleasant Woods, and an infinite number of fine Orchards, plentifully stock'd with all

Within the walls there is no fuch thing as Otchard or Garden; but the whole plot of ground is cover'd with stately Fabricks. Pleisfenburg (or the Castle, seated on the Pleissa, which defends the Town) is a strong Fort, and strictly guarded 3 and St. Nicolas's Church is thought to In St. Peter's Church at Freyberg is the usual bu-

who the circuit of his Dominions and number Church in Germany. The Citizens have generally well-built houses; many whereof (especiof his Subjects in the Elector of Brandenburg, is mafter of ally near the market-place) are feven, fome,

Near this place was the chief feat of the late civil wars of Germany: infomuch that this Town was five feveral times belieged and taken in the fpace of two years. At the last 'twas taken by the Imperialists on the 12th of August 1633, but restored upon the ratification of the Treaty of peace betwixt the Emperour and Elector of Saxony, fign'dat Prague A. D. 1635.

At this day 'tis famous for (besides the purity of the high Dutch tongue; which is thought to flourish here in a more refin'd strain then in any other part of Mifnia, and confequently of Germany) the three things following: 1. The great Traffic and concourse of Merchants from annum. Besides this, and the like Customs, he all places of note in Europe; especially dureing the three fairs which are here kept yearly, at Christmas, Easter and Michaelmas. 2. The high Court of Judicature: before which the Elector himfelf is bound to appear upon fummons. The manner of proceding in this Court is at large deliver'd by Zobelius in his book entituled Differentiæ Juris Saxonici & Civilis; and by the Author of the Chronicon Lipsiense, written not many years fince in High Dutch. 3. The University; which was founded here A. D. 1408 upon the quarrel betwixt the Hussites and Papills at Prague, whereby the former were forced to leave the town and to fettle themselves at Leipsig; to which City two thousand of them are faid to have flock'd in one day. There are in it at this day four Colleges and twenty four public professors: amongst whom the chief professor of Divinity is Dr. John Adam Schertzer, a person of wonderful humanity and as great learning. The feveral books he has publish'd (especially his Collegium Anti-socinianum; wherein he has brayely confuted those knotty arguments of the Cracovian party, which few of his Countreymen before him were able to understand) sufficiently demonstrate to the world the quickness of his parts and foundness of his judgemens. His Scholar 7. Carpzovius (fon to the famous lawyer of that name, who was formerly professor in this University) has got himself great credit by his skill in the Eastern languages and his apprehenfive quickness in unfolding the mysteries of the antient and modern Jewish Rabbies: the greatest part of which accomplishment he had (as himfelf confesses) from the good Instructions of his Master Schertzer. Besides these old Mr. Thoma-fius (Schoolmaster near St. Nicholas's) is look'd upon as a man fingularly well skill'd in all manner of philological writings.

Amongst the old Manuscripts in their Library which amount to fome thousands; but are only the despicable plunder of a few demolish'd Monasterics) the onely rarity is Tzetzes's Greek Commentary upon Homer's Iliads: a book perhaps hardly to be met with elfwhere, and written in a fair and legible character.

III. FREYBERG. A famous and pleafant Freyberg. Mine-Town not far from the bank of the River Mulda. The Citizens have fo grand a conceit of the delicacy of this Town's fituation, that this is an ordinary proverb amongst them, Were I Lord of Leipfic, I would spend my Income at Freyberg It derives its name from the rich hills upon which 'tis feated:

Fribergam Indigenæ claro de nomine dicunt. Libera de fossis quasi ferres munera terris.

be the fairest, on the infide, of any Lutheran place of the Electors, many whereof by the fairest, on the infide of the fairest, on the infide of the Electors, many whereof by the fairest of the Electors of the Elector

here entomb'd in fair Monuments, especially Elector Maurice, whose Monument of black Marble is rais'd three piles high, and adorn'd with many rich statues in Alabaster and white Marble. This is reckoned one of the noblest, and perhaps may pass for the very best, of its kind in Germany. When this City was surren-dred into the hands of the Duke of Friedland's Soldiers in the year 1632, the Elector of Saxony paid 80000 Ricx-dollars to fave these Sepulchers of his Fathers from being ranfack'd and defac'd. And this large fum was the more willingly given because 'tis the fashion to bury the German Princes in their Robes and Enfigns of Honour, Rings, Jewels, &c. which would have been rich plunder for the Soldiers, if not compounded for.

The Mines are faid to have been found out accidentally in the year 1180, by a fellow carrying Salt; who in a Cart-road first discover'd a piece of Ore, which was found to be as rich in Silver as the best in Germany. Since that time the multitudes of Miners who have fwarm'd hither, have made fo great progress in their work as to undermine the whole Town; which stands (at least the greatest part of it) upon Vaults and Caverns. Besides these Mines within the walls, there are a great many more within a mile or two of the City; the most remarkable of which is that on the top of the high hill ( Auff dem hohem berg ); which is above seventy seven of their fathoms in depth. Now each of these fathoms contains twelve of their Ells, three of which make an English fathom; so that this Mine is (in all probability) the deepest in Europe.

The Miners have a peculiar habit of their own, which cannot fo well be defcrib'd as repre-

fented, in a figure, to the eye.

They dig feveral forts of Metals and Minerals out of these Mines; tho the only thing they in a proportion different from the rest. The and Copper, Silver and Lead, or all three; but the Lead and Copper are not much regarded.

now nothing to brag of, but the Elector's relace, which would be fit enough to entertain They have here great quantity of Sulpher or Brimtone Ore; which is hard and ftony, and fant part of Misnia. usually speckled (which the Miners look upon as a fign of the richest Ore) with red spots. Some but now usually affign'd as a portion to some h of this Ore contains Silver, some Copper, and fome both; but in a fmall and inconfiderable proportion. An hundred weight of Ore yeilds commonly three pounds and an half of Sulphur; Antiquaries affirm, that in this place flood for which runs out of a Furnace (made for that purpose) into water, and is afterwards melted over again and purified. The reliques of the Ore, out of which the Silver is already melted, ore, out of which the Silver is already melted, ferves for two uses; first, to melt down Silver; which, when too hard it makes shid. which, when too hard, it makes fluid. But the more confideral use of it, is in the making of Vitriol or Copperas, after this manner: They burn the Brimstone-Ore again, and then, putting it into a large Fat, pour water thereon; which having stood a competent while, is boil'd to a confiderable height, and then let out into Coolers. In these there are a great many sticks for up (a in the there are a great many sticks) took notice of the Books of Samuel and the stings. Coolers. In these there are a great many sticks set up (as in the making of Sugar Candy), to which the purest Vitriol cleaves; as the worse fort does to the fides and bottoms of the Vef-

Virgula

Metals

and Mi-

They have feveral ways of discovering Mines; the chief of which is with the virgula divina, the use whereof some of them look upon as a piece

of Conjuration, rather then an experiment drawn from the principles of Natural Philosophy. Tis a forked piece of Hazel; the two horns of which the discoverer holds in his hands, with the forks upright. In this posture he traverses the ground muttering a fet form of unintelligible words to himself. When the fork'd stick (mov'd by an occult impulse) turns in his hand, and points to the ground, 'tis taken for an infallible argument of fome rich veins of Silver in the place it points at. Upon this fign given, they immediately fall a digging; and feldom miss of the expected fuccefs.

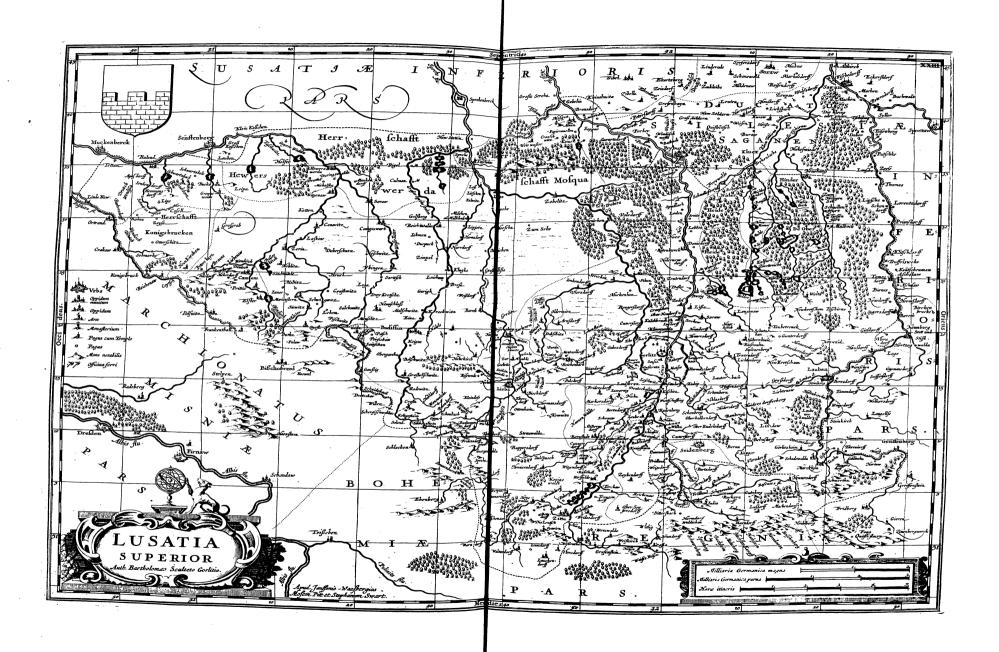
Sometimes they meet with damps in the deep I Mines; which are always dangerous, and often prove mortal to the labourers. But the greatest inconvenience, and which constantly attends their labour, is the dust; which grates upon and frees their Skins, Lungs, and Stomachs, and too often shortens their days, by bringing them into irrecoverable Confumptions. To fecure themselves against these two evils, they some times use large Vizards with glass-eyes; under which they have room enough to breath for fome confiderable while.

At Freyberg there is a yearly Coinage of Rick. dollars, and other money; which is most com-monly true sterling, and look'd upon generally as the best Cash in Germany. For whereas the Emperor's Coin is usually a base and mixt mertal; the Elector's is pure and true Silver, currant in all parts of the Empire.

IV. MEISSEN. Once the Metropolis and chief City in this Marquifate; but at this time so inconsiderable, as that it hardly merits the fourth place in this Catalogue. It has its name from the River Meiffe; on the banks of which 'tis feated. Before the Civil Wars of Germany, 'twas famous for a great wooden Bridge cross tals out of the Vines, to die of the Overfeers of the Elb near this place; which Dresser place to call the bravest fight of its kind in German; Ore; all of which would yeild some Silver, but and Bertius ventures to name it the wonder of Europe. But some of the unruly Soldiers rob'd most ordinary forts of Ore contain either Silver the Town of this piece of credit; and it has

> V. MERSEBURG. Formerly a Bishop's Sec, M of the Elector's younger Brother's; and upon that account enjoy'd by Duke Christian, youngest Brother to the late Elector of Saxony. Some merly the famous Saxon Idol Irmensewl (of which the Reader has already had an account) which they take to be the fame with Mars among of the God Mars. The Town at present confifts of a great number of old fashion'd and runous houses; amongst which there is hardly any thing worth the taking notice of, fave the Cathedral. Near this Church they have a Library, wherein are a great company of venerable Ma in Latin; written in a fair and ancient Angle Saxonic character.

Torgaze (falfly plac'd by Mercator in the Uppa Saxony), Henburg, Naumburg, with forme others, at Towns of some note and traffick; but not by much fo confiderable as those already described





## MARQUISATE

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mitz. as the Germans call it is bounded on the South with the Kingdom of Bobenia; on the West with Misnia and Saxon; on the North with the Marquifate of Brandenburg; and on the East with

the Lower Silefia.

Not many years fince this Province was part of the Kingdom of Esperia; and is usually defind as such by most Geographers. But when in the year 1620 the Lulations had joined themselves in an open Rebellion with other confederate Traytors of that Kingdom, the Empefor issued out his Communion to John George Elector of Saxay, to quell these Revolters, and reduce them (if possible) to their ancient obedience. This he did effectually; and for his reward, and encouragement to proceed in these good fervices) had the whole Province pawn'd to him till further fatistaction should be made. At lat (by the Treaty of Prague, in the year 1635) the Emperor fetled this Marquifare upon the Elector and his Heirs for ever; in which State excepting only forme few places in the Lower Lustia, which are subject to the Elector of Branden-

bug it continues to this day.

This great Marquifare is ufually divided into the Upper and Lower Lausniz; the former whereof is fometimes, by Geographers, named Hexapelis, because it has in it six Cities (Lobus, Budissin, Camentz, Gorlitz, Lauben, and Zitray) all confederate. In the Lower Lusatia, the Cities subject to the Elector of Saxony are: Lubben on the Spree, Guben, Lucken, and Calow.
The rest (as Cothus, Penze, Sommerfeld, with some others of less note) pay homage to the Mar-

quile of Brandenburg.

We cannot much commend this Country for s fruitfulness; the greatest part of it being a ry fandy and barren soil, and the rest made up Fens and Bogs. However the inhabitants nake a hard shift to grow so much Corn as is ufficient for their own relief; tho they never

USATIA or Lands- have so great plenty as to be able to export any of it into foreign Countries. They have no want or Wood, Vention, nor Fish: nay, they have fuch plenty of these Commodities as is sufment that they the convenience of trafficking with other Nations) to enight the Country, and bring in all the Rarities of other places.

The two cher Rivers of the Country are the Rivers.

Spree and Nei e, both of them exceedingly well stock d with all manner of tresh file. The Effer too fprings in this Marquilate; but is a rivuler of no confequence till it has pass'd therough

frame parts of the neighbouring Provinces

It appears, from the mixture of an abundance Interior of Wendish words with the High-Darch spoken rants. in these parts, that the ancient inhabitants of Lusaria were a branch of the Slavonian Nation. Hence in the Villages and most barbarous places of the Marquitate , especially in the Lower Lafatia vou meet with a strange kind of unintelligible gibbrish; tho the Citizens every where fpeak good Dutch. Some of these people. Geo-graphers say, have their original from the Lings. Elijii, or Ligii; others from the Semmenes: a third fort from the Sarati; and a fourth from the Lufici or Lutivii. But from what Nation or Kindred the Palanders named this Marquitate Distronia (as Cromer, Newsebawer, and others tell cannot vet learn.

The modern Lufatians are thought to be men of as apprehentive and quick natural parts as any of their neighbours; but exceedingly addicted to covetouiness and penury. Their Country breeds neither Horfes nor Horfemen; but (if we believe Job. Boter, in the account he has given us of the Military power of all the great Princes and Potentates of the world they are able, upon a very fhort warning, to raife twentythousand hardy foot Soldiers, who will endure a shock better then twice that number of delicate and well-bred Weitern Warriours. They are (in all Cases, Civil and Criminal) strict observers of the Saxon Laws; to the harsh tenure of which they pay a better obedience then ever they were known to do formerly to any Statutes of the Kings of Bohemia.



### The Chief Cities in LUSATIA.

Bautzen.

AUTZEN, or Budiffina. Seated on the River Spree; and first built by a Bohe-mian Duke of this name, about the

year 800. In the year 1634 this City was fo warmly belieged by the the Elector of Saxony's forces, that the Emperor's Soldiers (who kept the Town ) were forc'd to fire the Suburbs, for fear of sheltering the Enemy. This fire was unhappily driven over, by a strong wind, into the City; and in a few hours laid it in ashes. In this miferable condition ( having nothing standing but the walls and Caftle) it was foon after furrender'd by the Imperialifts. But not long after, even the small remainders of this large Town were demolish'd by some of the Swedish Generals. Since which time it has not been able to recover its glory; but is still fomething inferior to

Zittau.

II. GORLITZ. Which City, seated on the Western banks of the River Neise, is said to have been built and fortified by Bole flaus III. Duke of Poland: who died in the year 1139. Others fay, twas founded by Duke Sobie flaus about the year 1131. However all agree in this, that after its first foundation 'twas burnt down to the ground. and that thence it got the name of Gorlitz; which in the Slavonian language (as well as Brandstat in the High Dutch, a name given it by most Germans ) fignifies a burnt City. For Gorlitz is a corruption of Tzschorlitz, the ancient name of this Town; and that of Ischorlik. There are at present several neat Churches in the Town; and a great many stately dwelling houses. The chief trade of the Citizens is in Beer-brewing, and making, colouring, and dreffing feveral forts of Linnen (and fome Woollen) Cloth.

ZITTAU, or Sittau; which fome will have to fignific as much as Sulfe aw; and to have had its name from the fresh and sweet waters on which 'tis feated. But we need enquire no further after the etymology of the word, if what Dresser reports be true, that on a Grave-stone in this City was to be feen in his time the following Inscription: Anno Christi 1021, Idibus Julii, obiit pia & illustris Famina Zittavia, Christianissimo Principi Mansredo nupta, sundarrix & dotatrix hu-jus oppidi, de ejusdem nomine dicti. There is hardly

any thing at prefent remarkable in the Torn any thing at pretent remarkable in the 16wn, except the old Franciscan Monastery which, since the Reformation, has been converted into an

IV. LEIBA, Lobau, Liben, Loben, or Luben ( for all these names I find given it by Mercato and other noted Geographers) is look'd upon as one of the oldest Towns in these parts. And for that reason the other five confederate Cities of Lufatia used always to fend their Deputies to confult at this place, in time of any common calamity or danger. It is feated on the bank of a small Rivulet, about an equal distance betwixt Bautzen and Gorlitz, girt round with a delicate plain and pleasant meadows. Wemay judg of the riches of this little Town by the vaft plunder which the Swedish Army confess they got out of it in the year 1639, which amounted to a fum of feventy thousand Ricxdollars in ready Cash, besides other rich booties.

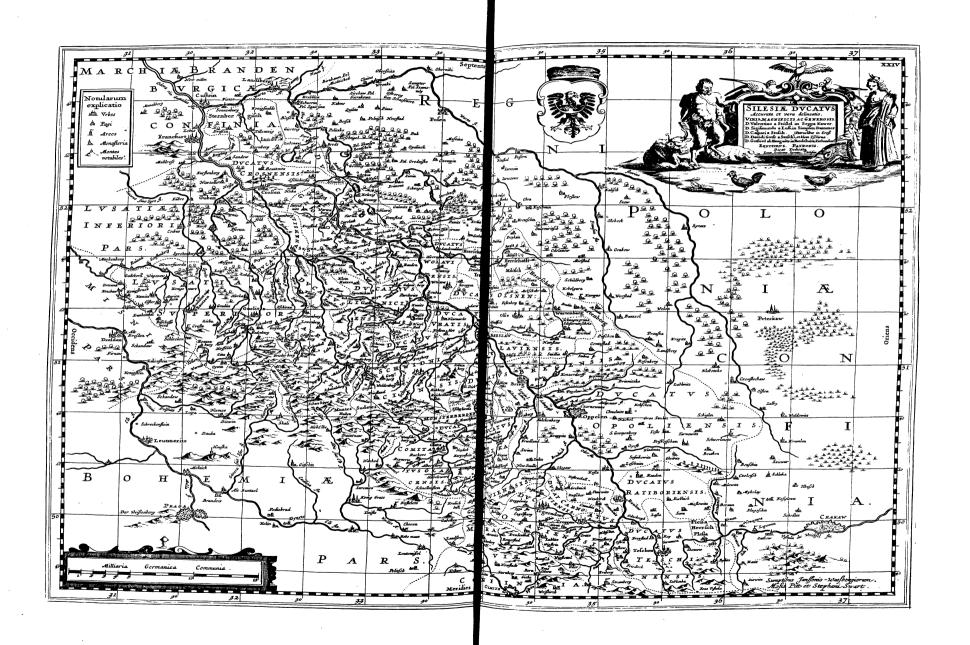
V. Luben on the Spree; the chief Town in the Lower Lusatia. In this place the Elector of Saxony has a Palace; in which (formetimes in a progress for pleasure) he keeps his residence for some short while. What alterations were here in the late Civil wars of Germany, may perhaps be remembred by fome of the ancient Burgers of the Town; but is not, I think, recorded by any Historian of note.

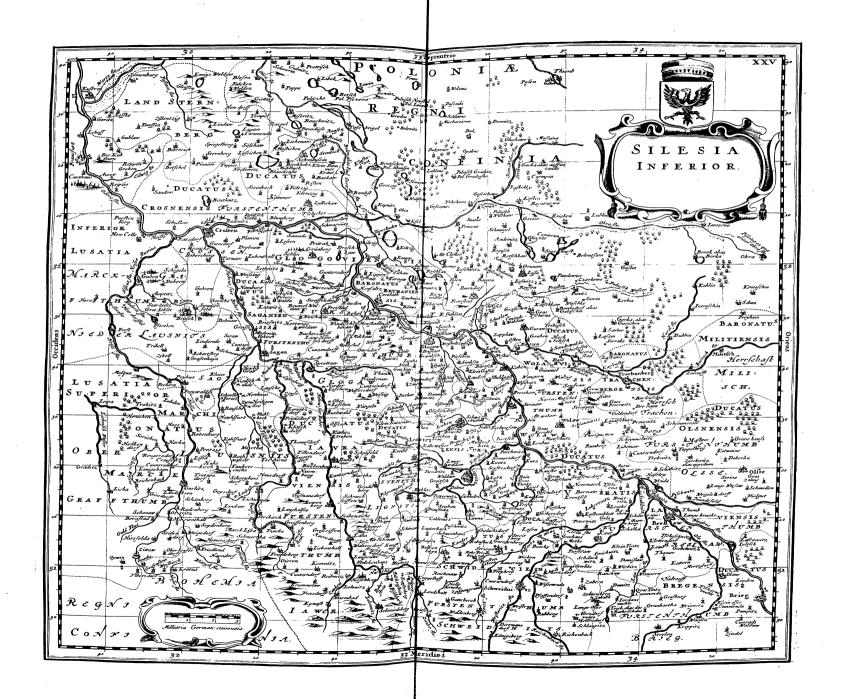
VI. GUBEN. A well fortified little Town G in the Lower Lusatia; feated on the River Neisle, which contributes very much to its ftrength and fecurity. In the year 1631, immediately after the great battel of Leipsick, the Imperialistial in upon this City and took it; but towards the later end of October were driven out again by Marquise Hamilton ( at that time a Commander in the Swedish Army), who coming suddenly upon them, put the greatest part of them to the Sword, and routed the rest. But the poor Citizens were harder put to it in the year 1642, when the Swedish General Stallbans lay before it for three weeks together, and the poor belieged Saxons lay block'd up, and deftitute of all manner of provisions and amunition, being at last forc'd to surrender themselves upon what terms their merciles enemies would propose to

Camentz, Lucken, Calon, with many others, may pass for fair Villages; but will hardly deferve the name of Cities.











### Great Dukedome

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graphers touching the original of the word Silesia, or Schlesien, to speak in the German language. It is the opinion of fome, that it is deriv'd from Schless, a small River

which falls into the Oder; but others are content to fetch it from the Elyfii, the ancient inhabitants of this Country; not troubling themselves to dive any further into the original of

Within the compass of that vast Tract of Land which now is comprehended under the common name of Silesia were contain'd anciently a great number of people of different names and government. Pirckheimer tells us, that the Country about Brefslaw was inhabited by the Lutiburi; the Principality of Sagan by the Batini; the Dukedom of Oppelen by the Sidones, and that of Teschen by the Cogni. To there Simon Grisbecius adds several others in the following distich:

Elysiam veteres Ligii, Quadique, Manimi, Marsigni clari quam tenuere Luij.

And to these the learned Chiverius will have us to add the Semnones, Ofi, Burii, &c. which, I suppole, are no more then so many diffinct names taken from the different Villages these men inhabited; or, it may be, from the names of the Rivers, as was the peculiar fancy of these German people. Now these names of places, Rivers, &c. were (as Cureus, in his Chronicle of Silefia, affures us) quite lost and torgotten upon the admission of the Polish language into this Country. Ligniz, Libus, and fome few places more, retain their primitive names; but all the reft are, as appears from their termination, of a Polish extraction. Pliny calls the Oder ( the chief River of this Country ) Guttalus; and others think that River which has now the name of the Spree, was by the ancients named Suevus. From whence

GERMANY.

ANY and various are fome Geographers (not improbably) have con-the opinions of Geo-cluded, that first the *Goths*, and atterwards the Suevi, or Swabes, were formerly inhabitants of these parts.

That Silesia was a part of the Polish Domi-Ancient nions in the days of their first Prince Lechus (or Governat least a good large share of it, down as far as the banks of the River Oder) seems probable enough from the testimonies of Adam Bremensis and Helmoldus; the former whereof begins the Polith Nation from the Eastern banks of that River, which the later makes the utmost bounds (Eathward) of his Slavi. However 'tis as manifest, that the ancient Princes of Germany often invaded this Land; and probable enough, that 'twasfonctimes tributary to them. Before Charles twastonictimes tributary to them. Before Charles the Great's days we have but little of History (concerning these parts of the world) which we may rely on. But Cureus proves to us, that this Emperor (amongst many other his noble exploits of fubjected Silesia to himself. And Eginhard means the same thing, when he tells us, that Charles the Great overran the whole Country betwixt the Rhine and the Viftula; where by the Viftula, 'tis evident, he understands the first original fource or head of that River. After Charles the Great's days we have yet clearer testimonies of the Silesians paying homage to the Germans. Adam Bremensis (an Historian of unquestionable authority) speaking of the Emperor Ludonic the Godly, says, tpfe Boemanos, Sarabos, Sufos (where, by the way, we are to take notice, that instead of Silefti some of the ancient writers have Slesii, others Sliusii, many Sileucii, and not a few Susi), & cateros Slavorum populos ita perdomuit ut tributarios efficeret. Whence it appears, that they quickly threw of Charles the Great's yoke; as they dild, not long afterwards, his Son's too. For Helmoldus tells us, post mortem Lucovici Regis, Bohemi, Sorabi, SUSI & Slavi, quos ipse tributis Somemi, Sorabi, SOSI & Stabi, quos tiple tribuits subjecterat, tunc servitutis jugum excusserunt. Another Rebellion the Annales Fuldenses mention in the year 874; Slavi qui vocantur Linenes & Sliust eorumque vicini defectionem molientes solitum dare censum renuunt. Luos Hludovicus Rex, missis quibusdam sidelibus suis, sine bello compressir, acceptisque

oblidibus nonnullis & muneribus non paucis eos sub pristinum redegit servitium. I have been the more punctual in alledging these Authorities, because I find the Polish writers obstinately deny, that the Silesians had in these days any other Lords then the Princes of Poland. Only Vincentius Kadlubko, in the second Book of his Polish Chronicle, feems to allow of the foremention'd German Relations, when he fays, that Boleflaus I. annex'd Seleucia, Prussia, Russia, Moravia, and Bohemia to the Territories of his predecessors; which intimates thus much, that formerly Seleucia, or Silefia, was under the dominion of fome other Prince. In the year 1042, the Emperor Henry III. gave a grant of Silesia to Bretislaus Duke of Bohemia; who resign'd it up to the Polanders, on condition they should for ever pay out of it a yearly tribute to the Princes of Bohemia. Afterterwards Henry IV. (at a Diet held at Mentz A. D. 1086) gave power to Vratiflaus King of Bohemia to invade Silesia, Lusatia, and the whole Kingdom of Poland, and to subject them to his Cromer cannot deny; but only, in the height of his passion, asserts, that neither the Emperor Henry nor King Vratiflaus had ever any thing to do with a foot of Land in any of these Territories. This Affignment of Silefia occasion'd wars betwixt the Bohemians and Polanders; the later whereof we have reason to believe were Conquerors, fince we read, that the Silesians remain'd still subject to Boleslaus III. King of Poland. This King's Son (Vladiflaus II.) being banish'd by his Brothers, whom his Father had left Coheirs with him of the Kingdom, out of Poland, fled to the Emperor Conrad III. whose Successor, Frideric I. forced King Boleslaus IV. to resign all Silesia to this exil d Brother and his Heirs for ever. Vladislaus lest behind him three Sons, Boleslaus, Mieczislaus, and Conrad; who were joint-Dukes of Silesia, but paid some fmall homage and acknowledgment to the Kings of Poland. The flocking in of the Germans into Silefia with Uladiflaus and his Sons, and their fetling themselves in this Dukedom, bred a great deal of bad blood betwixt this Nation and the Polanders. Infonuch that the Kings of Poland would feldom call any of the Dukes of Silefia to the General Affemblies or the Princes and Nobility of that Kingdom; nor were they ever admitted to fucceed to the Crown, tho (before the Kingdom came to be Elective) they had often the justest Title to it.

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John King of Bohemia, and Son to the Emperor Henry VII. was a zealous promoter of these diffentions; managing them so well to his own advantage, that at last he became Lord of Silesia, by an agreement made with Casimir the Great King of Poland. However, by this Treaty the whole Dukedom was not made over to him; for Bernhard Duke of Sweidnitz still acknowledg'd the Supremacy of the Polish Kings, as Stanislaus Lubienski proves out of feveral ancient Records of that Nation. Afterwards Casimir the Great recover'd by force of Arms the Town and Territories of Wschovia, contrary (fays Curaus) to the Articles of the Treaty fign'd by him and the foremention'd John King of Bohemia; and by vertue of this Conquest, or rather outrage (committed by the said Casimir's Soldiers in the year 1343) the Kings of Poland have kept actual possession of Wschovia to this day. In the reign of Casimir Jagellonides IV. John Duke of Oswiecieme ventur'd, upon an affront given him, to invade Poland, and to lay waste several Towns and Vil-

themselves satisfaction for this injury, march'd themselves tatisfaction for this injury, march'd into this Duke's Territories, and laid in aftes the whole Country before them; until Duke 76ba was forc'd to compound the business, upon conwas force a to composine the Samies, upon condition that he should, for a certain sum of mone, refign to the King of *Poland* his whole Right and Title to the Town and Fort of Ofwieciem. B which means that City was cut off from the King of Bohemia's Dominions in the year 1454. About the fame time the Dukes of Ratibor and Seffine made over the Dukedom of Sever to the Bilhop of Cracow; whose Successors are Lords of it to this day. Some other small Tracts of Land in the Dukedom of Silesia do still belong to certain Abbies and other Religious Houses in the Kingdom of *Poland*; but all the most noted Provinces (except the Dukedom of Croffen, of which in its place) are reckon'd Dependances on the Crown of Bohemia; upon which scorethe Emperor of Germany stiles himself Duke of Si-

This Great Dukedom is commonly divided, own Government; as is tellified by Cofmas Pra-gensis, who was himself present at the Diet. This mer whereos are contained the Cities and Tramer whereof are contain'd the Cities and Territorics of Jagerndorf, Troppau, Teschen, Ratibo, and Oppelen; and in the later the Towns and Dukedoms of Grotkau and Neisse, Brieg, Breis. lau, Oels, Munsterberg, Schweidnitz, Javer, Lignitz, Glogan, Sagan, and Croffen. Another division of it is into the Polish and German Silesia; whereof the first contains all the Tract of Land beyond the Northern banks of the Oder; and the later

that on the Southern. All along the Coasts of Bohemia there are Sail vaftly high Mountains which separate that Kingdom from the Dukedom of Bohemia; the most remarkable of which are the Montes Sudetes or Risen-bergen, whereof the Reader may expecta larger account in the description of Bohemia. Within the limits of Silesia the four chief Mountains arc: 1. Zottenberg or Zobtenberg, call'd by Latin Authors Mons Zotensis, Zabothus, and sometimes Silensis or Silentius. 'Tis usually, by the neighbourhood (being about two German miles distant from Schweidnitz ) call'd the Silesian Wethercock; for by the top of this Mountain they pretend to guess what weather they are to expect the next morning. On the top are still to be feen the ruins of an old Castle, storm'd and demolish'd by the Citizens of Breslaw in the year 1471, because it had been for several years the Harbour and Refuge of a great company of Robbers, who here kept their Rendezvous, and daily infested the Vicenage. Out of this hill the Silesians dig a delicate dark-green Marble. 2. Gratsberg or Grodisberg, in the Dukedom of Lignitz; on the top whereof Duke Frideric the first built a fair Castle, which is since turn'd into a Watch-Tower. 3. Spitsberg; another Beacon-hill not far from the former. 4. Georgenberg, in the Dukedom of Schweidnitz; famous for the Strigische Erde, or Terra Sigillata, which is a fort of hard Earth with feveral white, yellow, and red ftroke or veins in it. Twas first discovered by an excellent Chymist (John Montanus, Physician at Strigan), and by him made use of as an antidote against all manner of poison, and a soveraign medicine for a great many difeases, which he cured with a great deal of facility. The fecret he kept for fome years to himfelf, but at last (for the benefit of his Country and all mankind) publish'd a Tract in Latin, containing its description

and vertues. The Oder is the chief of all the Rivers in Sile Rivers fia. It springs near the Town Oder, not far lages in that Kingdom. The Polanders, to make paffes by Ratibor, Coffel, Oppelen, Brieg, Brieffer

Glogar, Beuthen, and Croffen ( with some more Cities of less note) before it leaves this Dukedom. Other remarkable Rivers are the Bober. Neise, Ohla, and Queiss. Besides these, 'tis the honour of Silefia, that the Viftula (the best River in Poland) and the Elb spring out of its mountains. There are also in this Country good store of

Ponds and Lakes; which yeild plenty of all manner of fresh water fish; especially Lampreys, which are caught in prodigious quantities in the Neisil Sea, and fome other waters.

Other Commodities of the Land are Madder, Flax, sweet Cane or Galengal, Wine (especially in the Dukedoms of Sagan and Croffen), Silver, Copper, Lead, Iron, and Chalk. They have plenty of Salt-peter, and some good Salt: tho not fo much as to be fufficient for their own use; so that daily great quantities of this Commodity are brought in from Poland and other neighbouring Countries. They have all the forts of wild and tame Beafts that any other part of the German Empire affords. Butter, Cheefe (particularly, a kind of pitiful stuff made of Ewe's milk), Bacon, Honey, &c. But the greatest trading Commodities they have, are Wool and

Silefia has bred feveral good Scholars and brisk Wits, tho the ordinary Ruftics are look'd upon as a people of a shallow understanding and small fence. They are commonly, in way of derision, fill'd by their neighbour Nations Eselsfresser, or Afs-Eaters. The occasion of which nick-name, fome fav. was this: A blunt Country Ruftic travelling from near Bre flaw into the Dukedom of Crossen, 'fpy'd in a field an Ass feeding; which the poor fellow (having never before feen the like Creature) mistook unhappily for an overgrown Hare. Whereupon, discharging his Blunderbuss, he shot the strange beast, and brought it home to his friends and acquaintance, who (being a pack of Bumpkins, of no longer heads then himself) roasted and cat up the outlandish Puss. This is the relation which the common people of Silefia give of their Title. Another flory is, that the Miners at Reichenstein (not far from Glatz) having discover'd a vein of Gold-Ore, which they nam'd der guldener Esel, lay at it continually; being resolved, that no strangers or foreigners should share with them in the Treasure. And hence they got the name of Asseaters; from stuffing their purses and not their carcases. But this later narrative may possibly have been contriv'd by fome of the Silefian Wirs; who, by this means, were in hopes to wear off the difference and ignominy of the former. Some of them (like the Bores of Italy and Bohemia) have a custom of reckoning the hours of the day from the Snnferting; but few of the Nobility observe that method.

Bishops of Breslaw; until the Emperor Rudolf II. decreed, that this charge should be committed to some of the Temporal Princes of that Nation, who were to be nominated (as well as the fubordinate Lieutenants of the feveral petty Dukeat Prague; to whom was also committed at the the same time the supreme inspection into all Law-Cases and the different administration of ticular Province.

end of the ninth, and beginning of the tenth, of Croffen in Silesia.

Century. In the infancy of Religion in these parts, the Polanders and Silesians were wont to assemble themselves in Woods, and other defert places of the Land; for fear of laying themsclves too open to the cruelty of their Magistrates, who were men of another perswasson. But at last Christianity was admitted to Court; for Miecestaus, Duke of Poland, having married Drambronica Daughter of Boleslaus Duke of Bohemia (a Christian) was himself baptized at Gnesna, in the year 965. Whereupon he caused nine Bishopricks to be erected in his Dominions; amongst which one was founded at Schmogra in Silesia; which was afterwards removed to Bitschen, and at length fix'd at Breslaw. Soon after the Reformation begun by Luther, the Augsburg Confession was brought hither; and at last confirm'd by the Emperor Rudolph II. in the year 1609. But Ferdinand II. (a bloody perfecutor of the Protestants) repeal'd that Charter; allowing the public profession of the Lutheran Religion to the Citizens of Breslaw, and some sew Towns more, and that too with feveral limitations and restrictions. However, that Emperor was sensible (before his death) how vain 'twas to endeavour the extirpation of Protestants; and the whole Empire, some years after, groaned under the dismal effects of his miguided zeal for the Church of Rome. The Silesians are at this day generally Lutherans; only some few of the Nobility, with their Dependants, adhere still to the Superstitions and Fopperies of the Romanists.

We have hitherto given the Reader a general account of the vast Dukedom of Silesia; and proceed in the next place to a more particular furvey of the feveral petty Provinces which make up this large Territory, beginning with

### I. The Dukedom of CROSSEN.



N the time that the Silefian Princes Dukedom.
were, by the fubrilty of John
King of Bobenia, fet at variance
and enmity appeals the Color ( of which stratagem we have already taken notice), this Duke-

dom was first separated from the other parts of the Great Duke of Silesia's Dominions. For, in the year 1272, the City of Croffen was pawn'd to the Archbishop of Magdeburg; but redeem'd within two years after by Henry Duke of Breslaw. Four years after this, the Citizens of Breflaw pawn'd it a second time to John Marquise of Brandenburg for four thousand Crowns towards The Lieutenanthip of Silesia was for some time committed to Matthias Corvinus King of the Boleslaus Duke of Ligniz; in his wars against the ranfom of their Duke; but with this pro-Hungary; but afterwards was conferred upon the their City. Not long after, Croffen was again redeem'd out of the Marquise's hands. But John the Great (commonly known by the name of Cicero Germanicus) got possession of it a second time, in lieu of fifty thousand ducats owing him for his wife's portion. Again, John Duke of Sagan dedoms or Counties) by the Council Chamber liver'd up this Dukedom into the hands of John the third, Elector of Brandenburg, with the confent of Vladislaus King of Hungary and Bobemia, in the year 1391. Lastly, Joachim II. and his Juffice in all Courts of Judicature in each parfole and entire possession of this Dukedom granted Christianity was first planted in Poland (and them by the Emperor Ferdinand the first, King at the fame time in Silefia, which was then a of Bohemia. Since which time the Electors have Part of that great Dukedom) about the later always enjoy'd it; and stiled themselves Dukes

Croffen,

R

Crossen, in the language of some of the Na- then commendable for any thing of rarity that's tives of this Country, fignifies the outmost feam or selvidge of a piece of Cloth; an apt name for a City which (being feated on the frontiers of the Marquifate of Brandenburg) is the furthest Boundary and Bulwark of the Dukedom of Sileplain and in a good air. The Duke's Palace, Town-Hall, and some Citizens Houses, are built with a neat and well polish'd stone. The neighbouring Hills are cover'd with Apples, Pears. and other forts of Fruit. Some Wine they have growing; but exactly such trash as Alimarck, and some other parts of the Elector's Dominions are wont to produce.

II. The City and Dukedom of GLOGAW.

City.



HIS City is usually known by name of Great Glogau; to distinguish it from a much more inconfiderable Town of the same name, in the Dukedom of Oppelen. Cureus fancies it to be

the same place with Ptolomy's Lugidunum; which (as he probably enough conjectures) had its name from the Lugii, the ancient inhabitants of this part of the Country. Its present name is of Wendish extraction, and fignifies properly a Thorn-bush; fo call'd from its situation amongst Thickets, or in a Copfe. Glogaw was made a true City by Conrad, Duke of the place, about the year 1260, at which time the City and Cathedral (the only strength and ornament of the Town) were built, and the City stock'd with Germans; who establish'd here the Laws and Customs of their own Country. The Palsie is an epidemical disease in this Town; which is thought to proceed from the extraordinary intemperance of the Burgers, in drinking a fort of bitter and muddy (but withal wonderful strong and heady) Beer. They are also commonly tormented with the Stone and Gravel in the Kidneys; a diftemper partly afcribed (by their Physicians) to the fame cause with the former, and partly to their feeding chiefly on Pork, Cheefe, &c.

To this Dukedom belong the petty Towns To this Dukedom belong the petty 10wns of Gubrau, Sprottau, Grubberg, Schwibuffen, Beathen, Pulkwitz, Roben, Newflatt, Warienberg, and Primnikaw. The people of this Province have this peculiar Anti-Salic Law amongst them, that (upon failure of Issue male) a Daughter inherits the Estate of her Father before any of the nearest of his male Relations.

III. The City and Dukedom of SAGAN.

City.



AGAN (once one of the best and most populous, and still ) one of the largest Cities in Silesia. 'Twas, in the Civil Wars

of Germany, feveral times taken by the Swedilb forces, and retaken by the Imperialists. There is now little remarkable to be feen upon that large spot of ground, whereon this City is placed, except only the Castle, St. Mary's Church, and two Monafleries; and these are rather venerable for age,

in them

The Dukedom ( called by the Polish writers Ducatus Zeganensis) is of no large extent in length but or bredth. Tis bounded on the West with Marquifate of Brandenburg) is the turtheit ndary and Bulwark of the Dukedom of Sile-Tis a comly old City; feated in a pleasant with the Dukedom of Sile-Tis a comly old City; feated in a pleasant of the Marquifate of Brandenburg; on the South with the Dukedom of Javer; on the East with the Dukedom of the greater Glogam; and on the North with Crossen. 'Twas once a part of the Dukedom of Glogar; but afterwards it was subjected to Princes of its own, fometimes three or four at once; whence we read of the Dukedoms of Sagan, in the plural number. There are fome large and rich Cornnumber. There are with are well waterd with the Rivers Bober, Queifs, Tschirn, and Neisse. Pribus, Naumburg, and Freywald (three small Cities) are all subject to the Dukes of Sagan.

IV. The Town and Dukedom of WOLAW.



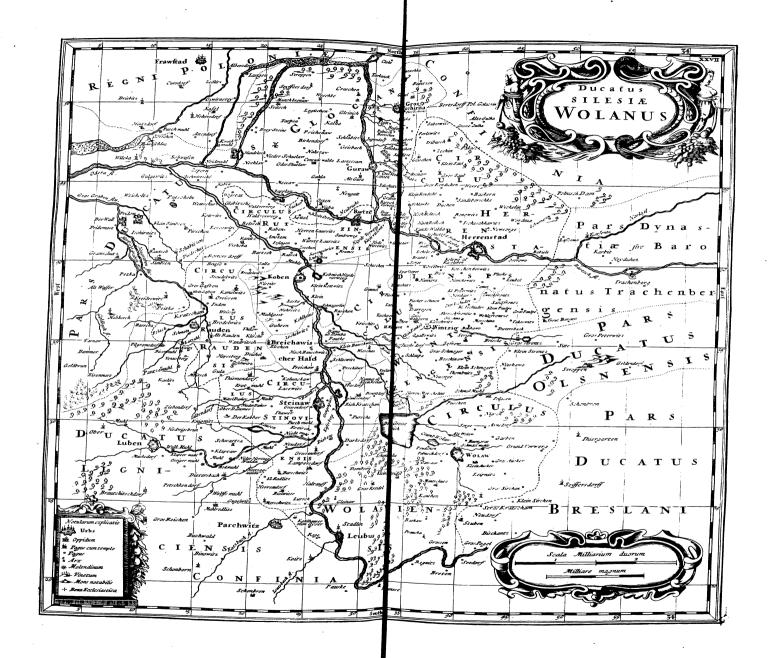
Otwithstanding that Wolaw was anciently accounted a part of Du the Dukedom of Lignitz, and has always been fubject to the fame Laws and Government; yet the petty Princes of Silefia

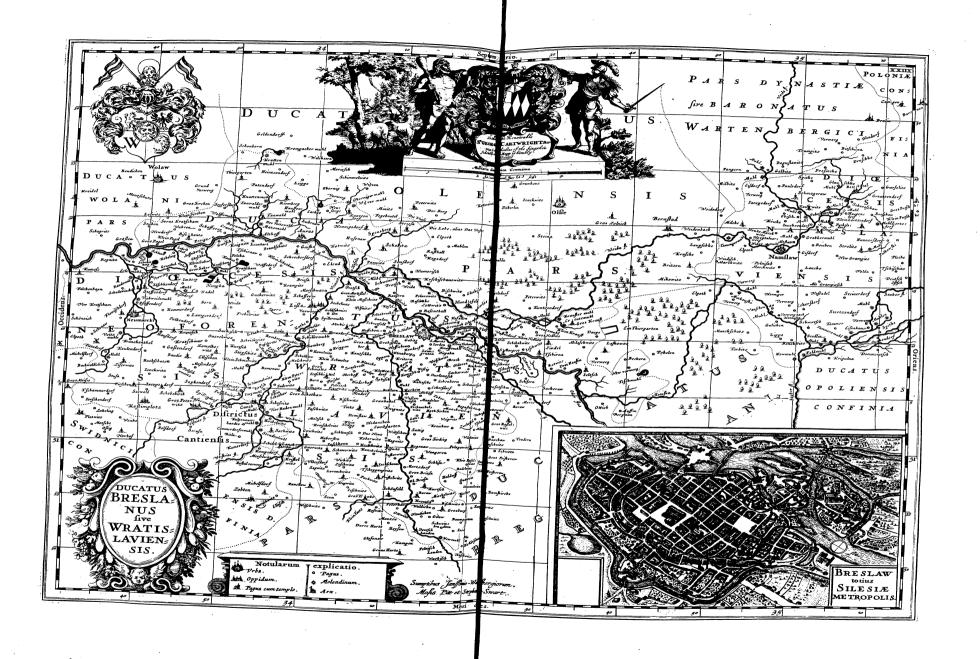
(whether it be to multiply their Titles, or for what other reason, I shall not determine) have of late years made it a Dukedom of it felf. And (because thus separated from Lignitz, its still too large to be guided and govern'd by one man; being near as big as either of our English Counties of Huntingdon or Rutland) they have subdivided it into fix larger Circles or Hundreds, which have their names from the chief Towns in them, viz. Wolau, Hernstadt, Winzing, Ruten, Raude, and Steinaw; none of which are worth the describing. To these they add two more Enclosures (no bigger then one of our fmall Parishes in England) whereof the one goes by the name of Roben, and the other Breuhawischer hald; both which the Reader may see in the Map, and thence be able to take an estimate of their true bulk and value.

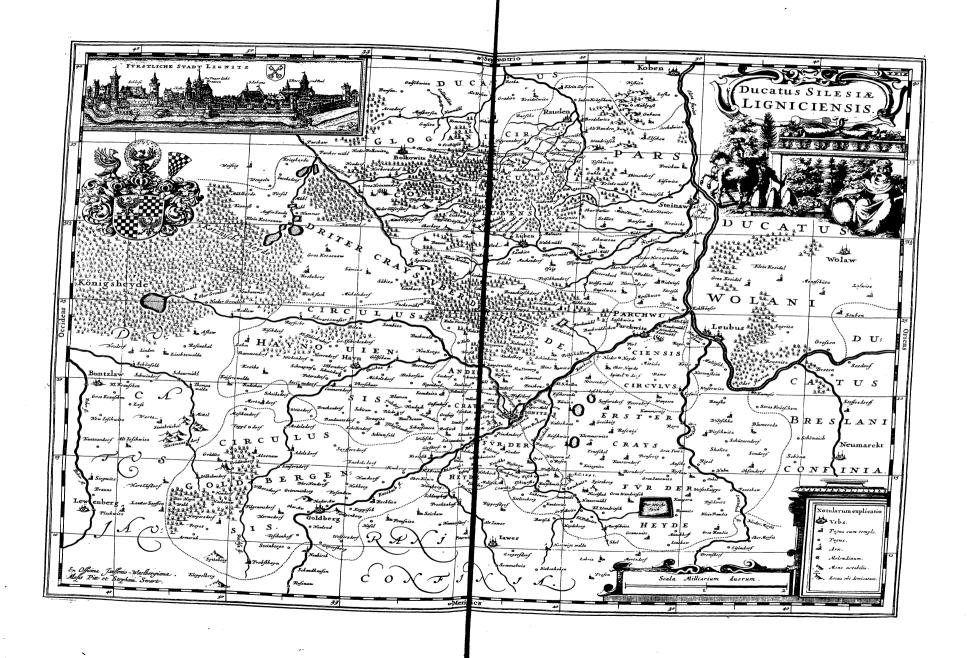
Wolan it felf, which in this Country makes a shift to give Title to a Duke, might pass for a Market-Town in England; but would never merit, as here it does, the name of a City. Tis every way mean and inconfiderable. The buildings in it are contemptible; and the Citizens ( for so they will needs stile themselves) hardly able to provide bread for their Families out of the little or no trade of the place. The neighbouring Lake (der Groß Teich) furnishes them indeed with Fish enough for the support both of themselves and their children; or otherwise they would not, I think, have any possibility of fublifting. And yet this mean place was for fome time the feat of the German Civil Wars; nay, the Swedish Lieutenant Gortzke thought it no small piece of honour, that he bravely maintain'd himself, and a Garrison in the Town, for fome months; when (God knows) no Commander of note would fo far undervalue himfelf as to attack it.

V. The









V. The Dukedom and City of OELSE.



ELSSE is feated in the Lower Silesia, about sixteen miles distant from Breflaw; first made a City (out of a poor Village) by the Emperor Henry I. in the year 936. The Country round

this Town is pleafant enough, and the air wholefom. The Gates, Walls, Turrets, and other Forifications of the City were handform and noble before the late Wars; but the Swedish General Wittenberg's Troops demolish'd the greatest part been rebuilt. However the place is still beautified with a fair Church, College, and Town-Hall; and the Streets (especially the Marketplace, which is in an exact fquare ) are generally neat and uniform.

Oelife had anciently its own Duke, who kept his relidence in that City; but upon the death of Duke Conrad the Eighth, in the year 1492. the Dukedom was given to the Dukes of Munflerberg, who have ever fince been Lords of it. In this Principality are reckon'd the small Cities of Bernstatt, Festenberg, Kurstatt, Stroppen, Mosebahr,

Hundsfeld, and Trebnitz.

VI. The City and Dukedom of BRESLAW.



RESLAW, or Wratislavia (the Metropolis of Silesia) has its name from Wratislaus a Bohemian Prince, its first Founder; whence the Citizens bear a great

W in their Coat of Arms to this day. 'Tis feared at the confluence of the two Rivers Oder and Obla, in a rich and pleasant Country. Towards the North indeed there are some Markes and moift fields, whence are now and then fome unwholeform gales fent into the Town; and the whole City is reported to have been built in the place of a great Pond dried up. The Citizens (who are exceedingly numerous, by reason of their great Traffick with the Hungarians, Bohemians, Polanders, and other foreign Merchants who refort hither ) are faid to be as neat and gentile in their Clothes and Cookery as any other of the Emperor's Subjects whatever. Breslawers love to be esteem'd immediate members of the German Empire; and cannot endure to be reckon'd a part of the Kingdom of Bohemia. Hence 'tis that they have obtain'd leave of the Emperors to bear the spred Eagle in their Escutcheon; and that they petiioned Charles V. to confirm their priviledges. For this reason M. Boregius (a Breslawer, who wrote a Chronicle of the Kings of Bohemia) Towns; altho it be certain, that 'twas formerly learned Treatife of the Kingdom of Bebenia, fion of the barren or defert part of the Duke-evidently proves; notwithstanding (what is

ufually alledg'd as an argument to the contrary by fome ignorant and filly Historians) that it was once one of the Hans-Towns. The generality of the buildings in this City are fair and stately; only on the banks of the Oder stand four old fashion'd Fabricks, with Turrets on the top, which the Antiquaries of this place fancy to have been the ancient Palaces of fo many Schwabish Princes, who in former days were Lords of this City. Besides the vast traffick of the Citizens, the Town is famous for a Bishop's See and an University; whereinhave been bred many learn'd men, and some great Writers. The Bishops of this Diocese ( who had anciently the Epiphet or Title of Golden given them, from their vast revenues) are put in by the King of Bohemia; whom they acknowledg their supreme Head, at least, in Temporals. Tis a received Tradition in these parts, that the Kings of Bohemia have no power to promote a stranger to any Bishopric in Silesia; so that a Bohemian is no more capable of being advanced to one of their Dioceses then a Silefian is of being preferr'd to the Archbishopric of Prague. But how falle this report is, Historians will sufficiently inform us.

Bolestaus, furnam'd the Long (a Polish Prince) Dukedom. was created the first Duke of Breslaw and Lignitz by the Emperor Frideric in the year 1163. But these kind of petty Princes not being able to secure their Territories (and especially this large and rich Ciry, which was a bair sufficient to tempt the most potent Prince of the neightern to the petty of the bourhood) from the incursions of the Tartars, Polanders, and other foreign Enemies, the Citizens of Breslaw were forced to put themselves under the protection of the Kings of Bohemia (or, as they will have it, Emperors of Germany) to whom they are now immediately fubject.

VII. The Town and Dukedom of LIGNITZ.



IGNITZ (a fair City on the City. banks of a small Rivulet call'd Katsbach ) is thought to have its name from the Lygii, a German people, the ancient inhabitants of this part of Silefia. About

the year of Christ 1170, this Town was much enlarg'd beautified and fortified by Boleflaus the Long, the first Duke of Lignitz. After him Duke Frideric the second so far improv'd his predecessor Boleslaus's undertakings, that in the year 1532 it became one of the best fortified Cities, next to Breslaw, in all Silesia. Things best worth seeing in the Town are, the Hospital, the Town-Hall and Castle.

The Dukedom of Lignitz is reckon'd one of Dukedom. the best Corn-Countries in Silesia; and affords near as great plenty of the Terra Sigillata as the Dukedom of Schweidnitz, especially the white fort, which is here more plentiful then in any other tails Breflaw among the Imperial Cities, but nere mention it with the King of Bohemia's into feven Circles; whereof four have names from the four Cities of Luben, Parchwitz, Hayn, bject to that Prince. This Goldastus, in his and Goldberg; and the other three are the divi-



VIII. The Ducal Cities of JAWER, SCHWEID-NITZ, BRIEG, MONSTERBERG, and OPPELEN.

Farrer.



HE City of Fawer is seated in a pleafant Valley; tho not far distant from the rugged Crags and Mountains which separate Silesia from the Kingdom of Bohemia. It has not the advantage of any

River near it; so that all the fortifications it has are high Rampires and deep Ditches. There is little of note in the Town but the Church, burnt down in the late Civil Wars A.D. 1648. but rebuilt more stately then before; and the Castle, wherein resides the Lieutenant of the two Dukedoms of Jawer and Schweidnitz. The Emperor Charles IV. King of Bohemia, married Ann Daughter of Henry II. Duke of Javer; who, with his Brother Bolco Duke of Schweidnitz, died without issue; whereupon these two Dukedoms were more immediately subjected to the Kings of Bohemia, in whose hands they still remain. To the Dukedom of Javer belong the Towns of Buntzlau, Lemberg, Schonau, Greiffenberg, Lahn, Fridberg, Lubenthal, Schmideberg, Naumburg upon the Queiss, Kupfferberg, and Hirschberg.

Schweid-

2. SCHWEIDNITZ, or Schweinnitz, has its name from the great Herds of wild Swine which were harbour'd in this place, before the Forest was cut down in the year 1070. Whence the Arms of the Town area wild Boar. It was afterwards much enlarged by Boleslaus I. who fortified it with Walls and Rampires, and beautified it with feveral fair buildings, fo that 'tis now one of the finest Cities in Silesia. The most remarkable fight in the Town (next to the Churches and other publick buildings ) is the great Gun in the Armory, which carries a Bullet of three hundred and twenty pound weight. This is by Schickfusius (in his Preface to Curaus's Chronicle of Silefia) very improperly reckon'd amongst the great and extraordinary bleffings which the Almighty has been pleased to bestow on some of the Cities in Silesia. In the Dukedom of Schweidnitz are the Towns of Strigau (memorable, as we have already acquainted the Reader, try (especially the Citizens of Neisse) is in making for the Terra Sigillata found here in great quantities), Reichenbach, Polckenhahn, Landelbut, Freyberg, Friedberg, Fridland, Zobien, Waldberg, and

3. BRIEG, or Brig, has its name from the Polish word Berega; which fignifies an exceeding high bank of a River, fuch as this City is scated on. The streets here are uniform enough; and the houses generally built of stone. St. Nicholas's Church is an high and stately old Fabrick; beautified with two Towers, and built after the ancient Franckish mode. This whole City (excepting only fome few publick buildings) was laid in affects by the Husties; who overran a great part of Bohemia and Silesia in the year 1428. In the Dukedom of Brieg are reckon'd the Towns of Strelen, Olas, Nimpsfeb, Pisfeben, Createburg, Loben, Michelan, and little Oelsse. The two Mine-Towns of Reichenslein and Silberberg are jointly subject to the Dukes of Brieg and Lignitz; who are both of the fame Family, and descended from the ancient Hereditary Kings of Poland.

4. MONSTERBERG, or Munsterberg, (fo called from the Monastery built in this place by the Emperor Hemy the first, the Founder of time corrupted into Troppau; instead when this City) is seated not far from the head of the

Town is neither large nor strong; and has no. Town is neither large nor itrong; and has no. thing in it of note but the School, an old Calle, and a fair Town-Hall. In this Dukedom are the Towns of Franckenslein and Warta; to which the Towns and Geographers are helpful. the Towns of *transgengeen* and waria; to which fome Historians and Geographers are pleafed to add Hainrichau, Tepliwoda, and Kamenz.

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5. OPPELEN is feated in a fandy and dry 5. OPPELEN IS leated in a randy and dry, but fruitful, Country. The fubject to the king of Poland; who prevail'd with the Empetor to of Polana; who prevail and Subjects hence in the year 1647. Since which time the Citzens of Oppelen, and all the Rufticks in the Villages of *Opperen*, and an incompanion of villages in the villages near it, fpeak the *Polifb* language. If ftrong Gates and thick Walls were proof against mo dern fieges, this Town were fufficiently provided against the assaults of an Enemy; but otherwise its fortifications are very mean and inconfiderable. Among the many Towns and Villages in this Dukedom, the most remarkable are little Glogaw, Neuftat, Kofel, Beudten, Gleibitz, Tof, Strehlitz, Falckenberg, Zultz, Rosenberg, Lubli nitz, and Schurgaft.

IX. The Cities and Dukedoms of GROTKAW. TEGERNDORF, TROPPAU, RATIBOR. and TESCHEN.



ROTKAW is a City of no great ROTKAW is a City of no great bulk, as its name feems to interest the mate; but so well feared the mate; but fo well feated that tis a proverb in this Country Tis as impossible as for a Grotkann to starve or freeze. The reason

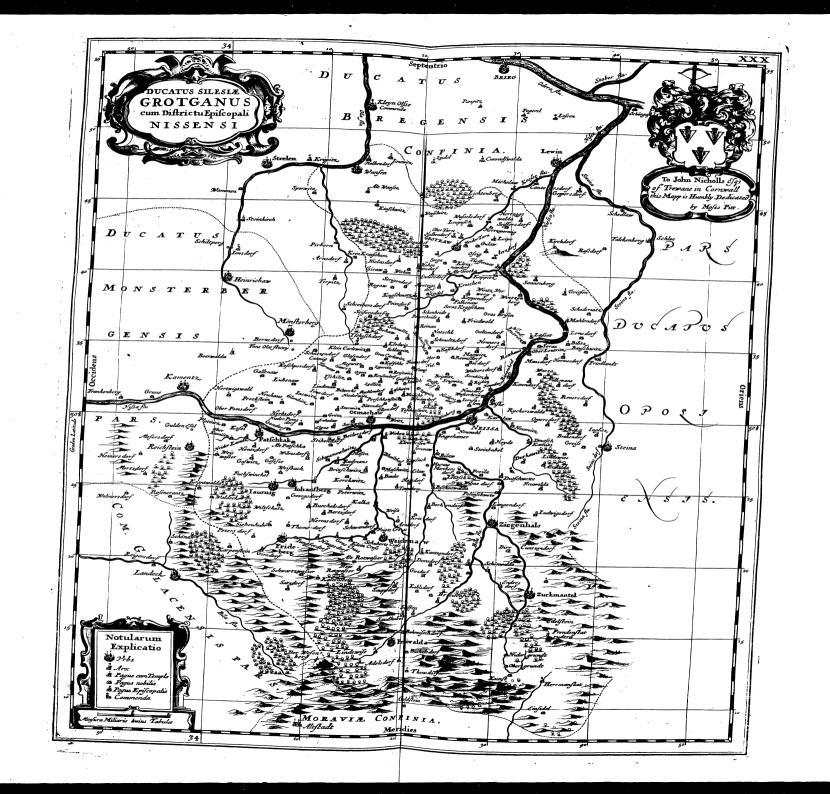
of which expression is grounded upon each Buger's having a plentiful share in the adjacent Confields and neighbouring Woods. Most of the Houses in the Town are Wood-buildings; only the Church, Bishop's Palace, and the Town-Hall are of stone. The Dukedom of Grotkaw is subject to the King of Bohemia, tho fometime is Lieutenant is a Polander, and contains in it the Cities of Neiffe (a place of great traffick) (h. machau, Wansen, Ziegenhals, Freywald, Hozenplot, Jawernick, Kaltenstein, Patschkau, Oyest, Weiden, and Zackmantel. The great trade of this Counand felling to the Merchants of Bohemia and Poland, a fort of strong and durable Linner-Cloth for Beds and Bolfters.

2. JAGERNDORF. Which signifies in the German language, a Village inhabited by Hunsmen; and had its name probably from the abundance of all manner of Game in the neighbouring Woods. The Moravians call this Town Carnowf (whence the Dukedom is ordinarily, by Latin Authors, nam'd Ducatus Carnoviensis) and a Citizen of this place Carnowfsky; from the arcient Arms of the City, which are a pair of Homs between two great Stones. This City (with the small Dukedom which bears its name) was given by Ludowic King of Hungary and Bohemis, to George Marquisc of Brandenburg; who was a the charges of building the Castle and erecting the other little fortifications that defend the

3. TROPPAU has its name from the Riva Oppa, on which 'tis feated. For it was anciently (as appears from the old Records of the Town) call'd zu der Oppa; which name was in proces this City) is feared not far from the head of the rians, that treat of these parts, call the Derrich Cola. in a pleasure and from the head of the rians, that treat of these parts, call the Derrich Cola. River Ola, in a pleasant and fruitful plain. The dom Ducatus Oppaviensis. In the year 1495, the

Monster-







whole City was swallow'd up by a Deluge of Die Walathen, and are a fort of people much warers, occasion'd by a sudden thaw of the Snow on the top of the Mountains. The Citizens have plenty enough of all necessaries, and are especially noted for brewing of good Beer: but they can never hope to grow rich by any manner of Trade. Other chief Towns in this Dukedom are, Lassau, Oder, Kranowitz, Holdschin. Dukedom are, Layau, ouer, manners, mongroun, Wagflatt, Kunsberg, Wigflatt, and Freundenthal, The inhabitants of these and all other Towns

and Villages in the Dukedom observe the same Laws with the Moravians. For which reason the greatest part of them have often endeayour'd to affociate themselves to the Marupon the great Dukedom of Silesia; but have of Sheep, which are here pastur'd. always been opposed by the Citizens of Troppan, who have still been zealous to continue mem-

bers of their ancient Body. to that most Geographers venture to fav, that 'twas built about that time. The private dwelling Houses of the Citizens are, as in most parts of Silesia, generally wooden buildings; but the Duke's Palace, Cathedral, and some other publick buildings, are of stone. There is still in the City one Popish Monastery; and formerly the Jefuits had a great footing in it, but fince the Reformation that fort of Cattel were driven out of their Harbors. The Dukedom of Ratibor (which contains the Towns of Oderberg, Sora, Ribenick, Pilzonitz, and Miestoritz) was formerly governed by a Duke of its own; but upon the death of Duke Valentinus (its last Prince, who died without issue in the year 1516) it became more im-

mediately subject to the King of Bohemia. 5. TESCHEN, or Tessin, is one of the oldest Cities in Silesia; faid to have been built by Cessimir or Gessimir, Son of Lescus III. Duke of Poland, A.D. 810, and from him to have had its first name, which has fince been corrupted into Tessin. It is seated on the confines of Silesia, Moravia, Poland, and Hungary; whence it comes to pass, that its Citizens speak a medly of languages, hardly intelligible to any but themselves. They have here great store of all forts of Venifon and wild Fowl; the Vistula and Elsa afford them plenty of Fish, and the Hungarian Merchants bring them in daily vast quantities of Wine, Fruit, and other Commodities of that Country. At one of their Churches they have weekly Divine Service and a Sermon in the Bohemian language, and at another the like in High Dutch; for of these two Nations the Burgers chiefly confift. Here is brew'd Beer, of two forts, the one with Wheat, and the other with ordinary Barly Malt; the latter of these they call Matznotz; a fort of drink pleasant enough, but mighty strong and heady; which too often, on their Marketdays, makes the poor Rusticks commit several outrages and diforders in the height of their

In this Dukedom there are several high mountains; whereof two Rows are more especially remarkable, and taken notice of by Geographers and Historians. The first of these are those on the East of the Dukedom, dividing it from the Kingdoms of Hungary and Poland; mention'd usually in Latin writers by the name of Montes Carpatii; or Hungarici; but by the Natives of this Country call d commonly Jablunka. Amongst these Hills the Silesians find the chief treasure of their Great Dukedom; having here a great many Mines of Silver and Lead. The Miners that in-habit these parts are call'd by their neighbours

more rough and ruftical then the rest of the Silesians. A vast company of these Bores, in the year 1643, revolted from the Imperialits, and fled to the Swedib Army, but were not long after reclaim'd. The other row of mountains are on the South, and divide the Dukedom of Teschen from the Marquisate of Moravia. These Hills the Natives call Gefencke; but Latin Authors make them a part of the Sudetes, and name them Montes Moravici. These latter do not afford that plenty of Ore which is found in the former; but are tolerably well flock'd with Minerals and fome Metals, and fupply what they fall quifate of Moravia, and renounce all dependance fhort of the other in this kind with huge flocks

Other Towns of note in the Dukedom of Teschen are Bielitz, Freystattlein, Friedick, Jablunke ( which has its name from the Eastern row bers of their ancient body.

4. RATIBOR is feated in a pleafant plain, about fix German miles from Oppelen. We have no account of it before the year of Christ 1164;

Lasta, with whom agrees 7. Sculterus's Map of Strumbard and Lasta, with whom agrees 7. Sculterus's Map of Strumbard and Lasta, with whom agrees 7. Sculterus's Map of Strumbard and Lasta, with whom agrees 7. Sculterus's Map of Strumbard and Lasta, with whom agrees 7. Sculterus's Map of Strumbard and Lasta, with whom agrees 7. Sculterus's Map of Strumbard and Lasta, with whom agrees 7. Sculterus's Map of Strumbard and Lasta, with whom agrees 7. Sculterus's Map of Strumbard and Lasta, with whom agrees 7. Sculterus's Map of Strumbard and Lasta Research and Lasta Rese men, Skojkhau, and Schwartzwasser. Some add Lassla, with whom agrees J. Sculterus's Map of Si-lesia, but this Town ought rather to be referr'd to the Dukedom of Troppau.

X. The County and City of GLATZ.



Mongst the Montes Sudetes lies County. the County of Glatz; being bounded on the South with Moravia, on the West with Bohemia, and on the East and North

with the Great Dukedom of Silesia. For which reason modern Geographers have been at a stand to determine which of the three Nations they should refer it to; some of them making it a part of the Kingdom of Bohehemia, others esteeming it a petty Province of the Marquifate of Moravia, and a third fort (who feem to have most probability on their side) call it a Silesian County. Its ancient inhabitants are thought to have been the Marsigni; in whose days the City of Glatz was call'd Luca. After them the Hungarians got possession of this and the neighbouring Provinces; and kept it till the Emperor Henry I. routed them, and hang'd up their chief Commander in one of the Forests of this County. From this great Hungarian Warriour ( whose name is said to have been Glozar) the City of Glatz or Glotz was first named; tho other Etymologists think its ancient name to be Klotz, which fignifies properly the root and trunk of a Tree, but is fometimes taken for a large Forest, or Copse of Shrubs, such as they tell us once grew in the place where Glatz now stands. The Nobility of this County have a tradition amongst them, that before their Land was conquer'd by Henry the First, and made Christian, this County was immediately subject to the Emperors of Germany; by whom 'twas afterwards bestow'd on the Kings of Bohemia. M. George Ælurius (in his Chronicle of the City and County of Glatz, printed in the year 1625 ) fays, that 'twas, as his Countrymen affirm, subject at first to the Emperors; but afterwards won and enjoy'd for some time by the Princes of Poland. from whom the Bohemians took it, and (as appears from the Records of that Kingdom) were Masters of it in the years 1074 and 1114. After this the Dukes of Silefia made themselves Lords of the County of Glatz; which within a while return'd to the Kings of Bohemia, and then back again to the forefaid Dukes. In this state it

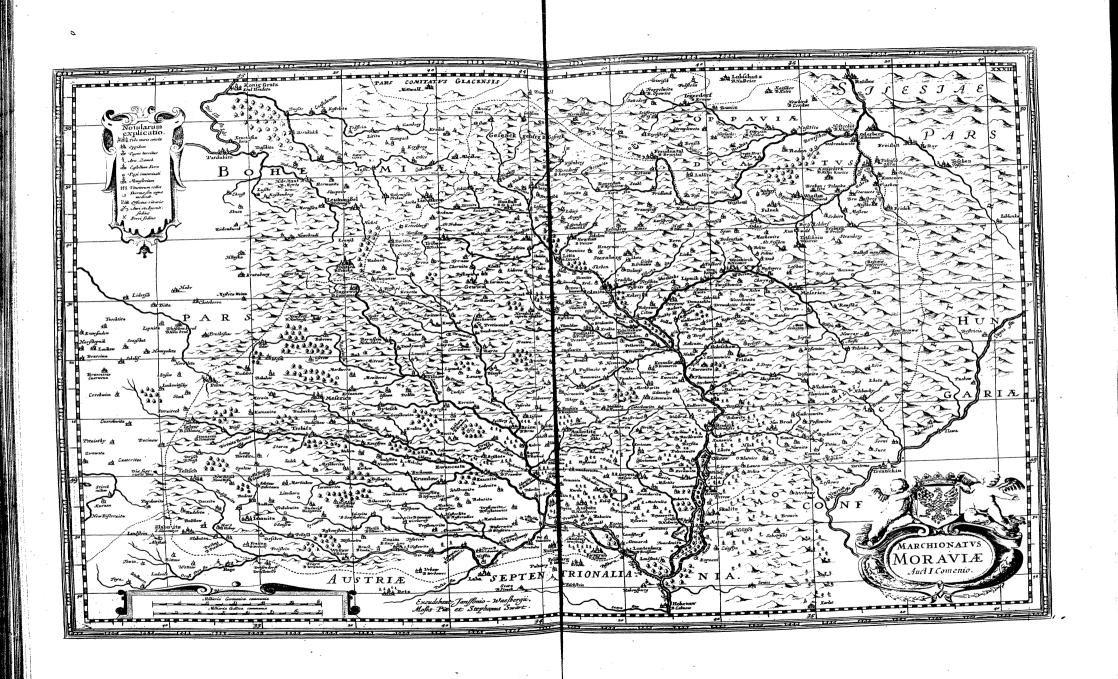
continued till the days of the Emperor Charles the Fourth; in whose reign it was once more subjected to the King of Bohemia. And thus continued till King George (about the year 1460) bestow'd the Cities of Glatz, Munsterberg, and Franckenstein upon his own Sons; who thereupon of an Idol worshipped by the ancient inhabitants of these parts; in which as Elarius tells us the of Glaz conferr'd on them by the Emperor Frideric IV. In the year 1500, the Dukes of Munsterberg fold this Country to Utic Earl of Hardegg; whose successors, within less then forty years after, fold it again to the Emperor Ferdinand I. who bestow'd it on the Lords of Bernflein. From them it descended (A. D. 1549) upon Ernest Duke of Bavaria; after whose death it return'd again to the Kings of Bohemia, in whose possession it continues to this day.

The Commodities of this Country are Iron,

The Commodities of this Country are trong than pointed factors of Venison on better man then an ordinary Grocer of Chandland in most of our Management of the Aller of Chandland in most of our Management of the Chandland in most of our Management of the Chandland in most of our Management of the Chandland in most of the Chandland in the Ch coal, silver-ore, limber, an iorts of veillion and tame Cattel, Butter, Cheefe, &c. How rich the Country is, may hence eafily be gather'd, that not many years ago, the King of Bohemia's the Country is, may hence easily be gather'd, that not many years ago, the King of Bohemia's Stewards and Rent-gatherers have been known to bring into their Mafter's Coffers near forty thousand Ricxdollars yearly out of this one County.

of an Idol worinpp a by the ancient inhabitants of these parts; in which as Ælurius tells us, the young maids of the Country used to nail up their young maids of the Country used to nail up their hair against the walls, as was the custom amongst the ancient Romans; and that, not many years ago, several of these kind of Tabule Votice were still to be seen. The Charter of their City permits their Magistrates to coin money in their own names; but they seldom make use of the privileds any further then to give abroad a bind privileds any further then to give abroad a bind privileds. own names; but they reacon make use of the priviledg any further then to give abroad a kind of fimall coin little better then the farthings and half-pence lately currant (by the authority of Chandler) in most of our Market-Towns







ТНЕ

## MARQUISATE

O F

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ORAVIA is commonly, in the Bohemian writers, preferr'd before Silefia; altho this later be a Dukedom, and the other no more then a Marquifate. The reason of which preeminence must be ascrib'd either

to this Marquifate's having been anciently a Kingdom; or else to its being made subject to the Kings of Bohemia before ever the Silefians em-

braced their yoke.

The Germans call this Country Mahren, and some of their writers would have it nam'd Mehrbenland, or Equarum Regio; imagining the true Etymology of the word to come from the multitude of Horses or Mares bred in this Marquifate. But certainly the word Moravia (which s undoubtedly of the fame offspring with the German Mahren) is derived from the great River Mahr, Marck, or March, which passes thro the midst of the Province, and is in some of the Manuscript Copies of Pliny's Works nam'd Morus. Now the word March, or Marck, fignifies (as we have acquainted the Reader in the description of the Marquifate of Brandenburg) the utmost bounds or limits of a Country; such as, in all probability, this River was of the ancient German Nation. Hence the inhabitants of these parts got the name of the Marcomanni ( for so the word ought to be written, with a double n, notwithstanding the Greek Authors write it Maproparos ), because they were Borderers.

'Tis bounded on the East with the Silesian County of Teschen, and some parts of the Kingdom of Hungary; on the West with Bohemia; on the South with the Arch-Dukedom of Austria; and on the North with the Silesian Dukedoms of Grotkau, Troppau, and the County of Glatz.
Its whole length is thought to be about one hundred dred and ten English miles; and the bredth of

t above fourscore.

The better half of the Country, which lies towards the North and West, is hardly any are exceeding pleasant and wholesome. GERMANY.

thing else but a continued Wilderness; consisting of nothing but huge mountains and uninhabitable Woods and Forests. But towards Austria and Hungary the case is much alter'd; you may here meet with as fair Fields, and as many Towns and Villages, as in most parts of the German Empire.

The waters (especially such as are sound in Waters. feveral pits up and down the Country) are in many places poyfonnous and peftilential. Which is thought to proceed from a fort of Tartar (or mixt Mineral, made up chiefly of Lime and Niter) which infects not only the waters that pass thro it, but gives a tincture to the Corn, Vines, Fruit-trees, and all other Vegetables that grow near it. Hence come the Epidemical diitempers of this Marquifate; which are reckon'd up by one of its own Poets in the following Verfes:

His funt Moravix Capitales Corporis hostes; Calculus, Arthridis, Colicus dolor, atque Caducus; His Hypochondriacum quintum annumerare licebit.

But Nature may feem to have made recompense for these inconveniences, in providing (in other parts of the Marquifate) feveral rich Medicinal Fountains, which bring prefent relief not only to all persons griev'd with the foremention'd diseases, but readily cure almost all other distempers and maladies incident to man's body. Of these Fountains, and their incomparable vertues there has a very good account been given by Thomas Fordan (a Moravian Physitian) in his Commentarius de Aquis Medicatis Moraviæ; printed at Francfurt in the year 1586. Since which time there has been fome other Medicinal Waters and Baths discover'd in Moravia, and learnedly treated on by Johannes Ferdinand Herdot (another famous Physician of that Country) in a Book of his lately published, and entituled Tartaro Mastix Moravia. Other Fountains there are (especially near Nezdanicz, Zahorawitz, and Zucholacz; three Villages not far from Hunnobrod) which have a kind of falt and acid tatte; the waters whereof

Rivers.

1. Moraw, which (as we have faid) gives name to the whole Marquifate. It springs in the County of Glatz, not above a measured English mile beyond the utmost bounds of Moravia; within the compass of which Comenius, in his Map of this Country, has ventur'd to bring it. Upon the banks of this River, which runs thro the very midst of the Marquisate, most of the chief Cities in Moravia are seated. 2. Teya; which fprings out of two Fountains, the one in Austria, the other upon the borders of Bohemia; it receives into its Channel Igla, Schwarta, and a great many other petty Rivulets, and is at last fwallow'd up it felf by the Moraw upon the borders of Aufiria. These Rivers afford great store of Trouts, Crevifes, Barbels, Eels, Jack, Perch, and many

Commo dities.

other forts of fresh Fish. All the Nations round about Moravia will witness, that it affords plenty enough, and to spare, of Wheat, Rye, Barley, and all manner of grain. They have store of red and white Wine; which grows as plentifully in some places of this Marquifate as in Austria. They have good breeds of Horses, Oxen, Sheep, and Goats; but the Land ( which some attribute to the extraordinary sharpness of the air) breeds neither Ass, Camel, nor Mule. The Woods abound with all forts of wild Beafts that bear Furs, as Wolves, Hares, Foxes, Marts, Beavers, &c. They have one kind of Beaft almost peculiar to the Moravian Forest which they call Rysowe, and we may English it 2 Panther or Leopard. 'Tis about the heighth of an ordinary Cur-dog; but much thicker in the body. Its belly and feet are spotted; and it prevs upon Deer and other Beafts of the Foreft, whom it catches by a fudden pitching upon them from the top of some rock or tree.

Moravian

Daubravius, in the fourth Book of his History of Bohemia, tells us, there is a strange kind of Frankincense and Myrrb in Moravia; which grows not here (as in Arabia) upon Trees; but is dug out of the bowels of the Earth. For my own part I should have been apt to have call'd this Myrrh Mummy, if it answer the description he gives of it. Which, because 'tis fomething extraordinary and uncouth, I shall give it the Reader in his own words; Hoc vero, fays he, jam mirabitur aliquis, & est prosecto admiratione dignum, inveniri in Moravia, Thus & Myrrham, non ex arbore desudante, ut alibi leHam, sed e solo terræ erutam. uno tantum diu in loco, cui Gradisco nomen; in quo ad hunc diem Thus, non solum id quod masculum vocant a similitudine testium, sed quod alia præterea virorum mulierumque membra oftentat, effoditur. Nay, for fear this should be thought too strange and incredible a story to be believ'd, he tells us yet further upon his certain knowledg, Nuper. autem Wenceslaus vetere procerum familia eorum. qui a Quercu cognominantur, clarus, dum in agro suo Sternbergensi fundamenta aggeri Piscinario moliretur, Corpus hominis integrum invenit, quod nihil nist Myrrha erat ; quam ille per amicos aistributam, nostri quoque etiam tum privati memor, nos plus media parte lacerti humani donavit, quo aliquoties pro suffitu use sumus. This latter account which he gives us of his Moravian Myrrh, agrees something with the description given by several Botanists of the Mandrake; but the learned Hertod (whom we mention'd before ) in the first part of his Tartaro-Mastix Moravia, removes this scruple by telling us, Sic infans ante annos quadraginta a fossoribus, in fedinis Aluminis prope Czernam Horam, inventus totus Myrrhatus. Hunc fossores Patribus Carthusianis prope Brunam, triginta aliquot taleris vendidisse, & postea eundum ad magnam suam Carthusiam in Galliam remississe, tandemque eodem dono Regem

The two chief Rivers of the Country are: honoraffe dicuntur. From all which it appears that there is fomething extraordinary in this Myrrh (or call it what elfe you please) which well merits the view and study of a curious Phy. fiologist. The Country Rusticks believe there is this strange vertue in this Mineral (for so ! think I may venture to name it) that it puts to flight all manner of Serpents, and amongst the rest (that old Serpent) the Devil

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Eneas Sylvius (who for having penn'd fo Ma many true stories was at last judg'd fit to fit of in St. Peter's Chair, and become an infallible le Pope) calls the Moravians, Gentem ferocem to 12. pinarum avidam; ut que tum iter non nisi armato potentiorique prabeat. And most Travellors brand their barbarous inhumanity, or at least inciviling to strangers. The Hanaks especially (or Bores that live along the banks of the River Hana) are faid to be notoriously guilty of this crime: but these are, by the gentiler fort of Moraviano themselves, contemn'd and scouted as a pack of barbarous and ill bred Lowts. The true character of the Moravians in general is, that they are men of exemplary obedience and fidelity to their Governors; free and open in conversation, and therefore apter to be deceiv'd then to impose upon; they are not easily provok'd to be angry. but, when once enraged, hardly appeas'd; not guilty of too much wit in discourse, but ratio. nal enough; hardy in the Camp, and valiantin fight; faithful observers of their promises and compacts, and abhorrers of baseness and meanness of spirit. They are indeed too apt to give credit to old Prophesies (a folly observ'd in the inhabitants of our own Island), and a little given to drinking and caroufing: but are not fo funcstitious, nor so great drunkards, as they are represented to be, by the fatyrical pens of some cographers.

Their language (I mean that which is ordi-Lam narily spoken by the Country-Rusticks; for the Nobility and Citizens speak generally High-Dutch ) is a Dialect of Slavonian and little different from the Bohemian; of which more anon.

The Moravians are faid to have been first con- Roll verted to Christianity by St. Cyril and Meludius, affifted by fome other pious Doctors and Fathers of the Church. Soon after the Reformation had been set on foot in Bohemia by John Huss, a good part of Moravia began to throw off the Pope's yoke; and to profess the purer and undefiled Religion of the primitive Christians and Apostles But John de Praga (at that time Bishop of Olmitz, and afterwards Cardinal of the Church of Rome) fo vigorously oppos'd the endeavours of all that labour'd to carry on the Reformation in this Marquifate, that during his time it never got any deep rooting. Afterwards (during the Reigns of George, Vladiflaus, and Ludowic Kings of Bohemia) Popish Idolatry and Superstition was wholly extirpated; and the Reform'd Religion unanimously profess'd in all the Cities and great Towns of Moravia. But (to fee the unhappy confequents of Tolcration and Liberty of Confcience!) as foon as the Synod at S. Brinn (which met in the year 1608, to fettle the affairs of Religion ) had made this Edict, Ut liceret omnibus credere, prout cuique Deus dat cognoscere, i.c. That every man should have power and license to regulate his Faith according to the measure of knowledg which God had given him; each Cobler fet up for 2 Preacher of the Word, and an Expounder of Scriptures. Whereupon, the Church was immediately confounded, and broken into an irreconcilable medly and hotchpotch of Sects and Schismaticks, Hustites, Picards, Anabaptists, Arrians, Flaccians, Trinitarians, Photinians, Lutherans, Cal-

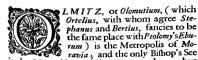
nnists, Dulcians, Lugentians, &c. So that no less then fourteen several Conventicles had affembled themselves in one City; each of them asserting peculiar Doctrines and Tenets of their own, and denying all manner of Communion (in Church-Ordinances) with the other thirteen. Now what could be expected from this Anarchy in the Reformation, but the reestablishment of Popery? which accordingly hapned. For (foon after Friderit the King of Bohemia's Forces were overthrown by the Emperor Ferdinand II. at Prague in the year 1620) Francis, Cardinal of District fein and Bishop of Olmitz, found it a very easie matter to root out the divided and mutinous members of the Reform'd Church, and to replant his own Doctrines and Church-Discipline. After which some scatter'd parcels of the Reformed party lay skulking amongst the Rocks and Mountains on the borders of Silesia, for some years; but durst never appear in publick, and within a while after dwindled into nothing.

The Kings of Moravia ( for 'twas anciently a Kingdom) were once the greatest Potentates in this part of Europe; having for some time under their subjection the Kingdoms of Bohemia and Poland. About the year of Christ 700, Zuantatop King of Moravia (being at the fame time Lord of the Dukedoms of Bohemia, Poland, and Silesia) refused to pay Tribute or Homage to the Emperor of Rome; who falling in upon his Country, to demand fatisfaction for this infolence, was forced to make a dishonourable retreat. But, resolving not to endure this disgrace, he rallies up his fcatter'd forces, and calls in to his assistance the Hungarians; an infidel people, who before that time were aw'd by the Moravians, and kept from committing any outrages upon the Christian-Countries. By the help of these Heathens the Emperor routed Zuantacop's Army; forcing him to fly for shelter into the neighbouring Woods; where he affociated himfelf to an Hermite, with whom he fpent the residue of his days. By this means Bohemia, Moravia, and Silefia, came to be difunited and parcell'd into four different Dukedoms; which were reckon'd fo many Provinces of the Roman or German Empire. Some ages after, the Dukedom of Moravia degenerated into a Marquifate; which name it still retains, altho a great part of it beat this day immediately fubject to the Crown of Bohemia, and the rest broken into a few petty Baronies and Lordships.

The chief Cities and great Towns in MORAVIA.

either the Tower at London or Castle at Leyden)

by Julius Cesar. But how then came it to be



Ortelius, with whom agree Stephanus and Bertius, fancies to be the same place with Ptolomy's Eburum) is the Metropolis of Mo-ravia; and the only Bishop's See in the Marquisate. Tis not very large, but neatly and well built; and feated in a convenient place (on the banks of the River Morawa) to maintain a Trade with the Merchants of Bobemia, Hungary, Poland, Silesia, and Austria. The antiquaries of this Country are of opinion, that Olmitz, or Olmutz, is nothing but a corruption of Juliomontium; and thence conclude, that the Town was first built (and so it was, as sure as

King Suatopluck built himfelf a Palace here? St. Cyril (the great Apostle of this Country, who liv'd about the year 880) was the first Bishop of this Diocess. He was the Author (as Aventinus affirms) of the old Wendift or Creation Alphabet: made use of in writing out the Bible. by him translated into his own mother-tongue. What became of this Translation I know not; except (as fome late Antiquaries have ventur'd to fay) the ancient Moscovian Bible, printed in the year 1581, be a Transcript of it. In the year 1346, the Bishopric of Olmutz was remov'd from under the jurisdiction of the Elector of Mentz, and subjected to the new Archbishop of Prague; tho some of the late Bishops of Olmutz have denied to pay homage to any Prelate under the Pope.

2. BRINN, call'd in the Bohemian language Brno, and by Latin writers Bruna; is the fecond Brinn. City in Moravia; and a Town of fo great repute, that it feems to share with Olmitz in the Title of Metropolis; fince in these two Cities, by turns. the chief Courts of Judicature or Affizes for the whole Marquifate are held. 'Tis feated at the confluence of two fmall Rivers, Schwarta and Zwitta; and defended by the Spilberg, a strong Castle on the top of the adjoining Hill. The Moravian Philosophers make a great noise with the Unicornu Minerale, which (amongst the other fossilia of their Country) is faid to be found near this City. Of which Ofv. Grollius (in his book entituled de Signaturis ) gives this account; Unicornu Minerale nobis quoque Deus largitus est; in Moravia tribus milliaribus Bruna (ubi eram ante Medicus ) non longe a territorio Abbatis Zabrdovicensis, sub altissima rupe duorum inusitatæ magnitudinis animalium incognitorum offa, una cum duobus junioribus esossa sunt, qua absque dubio tempore Diluvii aquarum impetu perierunt in illa selitudine, &c. Another Author of the fame Tribe Anselm Boetius de Boodt, Physitian to the Emperor Rudolf II.) gives a far different account of it; Cornu fossile, says he, prope Brunam Moraviæ urbem inventum, ita exacle figuram trunci Juglandis intrinsecus & extrinsecus refert, ut nemo nisi Cacus negare possit, truncum illius Arboris suise, ac in Terra transmutationem accepisse. Hertod (in his ingenious Book beforementioned ) fays, there have been feveral fragments of this Mineral found in the Quarries near Niclsburg; one whereof exactly refembled a man's thigh. I know not what more to make of all these relations, then that there are now and then in the fields near Brinn found feveral rare petrifications (for that I think is as fit a name for them as Unicornu fossile ) representing the parts of certain Animals and Plants. Which is no greater miracle then may be daily met with in the fields here about Oxford; as may be feen at large in the learn'd account given of fuch Rarities in the fifth Chapter of the Natural History of this County.

3. IGLAW, call'd by the Bohemians Gihlawa, Iglaw. feated on the borders of Bohemia, upon a River of the same name, is said to have been built in the year 799, and to have had its name from an Urchin or Hedghog (which in the German language is call'd Igle, but by the Moravians Geblak); because that upon the laying the first foundation of this City, a great company of these kind of Creatures were found amongst the shrubs and thickets which grew in this place. The Town is large, well built, and strongly fortified.
Tis a great thorow-fair, frequented by multitudes of Travellers that pass this way out of Bobemia towards Hungary. And for this reason the Citizens (as being daily accustom'd to converte call'd Velgrad (as Boregius proves 'twas) when with strangers) are more obliging in their car-

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the Hustines-wars this City iterating opposed introducing of the Reform'd Religion, and introducing of the Reform'd Religion and the Reform'd (with a great deal of resolute obstinacy and male-(with a great dear of resolute or status) and that pert zeal) maintain'd the superstitious Discipline of the Church of Rome; but as soon as Luther's Doctrine began to peep abroad in the world; the heat was over with them; and the Citizens of Iglaw ( of all the Cities of Moravia, fubof Iglam ( of all the Cities of Marada, in inent and pleafant fituation of the place, bulk in its fair Palace (call'd to the lace, bulk in its fair Palace (call'd to the lace, bulk in its fair Palace). embraced the Augsburg Confession, and turn'd Rebels, as themselves before had term'd other Protestants, to the Pope's Interest. In the late Civil wars of Germany (immediately after the Imperial Forces were routed at Jankow, in the year 1645) this Town was given up into the hands of the then triumphant Swedes; who, to make the City more tenable, burnt down the large Suburbs on every fide; and having fo done, defended the Town with fo much gallantry and manhood, that all the forces the Emperor could bring against it were beaten off for a twelve-month after. The Jesuits College, with the Gymnasium annex'd (founded by Adolph Michael Earl of Altham ) is a great ornament to the Town; and the two Monasteries, of Dominicans and Franciscans, are well worth the feeing. The chief trade of the Town (besides the entertainment of passengers, which brings in the greatest part of their riches) is in felling Beer, and a fort of course woollen Cloth, which is made and dress'd after

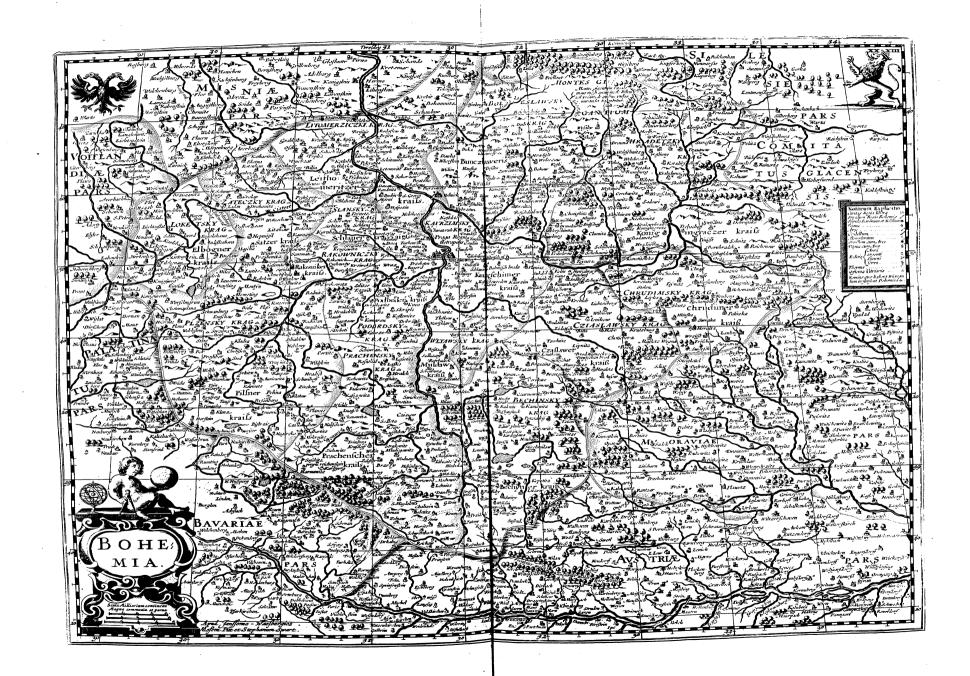
their fashion. 4. Z N A I M, in the Bohemian language Znoymo, and in Latin writers Znogma; stands on the Teya, in a pleasant soil and wholesom air. The learned Cluverius is of opinion, that this place is the same with Ptolomy's Medoslanium. But I do not find, that his Latitude will agree at all to Znaim, the his Longitude comes near it. The Annals of Moravia tell us, this City was first built in the place where it now stands by Primillaus Ottacar about the year 1222, having before that time lain buried in its ashes from the year 1145, when Uladiflaus King of Bohemia, upon a provocation given him by his Kinfman Cunrad Marquife of Moravia, wholly destroy'd it and its inhabitants with fire and fword. The Town is defended by a Castle sufficiently fortified both by Nature and Art; but in great danger of being damag'd in time of fiege, from the top of the Peldienberg, an adjacent mountain, which over-looks it, and stands within Canon-shot of it. It lies upon the coasts of Austria; and therefore is fure to be the first place attack'd by the Imperial by worful experience. There are a great many Vineyards round the City, which yeild commonly good flore of an indifferently palarable Wineyards would go near to cover almost all of buildings would go near to cover but the chief income of the Citizens arifes from the harbouring of passengers which travel this tion'd, which deserve to be taken notice of any road betwixt Vienna and Prague.

Cremfir. 5. CREMSIR, or Kremsier, call'd by the in the Map.

riage then the reft of their Country-men. In about the middle way betwixt Olming and The about the middle way between the way between the the Hustites-wars this City stedfastly opposed the now become one of the fairest Cities in Moravia The occasion of which alteration was this; 70hm Bishop of Olmitz bought the Lordship of this Village for himself and his successors, of Otto Marquise of Moravia. After his death, Bruno Bishop of the same Diocess, observing the convein it a fair Palace (call'd to this day from in first Founder's name Brunsberg); which draw. ing together fome confiderable numbers of people, obliged him foon after to wall the place round, and turn it into a City.

6. EWANCZITZ, feated at the confluence of the two Rivers Iglan and Oflan; both which here lofe their names, and are afterwards called Schwartza. This City was once notorious for harbouring more different Sects in Religion then almost any other Town in Europe. The Parish Church was divided by the two prevailing parties of Hussites and Lutherans; both of which had here the exercise of their inconsistent forms of Divine Worship at the same time. One of their streets was wholly inhabited by Jews; who had erected in it a Synagogue and School for themselves and children. Without the Gates of the City the Calvinists had two Churches: the one for the Bohemians, the other for the Germans; and these shar'd with the Hussies and Lutherans in the Magistracy and Government of the City. Another part of the Suburbs was taken up by the Holy Brethren of Switzerland, a pack of nominal Christians, who never were baptized, thought it a damnable fin to wear a Sword, and celebrated the Lord's Supper only at Whitfuntide. The Photinians, Atheifts, and Ouakers (for fuch kind of creatures I take the Schwenckfelder to have been, who denied therefurrection of the dead) met at their devotions on the banks of a Fountain in the field. At a fmall Village, nam'd Olekowitz, about half an English mile out of the Town, dwelt the Anabaptists, who were about four hundred in number. But this ridiculous toleration and distraction in Religion came to this iffue at last; that now all those various parties of people, who all of them pretended to be true Protestants, arecashier'd, and none permitted the free exercise of their Religion but Jews and Papifts.

To these we might add a great many more Cities, if (what Caspar Laudisman, in his Directions for the fpeedy understanding of foreignLanthere are few more then we have already menfurther then to give them room for their names





## G D O M E

O F

### H E M



on the East with Moravia and Silefia; on the West with Voitland, the Upper Palatinate, and the Arch-Dukedom of Austria; and on the North with the Mar-

quisates of Misnia and Lusatia. Whence the earned Godalstus (in that excellent Treatise of hisentituled Commentarii de Bohemiæ Regni,incorpo-ratarumque Provinciarum Juribus ac Privilegiis, &c.) well argues, that this Kingdom must needs have been anciently a branch of the German Nation (and ought still to be so accounted) since all the people that encompass it speak the High-Dutch language.

The whole Kingdom is encompass'd round with Mountains; the chief of which are the Montes Riphæi, or Hills of Giants, which part this Land from Silefia. Out of these spring the great River Elb; iffuing out of two of them, famous heretofore for the enchantments and apparitions of evil Spirits that used to haunt them. One of these two is now adays named by the Silesian Germans that live near it Schneekippe, from the continual Snow on the top of it; and the other Knieholtz, from the short shrubs or brush wood that grows there.

The other Rivers of note are, the Eger, Muldau, Satzawa, Orliecze, Lusinitz, Gyzera, and Mile; all which spring within the Kingdom, and are at last emptied into the Elb at Dietzin. Most of these runs and account of the control of t these run in a clear Channel, and afford great plenty of fish. In some of them the Natives inda fort of thell-fifth (much like a Horfe-Muf-cle) with a Pearl in it of good value; fuch as those are which Mr. Cambden tells us, ly gaping

at the mouth of the River Irt in Cumberland.
In several parts of Bohemia (especially at Te-Plitz and Wary, both which have their names from the hot Baths there found ) fpring Mineral and Medicinal waters; which exceedingly retresh the body, and cure many distempers. The acid

GERMANY.

OHEMIA is bounded waters at Oegran and Comorgan are accounted mighty foveraign against many diseases; and there was, not many years ago, a Fountain of as great credit at Stechowicz near Prague. The like is still to be met with at Beneffor near Capthe Dukedom of Baratia; on the South with
got the name of Dobra Woda, or good water.

There are no Lakes in the Kingdom; excepting only one or two near the Towns of Mosta and Tepla, of little or no moment. But the Fish-ponds in many places feem to equal the Filiponds in many places feem to equal the Lakes in foreign Countries. Witness those petty fresh water Seas at Pardubicz, Clumecz, Trzebon, Rozdiałowicz, and Copydlan; where the Ponds (abounding with Perch, Jack, Carp, and other fish) bring their Masters in as large Revenues

as fo many good Lordships.

The Soil of the Country is generally fat and arable; in few places barren or fandy. You have here also fine Woods and Forests intermix'd: but none so large as to render any considera-ble part of the Kingdom uninhabitable. The Orchards and Gardens are so well stock'd with fruit, that yearly great quantities of Apples, Pears, &c. are hence exported into Milnia and other neighbouring Countries. The inhabitants have Wine enough (if the luxury of the prefent age did not want greater supplies then nature) in their own Vineyards; which is reckon'd a better bodied liquor then Moravian Wine, and equals the Austrian in taste, but is not capable of being kept to fo good an age.

The Fields and Meadows are richly flock'd with all manner of Cattel; especially Horses of more then ordinary courage and bulk. Their Hop-gardens afford them a better and more plentiful crop then is usual in other Countries. For which reason their Beer (whercof they have two forts, white and brown) is highly valued, and exported into the neighbouring parts of Germany.

There have been some Salt-pits discover'd in Bohemia; but so inconsiderable, that they found the profit would not answer the cost of digging.

And therefore the Bohemians have their Salt out of Misnia, and other Provinces of Germany. But this want is sufficiently recompens'd by their

rich Mines of Silver, Copper, Tin, Iron, Lead, Sulphur, Niter, &c. as also by their Glass and Allum, made here in great quantities.

124

Inhabi-

tants.

They pretend to have Carbuncles, Ametheifts, and other precious ftones in their Land; which they fay are often found in the Mines and amongst the Rocks of the Hill Countries. Anselm Boetius Boodt (whom we had occasion to mention in the description of Moravia) has written a particular Treatise entituled Historia Lapidum & Gemmarum Bohemiæ; to which we refer the Reader for a further account of these Rarities. Jaspers and Saphires, they tell us, are found near the fource of the Elb; in the mountains before mention'd, call'd by the Bohemians Krakonosse.

Goldastus thinks the Hermiones were the ancient inhabitants of this Country; a branch whereof he makes the Hermunduri, who at first dwelt among the Riphean mountains, but afterwards descended lower. These people were driven out of the Land by the *Boii*, who made an inroad into this Country under the command of their General Sigovesus, Nephew to Ambigatus an ancient King of the Celts. Micrelius, a learned Pomeranilb Historiographer, believes these men were not a branch of the Galli Senones (as most modern Antiquaries imagine); but rather of the Semnones, the old inhabitants of Pomeren. This people, whenfoever they came, having about the year 600, fetled themselves in these parts, extirpated the Nation of the Hermiones so far as to call the Land (after their own names) Boien beimat, or the dwelling-place of the Boii; which was in time corrupted into the modern German name Boheim or Boheimb. About the birth of our Saviour the Marcomanni, or ancient Moravians, rush'd in upon the Boii; and so far overpower'd them as to make them quit their quar-

The modern Bohemians call their Country Czechowe, and themselves Czechowsky; and these words the Hungarians and new Greeks make use of, being utter itrangers to the German names of Boheimb and Bohmische. Those amongst them that do allow of this latter name, derive it from Boy, fignifying in their language War; or Buch, that is, God; and Muz, i.e. Man. Intimating that they are a valiant and pious people. See the like fancy in the derivations of the words Teutesch and German, p. 5, and 6.

ters, and feek out a new habitation; which they

nam'd Boioaria, and is now call'd Bavaria. How-

ever, they were not fo totally routed but that a great many of them kept their old station, and

mix'd themselves with their Conquerors; as no

question vast numbers of the Hermiones and Her-

munduri had done with them before.

Answerable to this Etymology of their name are the manners of the prefent inhabitants of this Kingdom, if we may give credit to their own Historians, and some late Travellers who have for fome time convers'd with them, and had the opportunity of observing their humours. They are represented to be men of great Hofpitality and Courage; faithful observers of their promises and contracts. They are exceedingly given to ape the manners and fashions of Foreigners; according to the true character long fince given of them:

> Eosdem habet cum simia Mores ferox Bohemia. Quæ facta viderit facit, Cultusque priscos abjicit.

And therefore 'twas an ingenuous fancy of the Painter, who having drawn the inhabitants of enjoy the Crown of Bohemia, however jult is

pictur'd a Bohemian naked, with a web of Cloth at his feet, and all other requisites for the making up of a Suit. Intimating, that he could not rel what certain fashion to make his Clothes on but left it to himfelf to make them after the new new mode he should fancy.

That finall handful of men that Zechus the G. Slavonian Commander brought into Bohemia, m forme time (for Authors cannot agree upon the vear nor age ) in the fourth, fifth, or fixth Contury (from whom the modern Bohemians love tury (from whom the modern bonemans fore to derive their pedigree) were a company of poor and honest people; folk that had nothing themselves, and wanted the knavery to rob those that had. Now as long as they continued in this state of innocence, they had no need of Magistrates nor Laws; but liv'd ( ¿μοσίπια ) ομόπαπνοι ) in a fociable community, and had their little All equally distributed among them. In this condition they remain'd for fome years after Zechus's death; till the Moravians and Pannonians disturbed their quiet, and taught them the first rudiments of Villany. As foon as they were once initiated in wickedness, they were ford to take new measures; and to think of confituting fome chief Magistrate to punish offenders Whereupon they pitch'd upon one Crocus (an old Gentleman of a fomething longer head as 'twas fancied, then the rest of his neighbours) to be their Governor. They had not yet any writ-ten Laws amongst them; but their Judg (for fo Crocus and some of his Successors are stiled by the Bohemian writers ) was to determine all controversies by the known Customs of the Land. In extraordinary cases, which would not eafily be decided by this fort of Common Law, there fat on the Bench with the Judg (for fear of arbitrary and illegal proceedings, if one man should be invested with the sole power of pronouncing fentence) a certain number of Senators, or Aldermen, who had definitive Votes as well as himfelf.

With this kind of Pretorian Authority (1/48) Justice was administred by Crocus his Son of the same name, and his Grand-daughter Libuffa; until Primiflaus, whom Libuffa had married, took upon him a more absolute command, and got the Title of Duke, or Commander in chief. This man was (as Florus fays of Lucius Quinclius ) Dictator ab arato, a poor Country-Farmer, whom Libussa advanced out of the dirt to her own bed; and therefore (like the formention'd Roman General) knew better how to keep the headstrong Bohemians, like so many Oxen, under the voke.

Thus was the Land govern'd by the children and fuccessors of Primislaus and Libussa about sour hundred and fifty years; until the Emperor Henry IV. having call'd a General Diet of the Estates of the Empire at Mentz, created Wratiflaus Duke of Bohemia King of the same Nation; by fettling (with the Pope's permission) a Crown of Gold upon his head. This was done in the year 1082, tho fome will have it 1072.

From that time forward the Emperors of Gemany always lay claim to the Right of Investing the Kings of Bohemia, as their Vassals; and made it their business to perswade the poor people of that Kingdom to rebel against any Monarch (tho never fo duly Elected into the Thront who had not receiv'd the Regalia, as they cal them, or Badges of Majesty at the Emperors hands. So that Frideric V. (Grandfather to the present Elector Palatine of the Rhine, and Father to our Prince Rupert) was never like quietly to most Countries in Europe, in their proper Habits, pretensions to it might be, so long as the Emperican proper Habits, pretensions to it might be, so long as the Emperican proper Habits, pretensions to it might be, so long as the Emperican proper Habits, pretensions to it might be, so long as the Emperican proper Habits, pretensions to it might be, so long as the Emperican proper Habits, pretensions to it might be, so long as the Emperican proper Habits, pretensions to it might be a proper Habits be a firm him. Most of the Catalogues of the Kings of Bobe-

mid are fo contradictory one to another; that twill be a difficult task to pick out of them a true Register of the names of these Princes. The best account, I know of, which has been given of them, is the ingenious Paul Stransky's, in his Respublica Bojema, printed at Leyden 1643. The present King is Leopold I. Emperor of Germany; whose character must be reserved for another

The Heathen Slavonians, at their first coming into this Country, brought with them a great many Idol Gods; whom they worshipp'd as the only Protectors and Saviours of their Nation.

The chief of these they call Pron or Peron: which, in their language, fignifies the fame thing as Zevs Kepzuni, or Jupiter Intonans. This was their God of Gods, Divum Pater atque Hominum Rex; and worshipp'd with the same reverence as Thor amongst the ancient Saxons. But this God was at last, for some misdemeanour or other, thrown out of favour; and the honour conferr'd on Swanto-Wit, an Idol whose Temple stood at Julinum (or Wollin) in Pomeren, in those days the largest City in Europe. Some small remembrances of this God they retain to this day; it being usual for friends, shaking hands, to use this mutual compellation Witeg, Witeg, or Witam te; in which they still feem to own the Idol Wit for their God. Christianity began first to be profess of in the Kingdom about the year 894, in which, 'tis faid, Duke Borstvogius was baptiz'd by Methodius the Saint of Bohemia. This Methodius was a Prelate of the Greek Church; fo that the Clergy of Bohemia did not for fome ages acknowledge the Bishop of Rome's Supremacy. The Refermation was first begun here upon this occasion: A young Gentleman of this Country travelling into England, and visiting our Univerifies, had (here at Oxford) the opportunity of transcribing feveral Tracts written by our Britti/b Authors. Amongst other things he chanc'd to light upon fome of John Wicliff's works; Copies of which he carried home with him, and shew'd to Jahn Huss and Jerome of Prague. Upon the reading of these Books, those two great men began immediately to reform Errors in the Church; which good work they profecuted with great vigor and zeal, till they were fummon'd to the Council of Constance, and there (contrary to the promises and protestations of the Popish Prelates then assembled ) condemn'd for Hereticks, and burnt in the year 1415. But fo firmly were their Doctrines rooted in most of the hearts of their hearers, that 'twas impossible for the Church of Rome, by this expedient, to hinder the progress of the Reformation, which foon after was more firmly establish'd by the industry of Luther, Melancthon, Calvin, &c. It had been well if (after the fopperies of Rome were thus abolish'd) the Bohemians had contented themselves with the free exercise of their Religion, granted them by their Kings. But growing infolent as their number encreas'd, they began first to mutiny against the Emperors Minifitts of State in that Kingdon; and afterward, in the reign of the Emperor Matthias, fell into an open rebellion. This provid at laft the ruine of the Reform'd Religion; which is now nowhere profess dout in some by-corners and holes of the Kingdon. of the Kingdom. So unprosperous a thing is Rebellion for the fake of Religion.

The Bohemian Language (as well as the Ruflian, Polonian, Croatian, and Wendish) is a dialect of the ancient Slavonian. A Tongue fo copious

peror Ferdinand, his Competitor, refus'd to con- and fweet, that the old Lawgivers of this Country ( as appears from several of their Municipal Laws) were zealous in commanding the true and primitive pronunciation and orthography of it to be kept up. But this unhappiness attended the endeavours of these well-wishers to their Country, that they had not the use of any Letters but the Ruthenian character; an Alphabet exceedingly imperfect, and wholly unfit for the polishing of a Language. Afterwards, when the Princes of Bohemia began to maintain a correfpondence with their neighbours in Germany, the Roman Letters were brought in; and by this means their Tongue was refin'd with better fuccess. However, the modern Bohemians are as negligent in this particular as their Ancestors were careful. Nay, most men of fashion in the Kingdom look upon't as scandalous to speak their own mother-tongue in its purity; and therefore talk ordinarily either the German Language entire, or else the Bohemian mixt and mangled with a great many outlandish words and bom-

The Chief Cities in the Kingdom of BOHEMIA.



RAGUE is the Merropolis of this Prague. Kingdom; feated in a pleafant place on the great River Molday. What name it had before the Bohemians came into this Coun-

try is not to be learnt out of any of their Records. But they, it feems, call'd it Boiobeim, or the chief Residence of the Bohemian Princes. Its modern name was given it long after, upon the coming in of the Slavonians with Zechus. Boregius gives this blind account of the original of this name: Some of the Slavonians coming to this Town, and finding them busie in building, enquired of one of the workmen (who as it chanc'd was making a threshold, which in his language was call'd Prah ) what they were a making, receiv'd answer Prah; as the Town was afterwards nam'd. 'Tis divided into three parts, the Old, New, and Little City: which latter is separated from the two former by the Moldau. This great City is compared by Æneas Sylvius to Florence in Italy; and our Countryman Dr. Brown (who has feen both, and is curious enough in his observations) tells us, that this is much larger and more populous then Florence; that the River Arno, which runs thro Florence, is not comparable to the Moldan at Prague. But then, he tells us, the paving of the streets at Florence, the Cathedral, St. Laurence's Chappel, and the Duke's Palace outftrip any thing that Prague can boast of. Because the three partitions of the Town, before mention'd, are diflinct Corporations, we shall describe them separately; beginning with

1. The Old Town; which lies on the Eastern banks of the River Moldan; is very populous and full of fair Houses, built after an old fashion. In this part of the Town stands the University; which has nothing stately in it but the Jesuits College. The Historians of Bohemia report strange things of the vast numbers of Scholars which have been resident at once in this University. Lewis du May, Counsellor to the Duke of Wirtenberg (in his incomparable Dialogue concerning the State of the German Empire ) fays, there are hardly at this day fo many Students to be found in all Germany as were here in the year 1409, when 7. Huls himself is faid to have had forty thousand Scho-

'Twas founded by the Emperor Charles IV.

be worth observation to take notice, that (as is reported) no Fly will touch any flesh exposed to fale in the Shambles here, let the weather be ne're fo hor. The Jews inhabit a good share of this old Town; which from them is called to this old Town; which from them is called Told them. They are very rich; trading in all manner of Comarc very rich; trading in all manner of Commodities; but especially in Jewels, and several forts of precious stones found in the Mines of

2. The New Town was formerly separated from the Old by a Wall or Ditch; but now there is nothing that parts them but a Trench, into which they can let in the Moldan at Pleafure. In this part are to be feen the ruins of the ancient Palace of the Dukes and Kings of Bohemia. There is still standing a great part of the walls round this Palace; the cement whereof is fo good, that hardly any Engine can be invented which will pull them down. The Jesuits of late years have built here a new College for themselves, which goes beyond the other they

had before in the Old Town.

3. The Little Town, or Kleine Seiten ( as they fometimes call it) lies on the West side of the Muldau, over which you pass by a stately Stonebridg of fixteen Arches. In this place stands Wintesfaus's Palace; wherein the Emperor, when he comes to Prague, keeps his Court. Some have ventur'd to affirm, that as good High-Dutch is spoken in this Palace, and by the neighbouring Burgers, as in any City of Germany. But the that shall curiously and critically enquire into the truth of this affertion, will find, that the Language here spoken, falls as far short of the pure Milnian Dialect, as this Palace does of the Elector's Court at Dresden. Not far from hence Elector's Court at Drejaen. Not at non-inches is the Cathedral of this Archbishopric, dedicated to St. Vite; from the top of which you have the best prospect of the City of Prague.

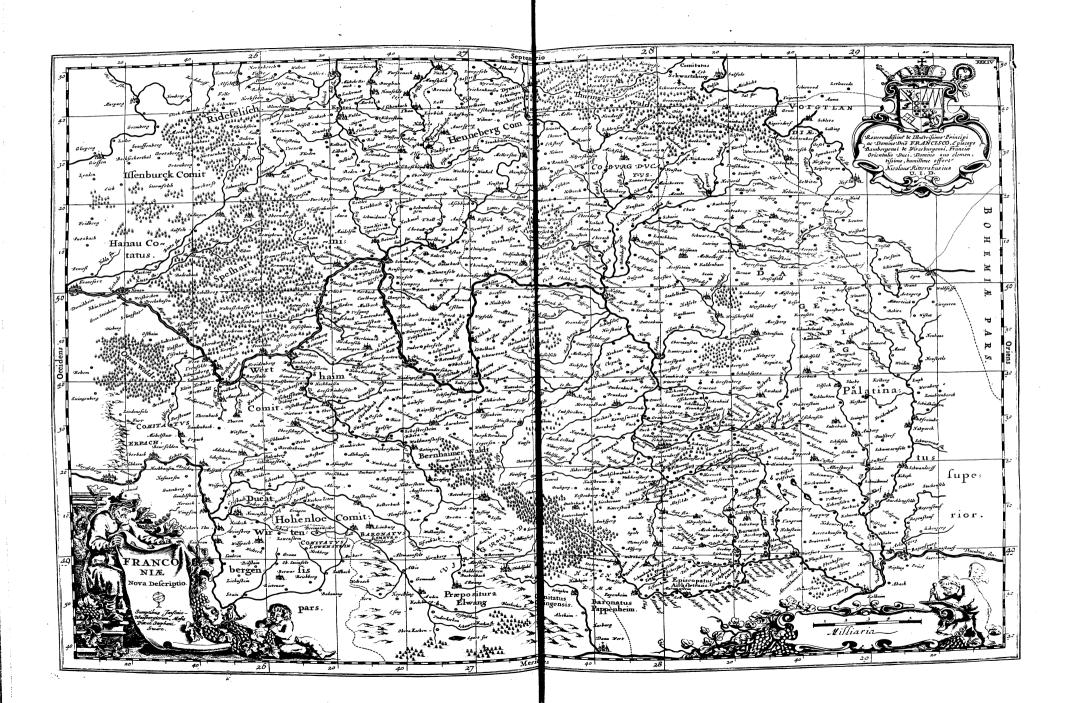
At Weissenberg, or the white Hill, near Prague, was fought the fatal battel between the Duke of Bavaria and Count Bucquoy, Lieutenant of the Emperor Ferdinand the Second's Forces, and Frideric Count Palatine of the Rhine, and elected King of Bohemia; in which the new King was conquer'd, his Forces totally routed, his Ord-King of Bohemia; in which the new King was conquer'd, his Forces totally routed, his Ord-nance feized on, and himfelf and his Queen (our King Charles the Martyr's Sifter) forced to fly into Silefia. Prague was forced to refign the felf up immediately unto the hands of the Emperor; who foon after rooted out all maintainers of the Protestant Religion throughout the King-

and is still the only University in Bobemia. Twill dom. Some Historians have taken notice, that of the Gospel appointed to be read on the day whereon was fought this Battel (which was the twenty-third Sunday after Trinity, A.D. 1620) the twenty-tilita Sanday area rinny, A.D. 1620) this Text, Render to Cefar the things that are Cefars, is a part. Which is as observable as the Church is a part. Which is as observable as the Church of England's appointing the 27th Chapter of Matthew to be read the fecond Lesson on the thirtieth of January; whereon our late king fuffer'd Martyrdom.

II. EGRA, a great City on the borders of For the Palatinate, is call'd by the *Eohemians Chebbe*; but by the Germans that inhabit it, Egra, from the River upon which 'tis feated. It was made an Imperial City by the Emperor Frideric I in the year 1179, in remembrance of the fidelity of the Burgers to that Emperor in oppoling Hemy Duke of Bavaria, who had overrun the greatest part of this Country. It is walld with a double, fometimes with a tripple, wall; and defended by an almost impregnable Castle. The Market-place is furrounded with very fair buildings; and fome of their Churches make a good show. Bertius and Ens speak of strange cures perform'd by the waters issuing out of a Fountain in the Suburbs of this City. The Well they mention is not in the Suburbs; but about two English miles from the Town. Its waters are fomething falt and brinish; but very cool and clear. They are faid to cure all infirmities in the Eyes, Ears, or other parts of the head; and many other cures are wrought by their purging and cleanfing the body. Jac. Theodorus Tabernæmontanus gives us an account of some strange feats wrought by them in his Book entituled Wasser-Schatz, printed at Frantsurt A.D. 1584. And Paul Macasius publish'd a whole Treatife about the nature and vertues of these Egrifb waters, in the year 1616. Some Antiquaries pretend to prove, that the old name of this City was Sourftad; from these bitter waters. But we can expect no great faithfulnesin the account of its Antiquities; fince the City, with all its Records, perish d in the flames A.D. 1270.

Other Cities of note are: 1. Budweifs, a fair and large Town, not far from the borders of Austria. 2. Kuttenberg; a Mine-Town on the







#### Great Circle

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Wurtsburg, Eichstadt, and Bamberg; the Counts of

Henneberg, Wertheim, &c. with several other Princes Spiritual and Temporal, besides the Deputies of the Imperial Cities of Nomberg, Rottenburg, Winsheim, and Schwin-fut. 'Ts bounded on the South with Schwa-ken and Bavaria; on the West with the Rhine and the Lower Palatinate; on the North with the Landgraviate of Thuringen; and on the East with the Kingdom of Bohemia.

The Country has undoubtedly its name from the Franks, its ancient inhabitants; whom some Historians make a remnant of the old Trojans, who at first (being expell'd their own Country by the Grecians ) feated themselves upon the Seafore near the mouth of the Danubius. These Suambri (for so they were then call'd) being beaten from their hold by the Goths, were forc'd to feek out new habitations; and at last (about 430 years before Christ) fix'd themselves, under the command of their General Marcomir, on the banks of the Rhine in Westphalia, Frisland, and Gelderland; all which Countries were afterwards compris'd under the General name of Sicamhia. About four hundred years after, they named themselves Franci, after the name of their great Commander Francus; who led them be-youd the Rhine, and subdued for them the greatst part of Gallia, which they nam'd Franckric (the Germans call it still Franckreich) or the Kingdom of the Franks. Others fay, that the Franks were not one particular people; but that the Uhii, Mattiaci, Juhones, Sicambri, Tentleri, Usipetes, Marsi, Marsaci, Tubantes, Brutteri, Chamavi, Angivarii, Dulgibini, Chassuarii, Ansibarii, Frisii, Chanci, Cherusci, Gambrivii, and some other branches of the German Nation united themselves into one Body by a folemn League and Covenant, as the

GERMANY.

RANCONIA is the only means to fecure themselves against the growchief of the Ten great ing power of the Roman Emperors. Having Circles or Districts into thus link'd themselves together, they took (as which the German Em- the Almans had done before them) one compire is usually divided. mon name; calling themselves Francken, which This District sends to in their language signified (as Freyen in the mothe Diets the Bishops of dern High Dutch) a free people; as we find in our ancient Law-books Francisia for freedom, Francifcare to fet at liberty, and Franchifes is a word ftill commonly used for liberties. About three hundred and fixteen years after Christ, there was great contest between the Thuringians and Schwabes; which the former thought to put an end to, by calling in the King of the Francks to their affiltance, and defiring him to plant a Colony of his Soldiers betwixt them and their enemies. These proposals Clodomir, then King of France readily affented to; and immediately dispatch'd his Brother Genebald with a great Army to take possession of their promised Dominions. Accordingly Genebald and his men fix'd themselves in Maingow (the ancient name of the Territories round Wartsburg); and in a short time made themselves matters of all that Country, which from them retains to this day the name of Franconia.

The two chief Rivers of this Land are the Rivers. Mayn and the Sala; whereof the former springs out of two Fountains amongst the Hills on the borders of Bohemia, and (passing by Bamberg, Halsfurt, Schweinfurt, Kitzingen, Wurtzburg, Wertheim, and Francfurt ) is swallow'd by the Rhine at Mentz. The German Geographers give this account of these Rivers; Manus Pater dicitur quia rubrum & album Mænum generat & Maritus Salæ; bæc autem Uxor dicitur Mæni, & Mater quoniam okto liberos habet fluvios minores.

This Country is encompass'd with Woods and Soil. Mountains; but has not in it any Hills of extraordinary height. There are in it feveral Forests and Parks well stockt with Deer, wild Boares, and other forts of Game. Most of the Hills (especially along the banks of the Rivers Mayn and Tauber ) are cover'd with Vines; which yeild as delicate and rich a Wine as the best Vineyards upon the Rhine. The fields about Bamberg are



wonderfully fruitful in all manner of grain; befides their great plenty of Grapes, Apples, and other fruit. Licorife grows fo plentifully hereabouts, that 'tis ordinarily carried off the field in Waggon-loads. The Bambergers have also great store of Saffron and Melons; and hardly want any thing that's pleafant or necessary.

The Circle of Franconia is usually divided into fix lesser Principalities; whereof four are subject to Spiritual and two to Temporal Princes. The four Spiritual Princes are the Bishops of Bamberg, four Spiritual Princes are the Bilhops of Bamberg, Wurtzburg, and Eeichstad, and the Master of the Teutonic Order. The first of these hath the pre-eminence, and challenges a kind of Archicpstopal Jurisdiction over the rest. The Bishop of Wurtzburg is a more potent Prince then any of the rest; the inferior in place to Bamberg. The Bi-shop of Eichstad has no large Dominions in Franconia; the most of his Territories lying within the bounds of Bavaria and Schwaben. The great Master of the Teutonic Order, has now little left but the bare Title to a few Bailiwicks; which feldom or never take notice of him for their Governour. The two Temporal Princes are the Burggraves of Noremberg; who are two Princes of the House of Brandenburg. Besides these, there are some more petty Counties and Lordships subject to other Princes of the Empire. As, Hennenberg is under the Government of the Elector of Saxony and the Duke of Weimar; and several others places fwear fealty to the Elector of

Language The old Francick Dialect, or Lingua Theorifea, is the true mother of the modern High Dutch; the word Theorisca being nothing else then a corruption of Die hogh Deutsch, in opposition to Die nieder Deutsch, spoken in Westphalia and the Lower Saxony. M. Goldastus has taken care to preserve feveral fragments of Records, Diplomata, &c. written many ages ago in this tongue; and Martin Opitz (the Virgil of Germany, as he is usually stil'd) published the life of Anno Archbishop of Coln, in the same Dialect, A.D. 1639. Orfrid's Historia Evangelica (written in old Francic near 900 years ago) was published at Basil in the year 1571; and Willeramus the Abbot of Mersburg's Paraphrase upon the Canticles at Leyden A.D. 1598. Upon which the learn'd Fr. Junius F.F. published his incomparable notes at Amsterdam 1655. Since which time Mr. Lambecius (the Emperor's Library-keeper at Vienna ) has made public feveral fcraps in his curious History of fome Rarities in the Imperial Library. And Mr. Junius (before mention'd) has lately bequeath'd a noble Collection of the like monuments of Antiquity to our public Library at Oxfurd. Amongst which the choicest is Tatian's Harmonia Evangelica; illustrated with Mr. Junius's Notes, and delign'd for the Press.

Wurtz-

WURTZBURG (call'd by Bede, Wirceburg; by Sigebert, Wirtiburgum and Wirtziburgum; by Trithemius, Papolis, and Marcopolis; but by most of the modern Latin Historians and Geographers Herbipolis) is the Metropolis of Franconia; and has its name, as most imagine, from the variety of all manner of Herbs (Wurtzen) growing in this place. Conradus Celtes (the first Poet Laureat in Germany ) calls this City Erebipolis; which word some derive from a certain Pagan God named Erebus, never heard of by any Francie Antiquary. I rather think that Poet's Works corrupted; and Erebipolis carelesly written for Herbipolis. I cannot but here take notice of Champerius's mistake, who (tho a learned man) tells us, in his Treatise de Mirabilibus Mundi, that

there are two Bishoprics in Germany subject to the Archbishop of Mentz; to wit, Wirceburgensis and Herbipogenensis. Which is something akin to the blunder of a late Geographer who made two diffinct Cities of Strasburg and Argentina.

"Tis by fome fancy'd, that the Palace at Wurtz-

burg was built long before the City; because, in the life of St, Burchard, the Palace is call'd Old Wurtzburg, and the Town New Wurtzburg. And drew Goldmayer, a whimfical Anti-looger in this Town, has given us this punctual account of its age; Wurtzburg, fays he, was built A. M. 3782, three years before the birth of our Saviour, in the two and fortieth year of the reign of the Em. peror Augustus, in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of King Francus, on the twenty-seventhof February, about thirty-three minutes past cleven a clock in the forenoon. But men less skill'din calculation, tho of better understanding, then this Gentleman, fay 'twas built by Genebald, about the year of Christ 236. Bede calls it Pagus; but by that word questionless intends to render the German word Gow, which fignifies a Province or County, as well as a Village.

The Bishop has supreme Jurisdiction over the whole Town, in Temporals as well as Spirituals; and fits, at his pleasure, Judg in all Causes Civil and Criminal. When he appears in public there is a Sword carried before him with this inscription.

#### Herbipolis sola judicat Ense & Stola.

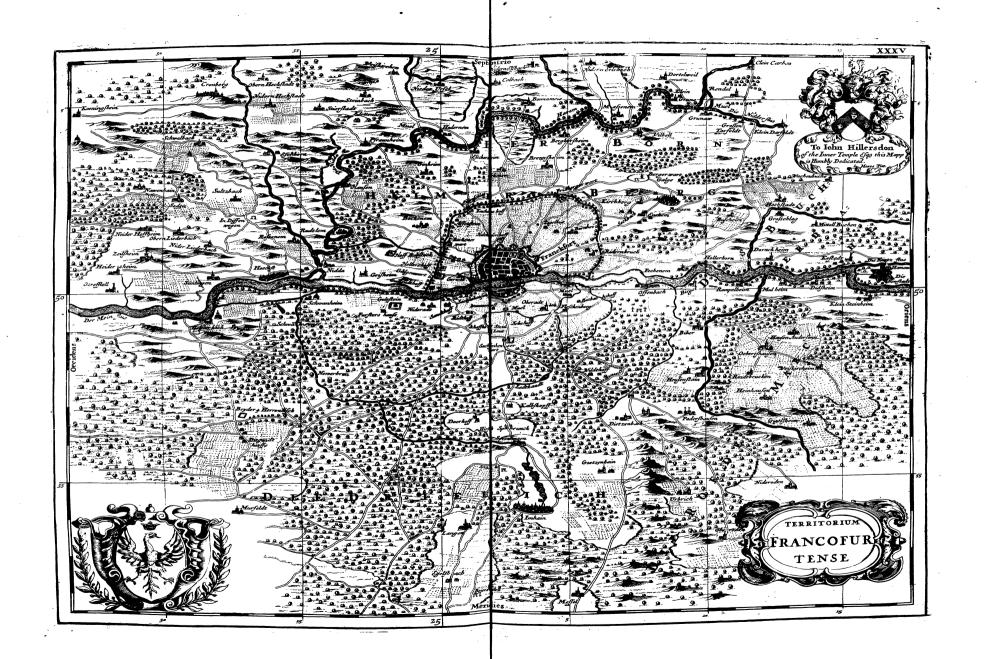
And when he fays Mass, there lies before him. on the Altar, a drawn Sword; to put him in mind, that to him belongs the execution of Justice throughout the whole Principality of

The most remarkable sights in the Town (next to the Bishop's Palace, a stately structure on the top of an high hill beyond the River) the Hofpital and great College in the Gymnasium; both of which are mighty regular and uniform buildings, and equal most of our new built College in Oxford.

BAMBERG is faid to have been at first nam'd Babenberg, from Baba the Emperor Hemy the First's Sister; tho others think it rather a corruption of Papenberg, or Pfaffenberg; ashaving been anciently the Seat of the Priests or Pfaffen.

We have already acquainted the Reader with the delicate fituation of this City, abounding with all forts of rich fruits and plants beyond any of its neighbouring Provinces; and shall here only take notice of what is observable within the Town. The old Earls of Bamberg kept that residence at Altenburg, about an English mile from the Town. from the Town; but the Bishops have now a days a Palace in the midst of the City on a small Island in the River Regnitz. 'Tis a pile of build ing fufficiently magnificent and splendid; arely beautified with large and fair Orchards and Gadens. The Jesuits College and Church make a good shew; and the four Spires at the Cathedral

SCHWEINFURT (or Trajectus Svevorum) has its name from the Swabes passing the River Mayn in this place. Goltmeyer fays, this Town was built 217 years before Christ; but bring little proof for what he reports. The Town 5 at present neither very large nor populous; but tolerably well fortified with Walls and Rampire, and has the advantage of a good River running This City is by some reckon'd a part of the Principality of Hennenberg; of which anon-



The City and Territory of FRANCFURT upon the MAYN.



once made war against the Saxons, and thoroughly incenfed that hold and refolute people; he

found themselves too numerous for their enemies) they would be fure to purfue to the very banks of the River Mayn; where they had fomerimes the misfortune to be cut in pieces by the francks, who (well acquainted with the Fords of that River) would fuddenly rush in upon the fword. From these fallies 'tis thought the Town of Francfurt had its name; it being scated upon one of these common Fords of the Francks. This is the opinion of the ingenious Gunther in his Ligurinus; where he favs.

quia Carolus illic Saxonas indomita nimium feritate rebelles Oppugnans, rapidi latissima slumina Mæni Ignoto fregisse vado, mediumque per Amnem Transmissife suas neglecto ponte cohortes Creditur. &c.

But others fay, tho without reason, that 'twas built by Francus the first Captain of these people; and that from him it got its name. And some, as ridiculously, have call'd it Helenopolis from the Emperor Constantine's Mother.

The Town is divided into two parts, separated from each other by the Mayn; whereof the greater is call'd Francfurt, and the less Sachlen-buls, or the House of the Saxons. These two are united by a Stone-bridg crofs the River, of thirteen or fourteen Arches; and subject to the same Magistrates. The City is strong and well fortified; and, which gives it more strength then Walls or Rampires can do, its inhabitants are unanimous professors of the Lutheran Religion. The Jews indeed have one street to themselves, and are allow'd a Synagogue, with the public profession of their Religion. But these are so inconfiderable an handful of men, that there is

no fear of their diffurbing the Government. It is a place of great traffick, and well feated for that purpose. For the Mayn, patting by the great Cities of Bamberg, Schweinfurt, Wurtzburg, and Guemund, gives it an opportunity of trading with the greatest part of Franconia; and the same River running into the Rhine, carries off, and brings in Commodities from the Remoter parts of the German Empire and the Netherlands. The greatest concourse of foreign Merchants is at the two great Fairs kept here yearly in March and September; at which times all forts of Commodities, especially Books, are brought hither by the Factors of the Germans, Hollanders, Italians, French, and English. They have every year a Catalogue publish'd of such new Books, as are or will be brought into the Fair; and from them our London Bookfellers have of late years learn'd the trick of printing a Catalogue every Term. As long as this Mart lasts (which is usually three

On the North-fide of the City they have a spatious Horse-Fair; wherein yearly a vast number of good Horses are bought and fold.

Among the many Priviledges conferr'd on Privithis City by feveral of the German Emperors, the ledges. chief is its being appointed the certain place for HE Emperor Charles the Great the Election of every new Emperor. This was a customary thing ever fince Arnulph the First's days; but confirm'd only by Charles IV. Author of the Aurea Bulla; of which we have already treated at large in the General Description of could get but little reft, till he Germany. After the Electors have given their had subdued them beyond all possibility of a voices in St. Bartholomen's Church, if it does not Rebellion. For they were continually pressing appear (as, now there are Eight Electors, it infwarms upon the Francks; whom (when they may eafily happen) which person has the most votes; it has been usual for the two Candidates to determine the quarrel by battel in the neighbouring Fields, wherein the Conqueror is carried off with great acclamations back to the City, and there proclaim'd King of the Romans. Thus the controversie was decided betwixt Henry Landthem, and put most of them either to flight or grave of Thuringen and Conrad Son to the Emperor Frideric II. as also between Ludowic Duke of Bavaria and Frideric Arch Duke of Austria; and lastly, betwixt Gunther Count of Schwartzenburg and Charles IV. These are the instances given by Munster, and some other German writers: all of whom Martin Zeiller (relying on the Authority of Chrst. Lehman, in his Chronicle of Spire) fancies to be mistaken, and to report stories which none of the more ancient Historians ( who flourish'd in the times when these things

should have been transacted) ever mention. St. Bartholomew's Church in Francfurt is a venerable and stately piece of Architecture; having been first built by King Pepin, Charles the Great's Father. Some other public buildings (as the Town-Hall, several Monasteries, &c.) are worth the sceing. But the Mineral Springs and Baths are most remarkable; which are daily visited by the Nobility and Gentry of the Town and neighbourhood. Amongst the rest, there is one Cold Bath: wherein, as Zeiller reports, 'twas the custom in his days to wash women before they went to be married, or as foon as their month

of childbed was over. But that which gave England the greatest cause to remember this City, was the entertainment of some of our Protestant Ministers; who, with their Congregations, fled hither in the days of Queen Mary's bitter perfecution. Yet I am forry our Island is forced to own such a sett of Ecclefiaftics; who went hence a pack of Zuinglian Gospellers, and return'd promoters of Puritanifm and rebellious Principles. They arriv'd at Francfurt in June A.D. 1554, where by the favour of John Glauberge (an Alderman of the City) they were permitted the free exercise of their Religion in a Church formerly affign'd to the French Protestants. Their chief Ring-leaders were Whittingham, Williams, Goodman, Wood, and Sutton; who, before they began to instruct their flocks, took upon them to reform the Liturgy and Discipline of the Church of England. The Surplice and Litany were cashier'd as rags of the Whore of Babylon; and the Responsals laid aside, as formal pieces of canting, which disturb'd the due course of Divine Worship. In short, the whole Liturgy (except the Lessons and Pfalms) was rejected, as favouring too much of Rome and Antichrift. Instead of the Magnificat, Nunc di-mittis, &c. they sung so many Stanza's of Sternhold's Rithms. After Sermon they had a prayer for all states and conditions of men (more parweeks) there is here as great variety and choice ticularly for the Church of England, meaning of Books as in any City in Europe; but when that their own Tribe) in imitation of our prayer for over, the Bookfellers shops are usually shut up. the Church Militane; and then concluded with

Territory.

Church (wherewith Dr. Scory, Bishop of Chichester, now Superintendent at Embden; Grindal, Sandys, and Haddon, at Strasburg; and Horn, Chambers, and Parkhurst at Zurick; had refused to have communion) drew Knox, the Scotch Incendiary; from Geneva; in hopes of making a better market here then he could do in Switzerland. Here he arriv'd about the latter end of September; and immediately took upon him the Superintendency of the Church; Whittingham and the other Divines submitting themselves to his Apostleship and Government. This was highly referred by the Divines of Strasburg and Zurick, who were well acquainted with Knox's principles, and knew of what dangerous consequence the promotion of fuch a Hotspur was like to prove. Whereupon, Gryndal and Chambers were fent to Francfurt to endeavour a composure of differences, and a reunion of all the English Protestants. But their endeavours prov'd fuccessless and vain; tho they proposed, that the substance of the English Liturgy being retain'd, there might be (by a general confent) an omission of some ceremonies and offices in it allow'd of. For Knox and Whittingham were as zealoufly bent against the substance as circumstantials of the Book. In the midst of these confusions Dr. Cox ( Dean of Westminster, and a principal composer of the Liturgy in King Edward the Sixth's days) comes to Francfurt, attended with a great many more English Exiles. Upon his first arrival he causes one of his company to read the Litany in the Pulpit; and not long after got Knox expell'd the Town for publishing some treasonable expressions against the Emperor. Having thus worsted his adversary, he was resolved to follow the blow; which he did so effectually, as to procure an Order from the Common Council of the City, requiring all the English Protestants to be conformable to the Discipline of their Church as contain'd in the Book of Common Prayer. But Cox, tho at present Master of the Field, was not able to appeale the diffatisfied Brethren; who follow'd Knox to Geneva, and there fet up the profession of their former Schismatical Tenents. In short, these scandalous ruptures (first begun at Francfurt, and afterwards carried on at Geneva) occasion'd the irrecoverable discredit of our Church beyond Seas; and were the first seeds of those lamentable animosities which to this day threaten our destruction.

The Territory of Francfurt (which is under the subjection of the Citizens and Magistrates of the Town) is bounded on the East with the County of Hanaw; on the South with the Landgraviate of Darmstat; on the West with the Archbishopric of Mentz, and on the North with the County of Wetteraw. The foil is generally cover'd with Woods or Vineyards; and there is little of arable or pasture ground in it.

The inhabitants of this Country are a laborious fort of people; applying themselves chiefly to the planting of Vineyards and making Wine. The poor people fell off their Wine, and drink water; having feldom the happiness to talte a draught of Beer. It was indeed anciently a proverb in Germany:

Sachs, Bayr, Schwab, und Franck, Die lieben all den Tranck, i.e. The Saxons, Bavarians, Swabes, and Francks Are all inclin'd to excessive drinking.

But now adays that piece of debauchery is laid afide in Franconia; and you shall seldomer meet Ptolomy means this Town by his Melocavium, or

The Peace of God, isc. The noise of this upftart Germany. The ancient Francks were men exceedingly plain and careless in their baking of Chiingly plain and careless in their habit; whence the Germans to this day fay of any thing that's plain and ordinary, 'tis gut Alt Franckisch: bur the case is alter'd, and the modern Francfurers are rather foppish then slovenly in their Apparel. In this they are still imitators of their Anceftors, that they are a front and hardy people. which is enough to keep up that honour and repute which their Ancestors have got in foreign Nations. The Asians call all the Europeans Francks, and the Mahometans give the Western Christians the same name. The Abyssines in Africa (as Vagetius witnesses) call the other part of the Christian World Alfrangues; and the Country they inhabit (i.e. Europe, and some parts of Asia) Francia.

#### The Principality of HENNEBERG.



ENNEBERG was formerly no more then a bare County; the Earls whereof were first advanced to the honour of Princes of the Empire by the Emperor Henry VII. in a public Conven-

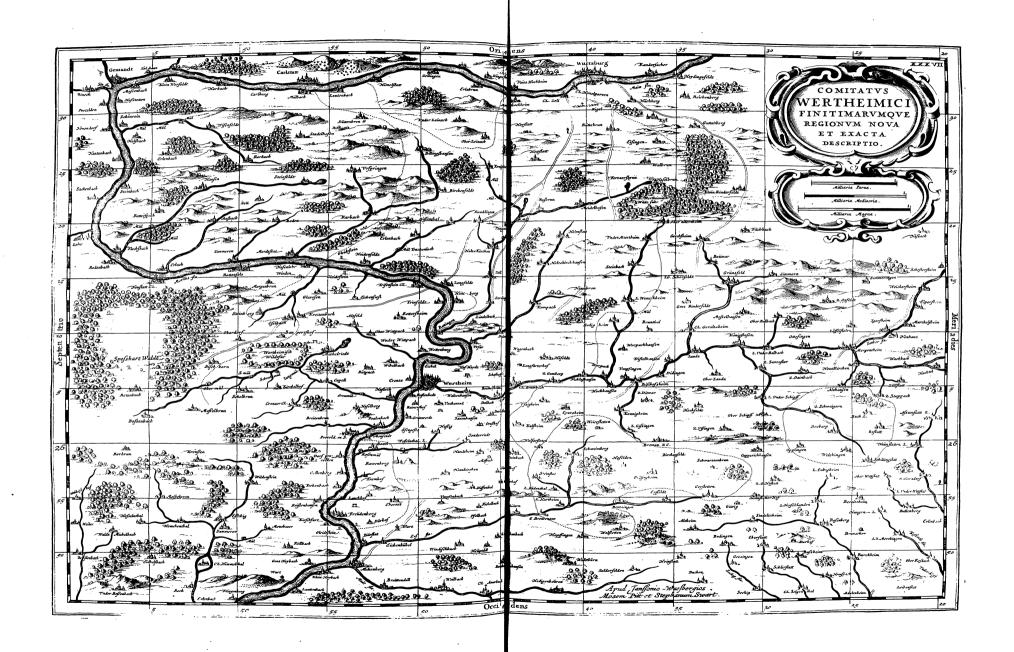
tion or Diet of all the Estates of the Empire, in the year 1310. The first of these Princes was Berthold, surnam'd the Wise; who was succeeded by Henry. This Prince married his Daughter to Frideric Marquise of Misnia; bestowing on her for a Dowry the County of Coburg. The last Prince of this Line was George Ernest; after whose death, which hapned in the year 1583, the County of Coburg, with the whole Principality of Henneberg, fell into the hands of the Elector

'Tis a populous and fruitful Country; bounded on the East with the Forests and Mountains of Thuringen; on the South, with the Bishopric of Bamberg; on the West, with the Diocess of Wurtzburg; and on the North, with the Territoric annex'd to the Abbey of Fulda. The Castle or Palace of Henneberg (whence the Principality has its name) is feated on the top of a Hill not far from the City Meiningen; but has nothing in it remarkable.

SCHLEUSINGEN, which has its name from 5 the River Schleuss, on which 'tis seated, is accounted the chief City in the County, tho perhaps not in the Principality of Henneberg. famous for a Gymnasium built here by the last Prince of Henneberg George Ernest A.D. 1577. Twas for some time the chief Residence of the Earls and Princes of this Country; many of whose monuments are still to be seen in the great Church Besides this, the Towns of Rombilt, Meinungen, and Koningshoven, challenge the name of Cities; but very ill deserve that character. We have already given a description of Schweinfurt; which fome Geographers bring within the bounds of this Principality. Schmalcad was once a part of this Principality; but is not efteem'd fo now.

COBURG indeed is reckon'd usually a part of the great Circle of the Upper Saxony; but ly ing nearer Henneberg then any other confiderable place of the Elector of Saxony's Dominions, I think it may reasonably enough be described in this place. When, and by whom 'twas first built, is hard to determine; but in this all Geographes agree, that 'tis one of the most ancient Cips in the German Empire. All are fatisfied, that with a drunkard here then in any other part of thers read it Melocabus; which in the Greek tongut





fignifies the fame with Loburg in the German. The City is at prefent tolerably large and well built; beautified and defended by a ftrong Caftle on the top of a neighbouring Hill. In this Caftle Martin Luther was feveral times imprifiend, for fpeaking more fleightly then became him of his Superiors. During this confinement he compiled feveral fpiritual Songs, which are fung to this day, with a great deal of devotion by his followers. In one whereof he feems more then ordinarily to commend the happiness of impriforment. Several also of his Epistles we find dated from this place; to all which he has substribed frubeck instead of Coburg, intending by this transposition of the Letters to dissemble his consinement. The Gymnassium (wherein are main'd Eleven Professors, in all Faculties) was founded by John Casimir Duke of Saxony A.D. 1602: as was also the Duke's Palace in the City not many years before.

The City and County of WERTHEIM.



N the mouth of the Tauber, on the banks of the Mayn, is feated the City of Wertheim; in a fruiful foil, and good air. The Citizens (whose chief trade is in making Wine) liv'd formerly in

good credit; till (upon fome disagreement between them and their Earls, who endeavour'd to rectlablish Popery in the Town) they were brought to so great poverty and straits for the defence of their Religion, that they have scarce been able to recruit themselves to this day. However they still stick close to the Augsburg Confession; and are zealous affectors of the honour of their Saint Luther.

The County of Wertheim (which is a part of many. the old Francia Orientalis, as lying on the South

fignifies the same with Coburg in the German. The City is at present tolerably large and well built; beautified and desended by a strong Castle on the top of a neighbouring Hill. In this Castle Martin Luther was several times imprison'd, for North with the large Forces of Spejbart.

This Province affords much more plenty of Corn then the Territories about Francfurt; nor is it any way inferior to those for the goodness of its Wine. The inhabitants have here good store of Meadows and Pasture-ground for Cattel; which bring in yearly as great revenues as their best Vineyards. They have no want of wild Fowl; and are cloy'd with Venison.

wild Fowl; and are cloy'd with Venison.

Among the several Villages that have dependance upon the City of Wertheim, the most remarkable is Niclashaufen; famous for the birth haufen. and education of one John Behaim, who was burnt for an Heretick at Wurtzburg A. D. 1476. The occasion whereof was this: The poor Bore being melancholy and crack-brain'd, fancied daily that he faw, in his melancholy and dumpish fits, strange and terrible apparitions. One time the Virgin Mary forfooth, amongst his other spiritual guefts, gave him a vifit; and grew fo familiar as to communicate to him feveral deep in-trigues and fecrets. The choiceft whereof was, that there lay no obligation at all upon the Burgers of Wertheim to shew any manner of respect to their Earls or inferior Magistrates; but that they were all as free and boundless as the Rivers that water'd their Country. This was a plau-fible Doctrine in the ears of the Commonalty, and needed but little Divine Revelation to authorize it; fo that Behaim had prefently more profelytes then all the Preachers in the Country; and would in a short time have perverted the greatest part of the County, had he not early been overpower'd and prevented by the Bishop's

Erpach, Norimberg, Hanaw, &c. are purposely omitted in this place, tho parts of Franconia; as being reserv'd for the second Volume of Ge: and ware.







## County Palatinate

OF THE

#### H I N

Name.

Rounds.



for this County) fignifies no more then Palatium, whereof Palatinus is only an Adjective Possessive. Now how Palatium should be a name given to a County, or Palatinus

to an Earl, we have already acquainted the Reader; treating of the High Dutch Nobility, in the General Description of Germany. There are only at this day two Counties in the German Empire which are usually known by the name of Counties Palatinate; whereof one (the Upper Palatinate) is part of the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, and

shall be treated of elsewhere.

About four or five hundred years ago, very little of the Country about Huydelberg was reckon'd a part of the Lower Palatinate; but most of the Cities in this neighbourhood were either Imperial or subject to some other Prince then the Counts Palatine, who are now (by Marriage, Conquest, or Purchase) Masters of the Land. Before the Bohemian Wars, betwixt the Emperor and Frideric Count Palatine, and the Civil Wars of Germany, the Territories and Revenues of this Prince were large enough to make him more formidable then any of the other Electors. But fuch were his misfortunes in those bloody Engagements, that he loft both the Kingdom of Bohemia ( which he contended for ) and also all his own hereditary Dignities and Estates. The Upper Palatinate was feized on by the Duke of Bavaria; and the Lower conquer'd and fubdued by the King of Spain. By the Treaty of Munster the late Count Charles-Ludowic, Son to the unfortunate King of Bobenia, was reflored to some part of his Father's Dominions in the Lower Palatinate; but these are of no great extent, and are still like to be lessen'd by the daily encroachments of the French King.

This Country is much the pleasantest part of the German Empire; and therefore it is no great Crowns a year; and the passage over one Bridge.

IE Pfaltz (which is the all ages watcht an opportunity of getting it into ordinary German word their clutches. The Hills are cover'd with Vine, which yeild that rich Liquor known all Europe over by the name of Rhemish Wine. The Plains and Valleys afford plenty of all manner of Grain and Fruit; and the Forests are plentifully stock'd with Deer and other Game. The Rhine, pal-fing thro the midst of the County, gives a fair advantage of exporting the commodities of this, and importing those of foreign Nations. The Rivers Rhine and Neccar have store of Fish; and the Hills want neither Mettals nor Minerals.

That part of the Lower Palatinate which lis on the Western banks of the Rhine, was first conquer'd by the Romans, and afterwards by the French; of whose Kingdom it was a part, but more immediately subject to the Earls of the Moselle. Afterwards, when the Kingdom of Lorrain came to be divided betwixt the Emperors of Germany and the Kings of France, this Territory became a share of the German Empire; but was still possess'd by the Prince of Moselle as before. Upon the failure of that Family it fell under the more immediate power of the Emperors; who, for many good offices done them, were pleafed to befrow it on the Elector's Paltine. By the same means they became Masters of the other part of this Country, on the Eastern banks of the River; upon extirpation of the House of Schwaben.

The prefent Elector Palatine is Count Charles, who was born on the last day of May in the year 1651, and was advanc'd to the Electorate upon the late death of his Father Charles-Lucowic A.D. 1680. He is a pious and learned Prince; and treads much in the steps of his Father, who polfibly was (confidering the troubles he had undergone) as learned a Prince as Europe afforded in his time.

The Revenues of this Elector's Ancestors are faid to have amounted to 100000 pounds fterling yearly. Nor can we well imagine them to have been lefs; when only the Silver Mines about Amberg, in the Upper Palatinate, yeilded 60000 wonder, that the neighbouring Princes have in crofs the Rhine brought in 20000 more thick

which, if we add the Revenue of all the Demens immediately subject to these Princes, and were annex'd to the Electoral Estate; we may probably find the fum arise much higher. But now adays the case is alter'd; and the greatest

hurg Confession by Count Frideric II. For Frideric III. fet up the Doctrine and Discipline of Fohn out by Ludowic V. a restorer of Lutheranism. His means the Clergy being reduc'd (fays Dr. Heylin) to miserable short stipends under the name of a Competency, became to contemptible, and neglected by all forts of men, that at last the continuance, but to endere long in mifery. Accordingly, the Bavarians and Spaniards foon after Freherus, and Janus Gruterus. this havock made of the Church, fell upon them, and took away their ill-gotten Estates and starv'd Idolatry and Superstition of the Church of Rome, which is to this day openly profess'd to the Doctrines of the Calvinists.

The Chief Cities in the Lower PALATINATE.



REYDELBERG is the Metropolis of the Lower Palatinate, and (as fome would have it) of all Sraben. Tis feated on the Neccar, which parts Sraben and Franco-nia. It has its name from a little of the Sraben which for the Sraben and Franco-nia.

tle fort of shrub resembling Myrtle, the fruit Urbin's Library. whereof (growing plentifully on the Hills round this City) the Germans call Heidelbeeren; whence Latin Authors write the name of this Town Myrtillorum mons and Myrtilletum. 'Tis compass'd round with Hills cover'd with Vines; except agood prospect over a large and pleasant plain.

lous; its chief beauty confifting in one fair street, the Peacock-Gate, Specula Vangionum. fet off with an uniform Market place. The Elector's Palace (on the afcent of the hill Kotomagus, or Borbetomagus; corrupted afterwards niglul, which overlooks the whole Town) is a into Vorvetomagus, Vorvemagus, Vormagia, Guarmastately Fabrick; beautified with a great many cia, and at latt Wormacia. delicate Gardens, Grottoes, &c. Not far diffant The Imperial Chamber was formerly kept here; from which stands a strong Tower; which, for and in those days Worms was one of the most conits fortifications and height, is hardly to be pa-ralled in the German Empire. Twas formerly that in his time 200 Cities, Great Towns and call'd Trutzkayser, or Defiance to the Emperor; Villages lay so near this City, that their inhabibut fince the restauration of the late Elector, that tants could daily bring into Worms such providifobliging name has been abolish'd; and 'tis fion as their Country afforded, and return home now call'd (from some new Works made round at night to their respective dwellings. But the it inform of a Star) Stern-schantz, or Star-fort. many calamities which this place, and the neigh-

But the most remarkable thing in this Palace Great (and indeed in Heydelberg) is the great Wine- Tun. melns limited after the Reformation fat; mention'd by all that travel this Country under the name of the Tun at Heydelberg. That which is now to be feen, in an outer building near the Palace, was built by the order of the now addys the Riches as well as Honours, ancilast Elector Charles-Ludowic; and far exceeds any hare of the Arithmetic; and far exceeds any ciently appropriated to this House, is enjoy'dby of the former. It contains above 204 Fudder the Duke of Bavaria.

The flate of Religion, both in the Upper and Lower Palatinate, has been exceedingly changed built with large Trees of knee Timber, like the and varied fince the first introducing of the Augspainted and carv'd upon them, and are supported by carv'd pedestals. Upon one side of the Vessel Calvin; which, foon after his death, was thrown you have a handfom Stair-case, leading to the top; where you meet with a Gallery fet round Son, Frideric IV. brought the Calvinists once with Ballisters, three and forty steps from the Son, present 1v. Diotesia the Caronilys of the more in play, for the fausfaction (chiefly) of this beggarly Courtiers, who knew no readier this was built) the old Tun, tho one of the wonway of raising their Fortunes, then by invading ders of the German Nation, was not comparable way of faming the Church's Patrimony. By which in the Other poor remainders of the Church's Patrimony. By which in the Church's Patrimony. By which in the Church's Patrimony. By which is a cach of which are faid to have weigh'd 12200 pound. It contain'd only 132 Fudder of Wine; and there were no more then feventeen

fteps to the ftop.

The University was founded by Count Rupert University Church of the Palatinate was in the same con- in the year 1387, tho some will needs have it sity. dition with the Church of Israel under the reign ten years older, and others near forty. It is still of Feroboam, when Priests were made out of the much frequented; and has given education to many eminent men in former days. Witness these strains was not like to be of any durable R. Agricola, Munster, H. Buschius, Xylander, Paut R. Agricola, Munster, H. Buschius, Xylander, Paul Cifner, Pacius, Franciscus Junius P & F. Smetius,

In the great Church, dedicate to the Holy Library. Ghost, was formerly kept the Elector's Library; Religion; leaving in the place of the latter the of which the learned Scaliger (in one of his Epiflles to Janes Gruterus) gives this account; Indicem Bibliotheca vestra sedulo legi. Locupletion in most parts of the Elector Palatine's Domi- est, & meliorum Librorum, quam Vaticana. One nions, notwithstanding his own firm adherence great part of this Collection was the Library of the Monastery of Sponheim; to which (fays Trithemius, in a Letter to Damius Curtensis A.D. 1507) no Library in the German Empire is worthy to be compar'd, either for the rarity or multitude of Books; especially its Manuscripts in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Chaldean, Arabic, Indian, Russian, Tartarian, Italian, French, German, and Bohemian languages. But this Treasure of Learning was fiezed on, and plunder'd by the Spanish forces; who took Heydelberg in the year 1620. At which time a confiderable number of choice Books were trodden to dirt; and the rest carried over the Alps to the Vatican, where they may fill be feen in a long Gallery over against the Duke of

2. WORMES, the more immediately fub- Wormes. ject to the Bishop of that place, is reckon'd the fecond Town in the Lower Palatinate. Freher, a man admirably skill'd in the Antiquities of this Country, fays, that 'twas anciently the Metroonly towards the West, which way you have polis of the Vangiones, the old inhabitants of these parts; and that within these few years was The Town is neither large nor very poputo be feen this Inscription in Capital Letters, over

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Soil.

many, and by the late incursions of the French forces (not to mention the miferies they have fuffer'd by the often rebellion of the Citizens against their Bishop) have mightily alter'd the case; and there is now nothing of state, nor any

thing truly great, in the City. 3. SPEYER is subject to the Elector Palatine at the same rate with Wormes. It is thought to be the Nemetum Civitas, or Noviomagum mention'd by Julius Cesar; altho Freherus proves, that the whole Country near this place was anciently concluded under that name. 'Tis feated in a plain on the Western banks of the Rhine; a large and populous City; which owes its fecurity more to the number of its inhabitants then the strength of any fortifications near it. For Gustavus Adolphus, the victorious King of Sweden, demolified its Bulwarks and Rampires; being un-willing to spare so many men out of his Army as were requifite to Garrison it, and make it good against any future affault of the Imperialists. The Citizens of Wormes and Spire, tho Lutherans, fwear fealty to their Bishops; who are under the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Mentz. There are in this Town many stately Houses and fair Churches; the chief of which is the Cathedral, beautified with four Towers.

But the great Glory of the Town is the Imperial Chamber; which was first placed at Worms by the Emperor Maximilian the First, and not long after fix'd at Speyer; from whence it cannot be removed but by a general confent of the Estates of the Empire. This fills the City with a constant concourse of people from all parts of Germany; who repair hither for the final determination of fuch Law-fuits as they fancy have not been well decided by inferior Courts of Judicature in their own Country. For hither there lies an Appeal from any Prince's Court in the Empire. And the Electors themselves may, in fome Trials at Law, be fummon'd to appear before this Court.

4. ZWEYBRUCKEN ( call'd by the French Deux-Ponts ) has its name from the Bridges over two Rivers; at the confluence whereof 'tis feated. This City is fignal for little more then its giving name to a small Principality in the neighbourhood; which is enjoy'd by a younger House of the Counts Palatine, who are commonly stiled Principes Bipontini, or Principes Gemini Pontis. These poor Princes have paid dear for fome of the French King's late victories; especially his Triumphs in the beginning of the year 1677, wherein their chief City Zweybrucken was almost quite demolish'd. So near was it to an utter overthrow, that at this time there is hardly any thing more to be feen then the Skeleton of a City.

Vden-Philipsburg.

5. UDENHEIM, a Town subject to the Bishop of Spire; seated on the mouth of the Saltza, and on the Eastern banks of the Rhine. 'Twas anciently a Village; but was wall'd round by Gerhard Bishop of Spire, who first made it a City, and procured for it feveral large Priviledges. 'Tis conveniently feated for the command of the most confiderable part of the adjacent Country; and for that reason well fortified by the Bishop of this Diocess a little before the breaking out of the Civil Wars of Germany. These new Fornfications, begun in time of peace, gave ground Franckenthal, Keysers-Lautern, Simmeren, &c. but

bourhood, underwent in the Civil Wars of Gerhourhood, underwent in by this Prelate. Whereupon Frederic V. (the then Elector Palatine, and Prince in chief of Udenheim) required him to desift from finishing what he had begun; which he refused to do. alledging the Emperor's Placaet for what he did Upon this contempt, the Elector beat it down by force. For this affront to the Emperor's Authority, the Elector and his Confederates were cited to appear before the Imperial Chamber at Speyer; wherein twas refolved, that they should be proceeded against with all imaginable severity. This hard usage was one of the chief mo tives which induced the unfortunate Elector to accept the Crown of Bohemia; and confequently a chief cause of the Civil Wars of Germany. In which unhappy juncture, Marquife Spinola (the Spanish General) thought this Town to capable of being improv'd into a strong Hold, that he repair'd the demolish'd Fortifications, and (having made the place almost impregnable) gave it the new name of *Philipsburg*. By the Treaty of *Munster* this Town and Castle were put into the hands of the French; and by the late Treaty at Nineguen, refign'd up to the Imperialits in exchange for Freyburg in Brifgow. The prefer King of France, before the breaking out of the late bloody Wars, caused this Inscription to be written over the great Gate at Philipsburg:

> Tuendis RHENI Finibus. Ludovicus XIV. Francorum & Navarra Rex Christianissimus Confecto in utraque Germania bello ; restaurata ubique Pace ; Munimentum hoc suæ virtutis, Affertæque libertatis Germaniæ Monumentum firmari isthoc agere, muroque Regiis sumptibus extructo, fecit Anno M. DC. LXVI.

Perfecit in terrorem hostium, Faderatorum Prasidium, Liliorum Subsidium, alterum Galliz cis Rhenum propugnaculum ac Germaniam versus Ostium, in serius situ non Robore. Quod ille claudit, nemo aperit: Idem aperit, & nemo claudit.

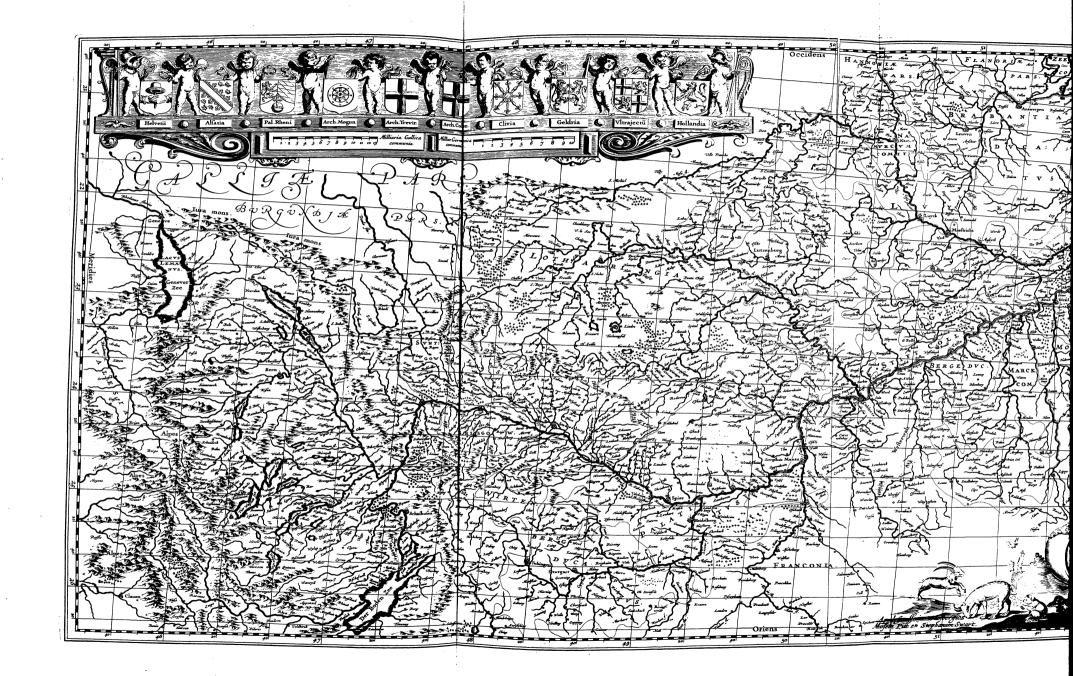
But when afterwards, in the fucceeding Wat, it had fall'n into the hands of the Imperialists, the Emperor raz'd out the former Inscription, and caused this following one to be written in its ftead:

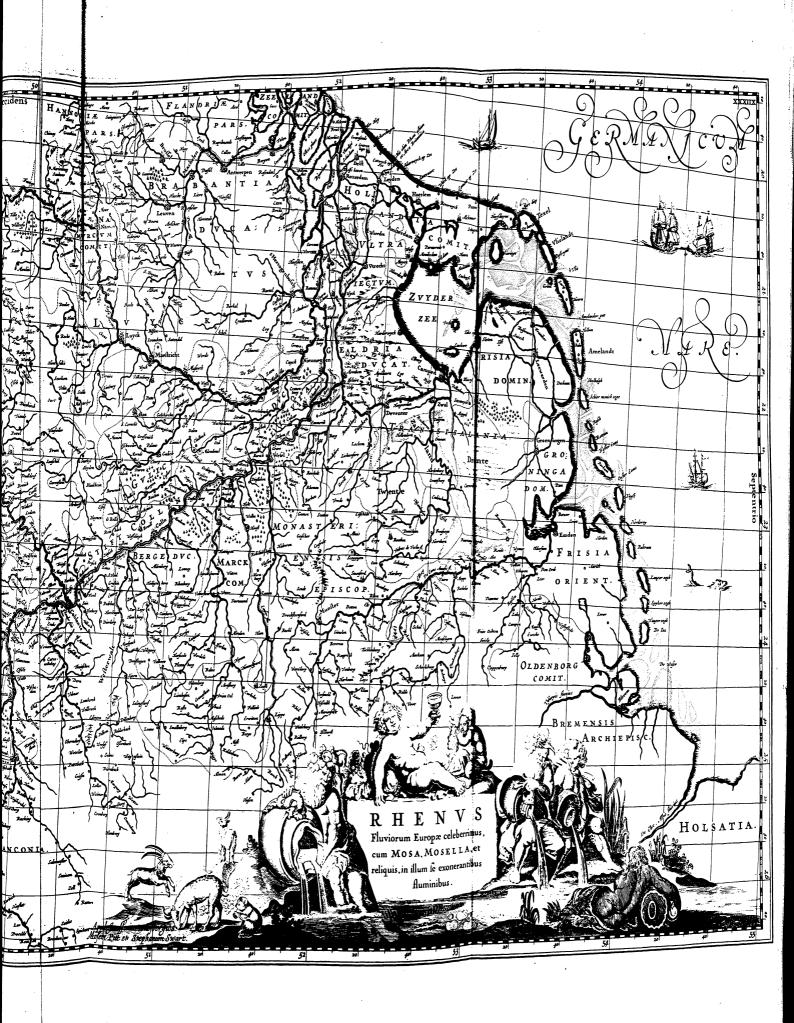
LEOPOLDUS IMPERATOR CÆSAR, Pius, Falix, Augustus VICTOR & TRIUMPHATOR, Suscepto Juvandis Sociis, Tuendis civibus, Arcendis hostibus, necessario bello, restauranda ubique Paci, Munimentum hoc, Vindicatæ ab injestis Gallica fervitutis compedibus Libertatis publica, futurum ad Posteros monumentum expugnavit, Germaniaque postliminio restituit Anno Christianæ salutis MDCLXXVI.

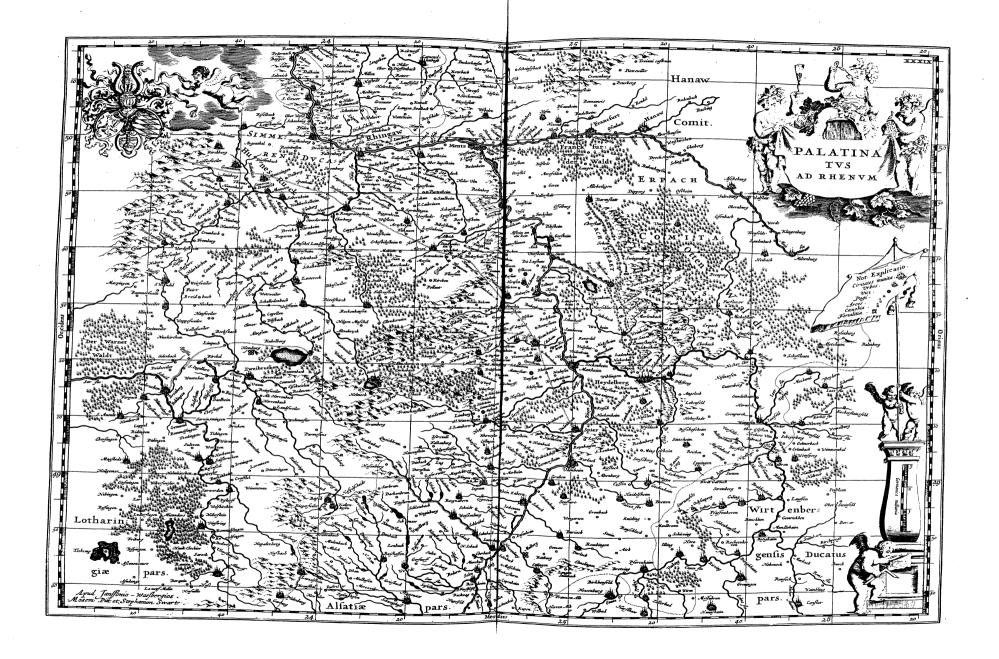
Terrori hostium, Tutela Civium, Germania Prasidio; alterum Galliæ cis Rhenum receptaculum at Germaniam versus Ostium, Auspicato plura pari successu recuperandi augurio, Gallis clausit, Germanis

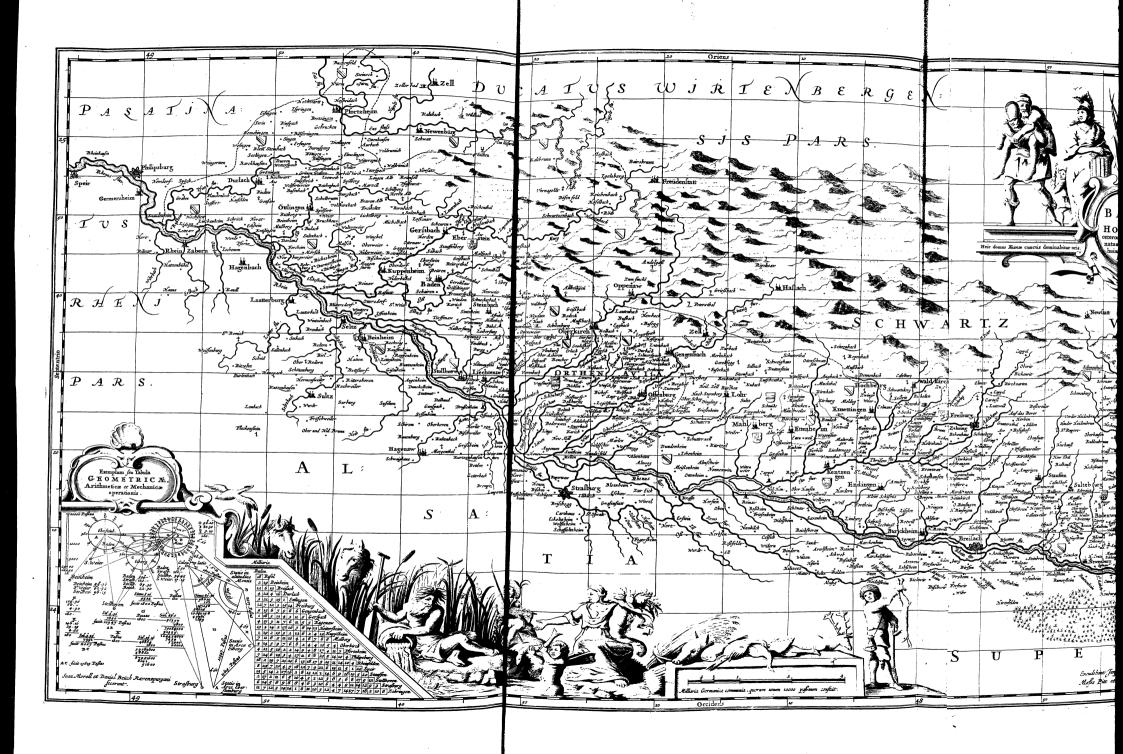
Euod Gallus claudit, Germanus aperit.

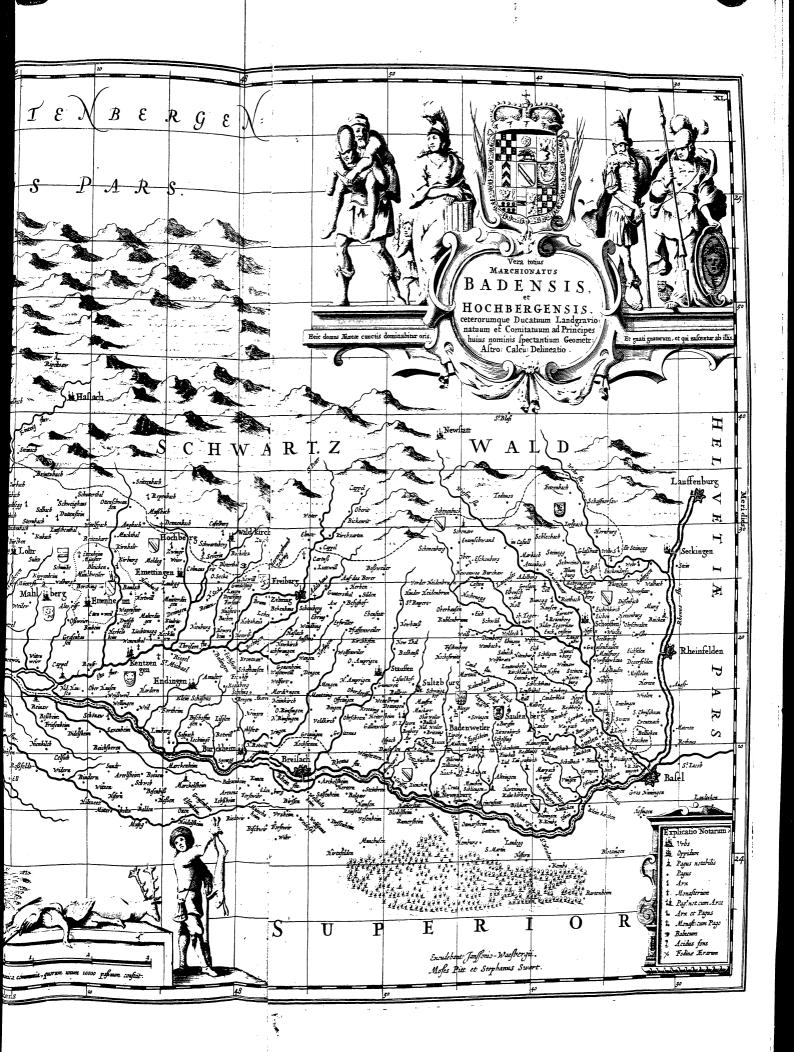
There are some more well fortified Towns in the Lower Palatinate; fuch as Manheim upon the confluence of the Rhine and Neccar; Coule, to the neighbouring Princes to suspect that some none of so good note as those already described













### MARQUISATE

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#### B



the Eastern banks of where very populous; and the Villages fo thick that the whole Marqui-

fate has been by some compared to one continued City, with fair Gardens interlac'd among

the buildings.

Entz, Wirmb, Phintz, and the other Rivers, afford plenty of Fish. And the Chases and Parks are so well stock'd with Venison and Fowl, that what the Nobility in other parts of the German Empire covet as a delicacy, the Rustics of Baden have for their ordinary food. The Merchants of Amsterdam, Antwerp, and other great trading Towns in the Netherlands, furnish themselves hence with those vast quantities of Flax and Hemp which they transport into foreign Nations; fo that what passes for Holland Flax here in England, grows for the most part in the Marquisare of Baden, and is brought thence down the Rhine. There are in this Country whole Woods of Chefnut Trees; which feed their great Herds of Swine at a cheaper rate then the Hog-Merchants of Whesiphalia, who buy their Chesnuts at Bremen, can afford to do.

The Quarries give the inhabitants an advantage of building fair Houses with a small cost; providing them with a good Free-stone and Mar-ble of all colours. Amongst these (especially in the County of Sponheim ) they formetimes find Agat; which is here rarely polish'd, and fent

into foreign Countries.

But this Marquifate is most peculiarly happy in the multitude and goodness of its hot Baths and Mineral-waters; especially at Baden, of which more anon.

From the vast conflux of the Nobility from all parts of the Empire to these Baths, we may reasonably imagine, that the complaisant carriage towards strangers which we find every-where GERMANY.

ADEN (lying along practis'd by the inhabitants of this Country, has in a great measure proceeded from their converthe Rhine) is a Province fation with strangers, who slock hither upon the of no large extent, but exceedingly fruitful in dinary virtues of these waters. They are gene-Corn, Wine, and Hemp. rally a stout and hardy people; inur'd to labour The Country is every- and toil, or the severities of a Camp, from their their Cradle. Hence they come to be reckon'd as good Soldiers as any in the Emperor's Dominions. And 'tis not a little Honour the Country has got this last year (1681) in having their Marquise Herman made choice of to succeed the late famous Commander Montecuculi in the place of General of all the Imperial Forces.

No question, the Marquises of this Country Marquiare descended of an ancient stock of Princes; ses. but of what old Family they are to be reputed a branch, the German Heraulds can scarce determine. Some fetch them from the Urfins, and others from the House of Della Scala, or the Scaligers. Some again labour to prove, that Buden and Hochberg are different Families; and others, that they are but one. Other Genealogists tell us, that the Emperor Frideric Barbaressa brought us, that the Emperor Friaeric Barbareja Brought
Herman Marquife of Verona out of Italy, and
made him the first Marquise of Hochberg and
Baden A.D. 1155. Which will very ill agree with
what the best High Dutch Historians report of a Monaftery being founded by Herman Marquife of Baden in his Village of Backenau, A. D. 1116, which was confirmed by Bruno Bishop of Spire in the year 1122. The most probable opinion is, that they are descended from the ancient Counts of Vindonissa and Altemburg in Switzerland; from whom also the Dukes of Zeringuen and Tek, the Counts of Habspurg, and the Arch-Dukes of Au-firia derive their original.

At prefent there are two Families of the Marquifes of Baden; whereof one is a profess'd Lutheran, and the other a zealous Papilt. For this reason their interests seem different; the Marquife of Durlach affociating himfelt with the Count Palatine, the Marquise of Brandenburg, the Duke of Wirtenberg, and the Count of Solms; and the Marquise of Baden with the Dukes of Bavaria, Savoy, and Lorrain, and the Princes of Nn

Hohernzollern. Each of these Princes stiles him- fight, is the rare Collection of ancient Coine felf Marquise of Baden and Hochberg, Landgrave of Sausenberg, Earl of Sponheim and Eberstein, Lord of Rotel. Badenweiler, Lobr, and Mahlberg.

The Chief Cities in the Marquisate of BADEN.



ADEN is the Metropolis of this Marquifate; and has its name from the vaft number of Hot Baths in this place, which are faid to be above three hundred. The Town stands amongst Hills,

on a craggy and uneven fpot of ground; fo that there's hardly a strait and plain street in it. Some of the Baths are fealding hot; and all of them (running out of Rocks of Brimftone, Salt, and Allum ) have the same tast. One of them is call'd the Kettle; out of which the water boils at a wonderful rate, recking as if fet over a Fur-nace. These waters are reckon'd soveraign medicines for feveral difeases; especially the Cramp and Gout, both which distempers have been admirably cur'd by them. For this reason there is a continual resort of the German Nobility and Gentry; who flock hither in as great companies during the whole Summer as our English Gentry are wont to do to Bath in Somersetshire. See Job. Keiffer's description of the Baths of this Country.

the top whereof stands a Tower, wherein continual watch is kept for the fecurity of the City. The streets in this Town are generally fair and strait; and the buildings stately and uniform. The Marquise's Palace far excells that at Baden: and is large enough to receive the Court and Attendants of the greatest Monarch in Europe. There is a Gymnasium, kept up by some few Prosessors, who read public Lectures in the feveral Faculties. But that which is most worthy a Scholar's

and Meddals in the Marquife's Cabinet; and the Library adjoining, wherein are fome pieces of good note.

3. PFORTZHEIM, fays Rhenanus, was an-3. IFFOR I ZHELM, Mays Internatus, was anciently call'd Orcynbeim, and by Latin Authors Porta Hercynia; because its seated at the entrance Porta Hercyma; Decaute its feated at the entrance into the Schwartzwald (a part of the Hercyman Foreft) as you travel from Spire. On one fide of the Town you have fair Meadows, Pafture grounds and Corn-fields; but the other fide is nothing but Mountains and Woods. This Town was formerly subject to the Dukes of Schwaben; but fell afterwards, upon the death of Conradine the last Duke of that Country, into the hands of the Marquifes of Baden; who are nowLords

4. GERSBACH is a Town of no great ex-tent; having in it only two Churches, whereof bath, one is frequented by Lutherans, and the other by Papists. The Marquises of Baden (as Counts of Eberstein, a Castle not far from this Town) have here a Palace, and Court of Judicature for the determining all Controverses and Law-suits

stifing within the bounds of this final County.

5. BADENWEILER, a City betwirt Fee. Balon burg and Bafil, is apart of the Marquifate of Ba-weiler, den, tho feared in the Territories of Brifach. The hot Baths of this place, fprung out of Hills of Allum, Brimstone, and Niter; but their Waters are not so hot here as at Baden. Drunk inwardly. they have been known to cure Afthmaes, and all manner of stoppage and shortness of breath. as also old and inveterate Agues and Feavers. By 2. Durlach is feated on the bank of the River Pfintz, at the bottom of a high hill; on and Leprofie; and arean excellent remedy against old fores and bruifes.

Rotel, Sponheim, Susenburg, and Mahlberg, are Bad places which have been formerly of some note, well by reason of the Castles or Palaces of some ancient Princes of the Empire, who have borrow'd their Titles from the ancient Seat of their Family. And hence the names of these old Towns arestill registred in the Titles of the Marquises of Baden; but otherwise they have nothing worthy of

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#### LANDGRAVIATES

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bility, from the River thorowit. Whence Elsassen (as the Germans call the inhabitants of this Country) fignifics no more then die an der Elle Saffen oder wohnen,

e, the people that dwell on the banks of the Elle. Some I know would have the ancient name of the Country to be Edel-Salfen, intimating a delicate and Noble Seat; our Countryman Mr. Sheringham (as we have elsewhere observed) makes this a part of the Territories of the ancient Saxons, and by them call'd Edel-Saffen, or Noble; as a piece of the richest and pleasantest ground they were masters of.

The Country is certainly (as thefe later Etymologists would make it) as rich and noble a Province as any in the German Empire; and as plentifully flock'd with all manner of necessaries, especially Corn and Wine. The Hills are commonly cover'd with Chefnut-Groves; and Leberthal, with fome other Valleys, afford good itore of Copper, Lead, and other Mettals. In fome laces you meet with rich Meadows and fat Pasture-grounds; which furnish the inhabitants with good Butter, and a fort of Cheese equal not preferable to the best in Holland.

Tis bounded on the East with Schwaben and the Dukedom of Wirtenberg; on the South with Swizerland; on the West with the Dukedom of Lorain; and on the North with the County Paatinate of the Rhine. The length of it is recton'd at about twenty German miles; tho the bredth scarce any where exceeds four.

This whole Land was formerly subject to the Kings of the Francks; and by their King Hilde-nic bestow'd, under the name of a Dukedom, on

LSATIA, or Elsas, has Martel, Hosmeister (or Lord Chamberlain of the its name, in all proba- Houshold) to the King of France. But in the days of the Emperor Otho L the Counts of Ki-Ell or Ill, which runs burg, the Emperor's Kinfmen, got possession of Alfatia; and, as fome will have it, were made the first Landgraves of this Country. Others fay, that 'twas first divided into two Landgraviates in the reign of the Emperor Otto III. In whose time the Upper Alface came first into the hands of the Counts of Hapsburg; who from thenceforward were Lords of that part of the Country. The Lower Alface was afterwards by the Earls of Ottingen (who got the possession of it after the decease of Henry its Landgrave without iffue ) fold to the Bishop of Strasburg; who is like to continue Master of it so long as the French King will give him leave.

Alfatia is usually divided into the Upper and Lower Alface; befides the lefter Territories of Ortenaw, Brilgow, Hagenaw, Sungaw, &c. But most of these petty Provinces may be referr'd to the Upper Alface, and coming within the bounds of the Upper Landgraviate; and the rest to the

The chief Cities and great Towns in the Lower ALSACE.



EXT to Strasburg (of which anon) the chief Town in the Lower Alface is Zabern, or Elfafszabern; as its fometimes call'd, to diftinguish it from the other two Cities of the same name, one in

the Palatinate and the other in Bergen. 'Tis thought to be the Tabernæ, mention'd by Antonine and Marcellinus, one of the old Roman Garrisons; demolish'd by the ancient Germans, but his Favorite Etico, in the year 684. Etico was faceded by his Son Adelprecht; who left his rebuilt by Julian the Apostate. The City is demolify the Apostate. The City is defined by Julian the Apostate. wo Sons Linfrid and Eberhard Coheirs of the fended by a strong Cattle on the top of a high Dukedom. After this the Dukes of this Country were driven out of their Dominions by Charles and rugged way, cut out of the hard craggy and rugged way, cut out of the hard craggy Mountain

Mountain by William III. Bishop of Strasburg. Mountain by William III. Blindp of the Mountain by William III. Blindp of the Brifach flood formerly on the Western banks This Pretate and his fuccious have they had also of the Rhine; because on that side the old Rhine; build the old Rhin erected a Court of Judicature for the decision of all Controversies arising within the Precincts of their Diocess; but 'tis thought, that the French King, who pretends to be Master of the place, will employ the Castle otherwise hereafter.

Brifach.

2. WEISSENBURG is an Imperial City; but reckon'd a part of the Lower Alface, as being incorporated into the Province of Hagenaw. Beatus Rhenanus fays, that 'twas the Seat of the ancient Sebusii: and therefore 'tis call'd by Latin Authors Sebusium. Dagobert King of France prefented this City with a Crown of Silver, gilt with Gold, and adorn'd with a great many Turrets and other flourishes of Art; whose diameter was four and twenty foot. In remembrance of which noble present, the Citizens had a Crown of Copper of the same bigness hung up in their great Church; which continued there till, in the late Civil Wars of Germany, 'twas broken in pieces by the Soldiery; who fiezed on it for good plunder. The same King granted the Citizens of Weissenburg priviledg to hunt and fish within the compass of a certain circle; which in some places reaches two German miles from the Town, in others no more then one. This Circle is in their Charter stiled Emunitas; which the modern inhabitants of the place have corrupted into Mundat. The Emperor Charles IV. made the Abbot of this place (as well as of the Monasteries at Fulda, Kempten, and Murbach) a Prelate of the Empire; beltowing on him the Title of a Prince, and allowing him to fit at his feet in all Diets and other public Affemblies of the States General of the Empire.

3. The Imperial City Hagenaw is feated between the two Rivers Motter and Sorna; about four German miles from Strasburg. 'Tis encompassed round with a sandy Soil and thick Woods; but at some distance from the Town there are large and pleafant Corn-fields, with good store of Vineyards. It has anciently been reckon'd one of the four chief Villages of the German Empire (and indeed it may now as properly as ever be term'd a Village, fince 'twas burnt to the ground by the French Forces A.D. 1677); but had in it, even in those days, the supreme Court of Judicature for both the Upper and Lower Alface. Afterwards the Emperor Frideric I. wall'd it round; beautifying it with a fair Palace, wherein himself for some time kept his Residence, and making it an Imperial City. At the Jesuits College was to be feen, before the Wars with France, a large old Roman Aries, or Battering-Ram; a piece of Antiquity of great value; but whether tis now to be met with, I know not.

To these we may add Moltzheim, Halle on the Brusch, Seltz, and some sew Towns more; places of no great note before they were visited by the French Armies, and of much less since.

The chief Cities and great Towns in the Upper A LSACE.



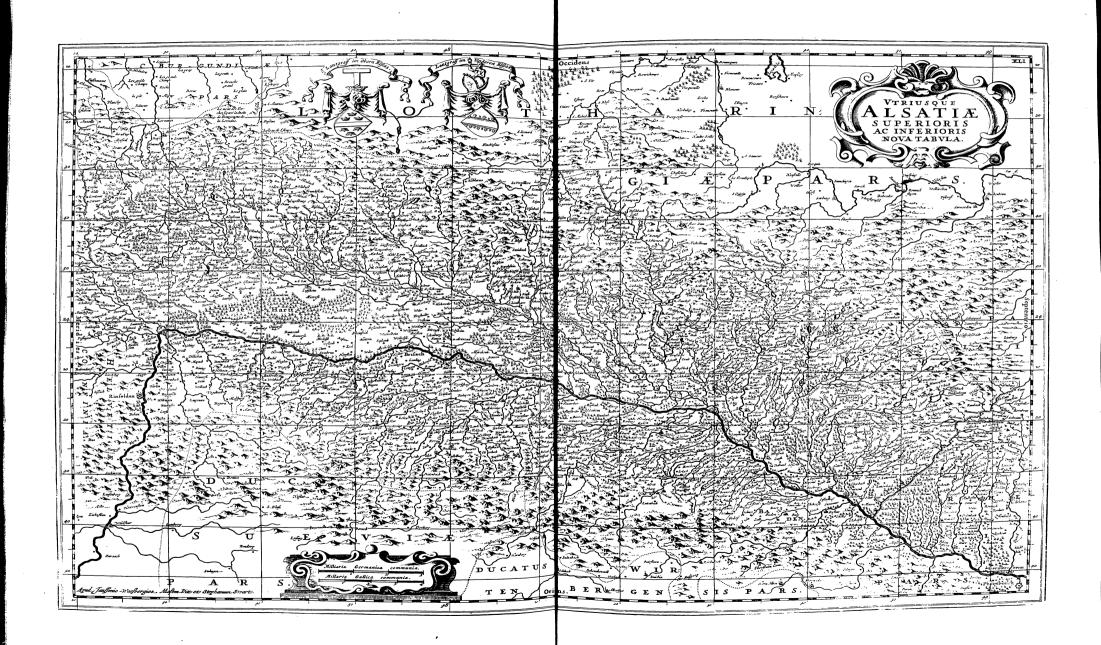
H E City of Brilach (call'd by Antonine, in his Itenerary, Mons Brifiacus) is the Metropolis of Brifgon; the old inhabitants of which Province we find often mention'd

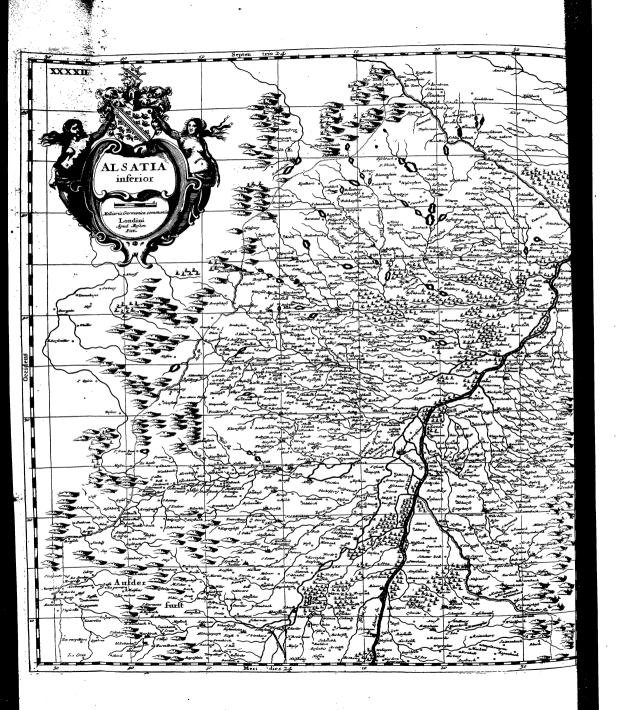
other High Dutch Antiquaries, are of opinion mans used to build their Forts, and on the East of this Town there is still a great hollow valley which they take for the ancient Channel of the Rhine. But Cluverius is of a contrary opinion: and proves, that the Emperor Valentinian (whom all allow to have been the first Founder of Bis fach ) built Castles on both sides the River. The Town stands on the top of a round Hill, excellently well fortified both by nature and art. Bur they have only one deep Well, which fupplies the whole City with water; the River being at fome distance, and the passage troublesom. In the Civil Wars of Germany this Town was befieged and taken by the Duke of Saxon-Weiman. whose Forces were, with a great deal of courage and gallantry, resisted by the Imperialists for four months together. During which time the befieged were brought to those extremities, as to dig up the dead bodies of their Soldiers, after they had been fome days buried, and to eat their flesh. In this siege 80000 men are faid to have been flain, and about 1100000 Rixdollars spent in ammunition, on both fides. Since that time (A. D. 1638) the French, under whose Banners the foremention'd Duke of Saxony then bore Arms, have remain'd masters of this City; wherein their present victorious King, having of late repair'd its Fortifications, keeps a strong Garrifon and a Court of Judicature (in imitation of the Chamber at Spire) which decides all Controversies in his new Conquests, levies Contributions, gives him right to all neighbouring Villages, as Dependancies on fome great Towns yeilded up to him by the late Treaty at Nimiguen, &c.

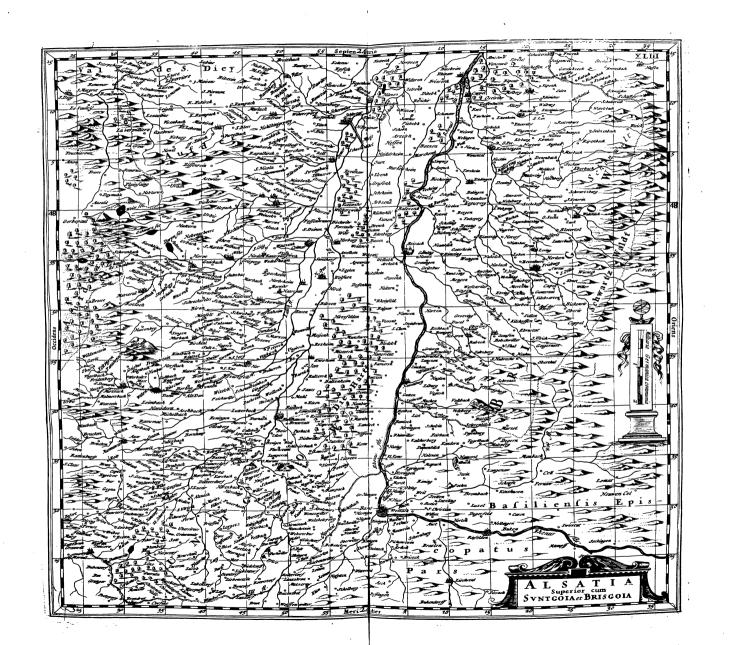
2. FREYBURG in Brifgow was at first a Village built by a company of Miners; who wrought at the Silver and Copper Mines about a German mile from Brifach, and in a short time grew so rich as to purchase the Estates and Titles of Noblemen. By this means their Village grew up into a large City; which was able, upon a very fhort warning, to fend into the field three thousand fighting men. This City fell into the hands of the House of Austria A. D. 1386, and was by the present Emperor resign'd up to the French (together with its Villages of Lehn, Mezbausen, and Kirchzart) in exchange for Philipsburg. There are in the Town fourteen Religious Houses, and an University founded by Albert Arch-Duke of Austria in the year 1450. The Citizens are excellent Artifts at polishing all manner of pretious stones; such especially as are found in Lorrain and the neighbouring Coun-

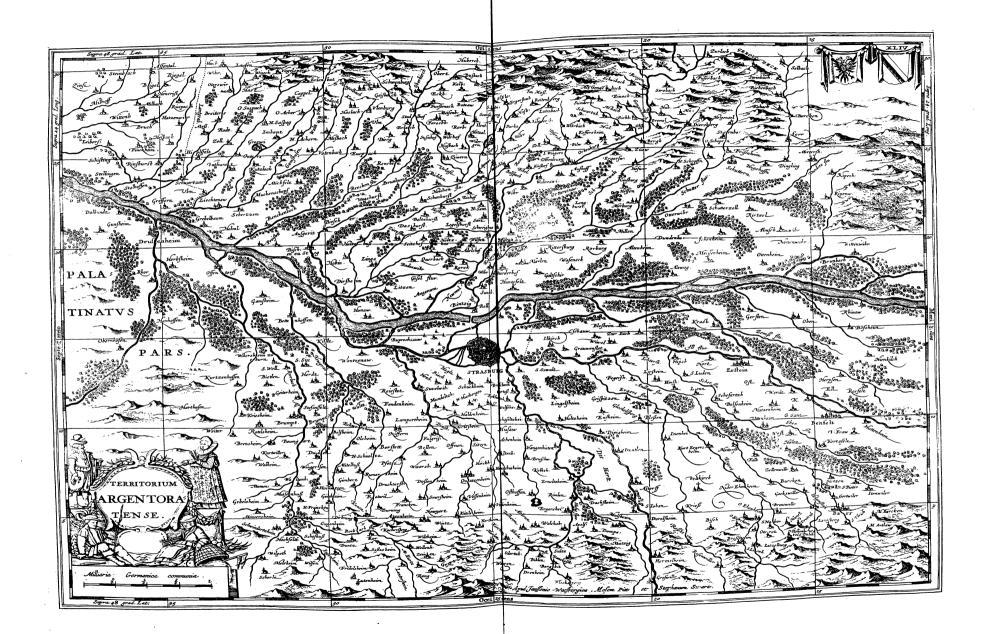
3. Near the place where the Imperial City Colmar is now feated, stood the ancient Argentuaria; which was conquer'd by Gratian the Emperor A.D. 378, and afterwards destroy'd by the Gothic General Attila. Out of the ruins of this old Town, Colmar (or Cole-market ) was first built. A City which stands in a plain and fruitful Country; and formerly so populous that in the great Church at an Easter-time 'twas unal the great Church at an to have near four thousand Communicants. But the Civil Wars of Germany (wherein 'twas taken by the Swedish forces, and by them refign'd to the French ) and the late engagements with the King of France's Armies, have made it as desolate of inhabitants as houses.

4. MUMPELGART (call'd by Latin Authors Montisbeligardium, or Mons jucundi deris; in Latin Historians by the name from the fweet and wholesom air preathd from of Brifigavi or Brifigavii. B. Rhenanus, and some the top of the Hills round this place) is the









chief Town in a country of the farme name, tub-ject to the Dukes of Wirtenburg. 'Tis feated on the utmost bounds of the German Empire tothe utmost bounds of the German Empire to-wards Burgandy; whence its inhabitants are a wards proper confishing of French, Dutch, Lor-mixt people, confishing of French, Dutch, Lor-niners, Sabaudians, Switzers, and Burgandians; rainers, Sabaudians, Switzers, and Burgandians; rainers, Sabaudians, Switzers, and Gurgandians; french-Dutch tongue. The Citizens Houses are French-Dutch tongue. The Citizens Houses are french properties of the City von have delicers. without the Gates of the City you have delicate Without the Gates of the Chy you have deficate Groves and Gardens; among which the chief isthe Count's Garden of pleafure, beautified with a coftly Summer-House, and enrich'd with all manner of rare Plants and Herbs.

Mulnhausen (by most late Geographers placed in the Upper Alface.) is one of the Confederate Cities of Switzerland. Keyfersberg and Turcheim are Imperial Cities; but of no great note.

The City and Bishopric of STRASBURG.



RGENTINA is a name of a Monkish invention, instead of Argentoratum; as well as Moguntia for Moguntiacum. To omit other fivolous conjectures about the Etymology of the words Argen-

toratum and Strasburg, we shall satisfie our selves with the sancy of the learned Chaverius; who thinks the ancient name of this famous City to have been Argen Straaten, or Bad-street; which might easily, by adding a Latin termination, be turn'd into Argentratum, or Argentoratum; and afterwards (by omitting the two first syllables, and annexing burg, to denote fome new built Fort) with as much ease turn'd to Straetburg,

or Straesburg.

This City ( tho at first design'd only for a ftrong Fortification) is now one of the most populous and best trading Towns in Germany. The Citizens are generally courteous and rich; most of their Merchants and Magistrates having Houses fit to entertain so many Princes of the

The Cathedral is one of the Wonders of Germany selectibed at large by Of. Schadeus, in a particular Tract upon this subject by him publish at Strasburg A. D. 1617. The Tower of this Church is the highest in the German Empire,

spirit Town in a County of the fame name, fub-he Dukes of Wirtenburg. 'Tis feated on have reclosed in the wholeworld. Some have reckon'd it perpendicular, from the top of the Spire to the ground, at 574, others 575 geometrical feet; but Schadæus, who feems most accurate in his computation, fays 'tis 489 feet and 8 inches.

Yet much more famous is this Cathedral for the great Clock in it; which (by the Honourable Mr. Boyle, and some others of our ingenious Virtuosi) has been mention'd as an instance of the late great improvements of Arts Mechanical. 'Twas finished in the year 1574, at the charge of the Magistracy of the Town, by one Habrecht, a famous Artificer; of whose work they have many more pieces in the fame kind. This workman has his Instructions from D. Wolckenflein and Conr. Dasypodius, two learn'd Mathematicians; the latter whereof has publish'd a Tract about this Clock. The first thing presented to your view is a Celestial Globe, with all the motions of Planets, fix'd Stars, &c. Behind which there is a perpetual Almanack; wherein the day of the month is pointed at by a Statue standing by. The Hours are crow'd by a gilt Cock; and afterwards struck on a Bell by an Angel; not far from which stands another Angel with an Hour-glass in its hand, which it turns round as foon as the Clock has done striking. The first quarter is struck by a Child with an Apple; the fecond by a Youth with an Arrow; the third by a full aged man with a Tip-staff; and the fourth by an old man with his Cane. On the outfide of the Church are shew'n the true increase and decrease of the Moon, with the motion of the Sun through all the Signs of the Zodiack. For a larger Description of this masterpiece of Art, I refer the Reader to the Treatifes writ on this Subject by Dasypodius, Schadaus, Frischlin, &c.

The Bishopric of Strasburg was founded by King Dagobert; who made St. Amandus the first Bishop of this Diocess. Of late years there have been feveral quarrels betwixt the Bishop and Citizens; who to this day are unwilling to allow their Prelate the Jurisdiction that he lays claim

The Armory of this Town is well worth the feeing. But their University makes more noise in the world then it ought to do.

The Reader may expect a more accurate account of the present state of some parts of Alface, when we come to treat of the French Kings Conquests, in the Volume of France.





### DUKEDOM

#### WIRTEMBERG.



and pleasures. The Mountains are full of Mines and Vineyards, and the Val-

leys are well stock'd with large Herds of Cat-

Tis of no great extent, but so populous that there is in it ('tis faid) 63 Cities, 158 great Towns, 645 Villages, and 14 Abbeys. Before the Civil Wars of Germany, the Duke of Wirtemberg was able to raise an Army of 24000 men in 24 hours; but that calamitous War lessen'd the number of Soldiers in this as well as other Provinces of the

The Princes of this Country were anciently no more then Counts; but raifed to the Dignity of Dukes by the general confent of all the Estates of the Empire, in a Diet held at Worms A.D. 1495. The reason of which advancement was the great improvements they had made of their Estates; wherein was contain'd only the Castle of Wirtemberg, with some few Villages depend-

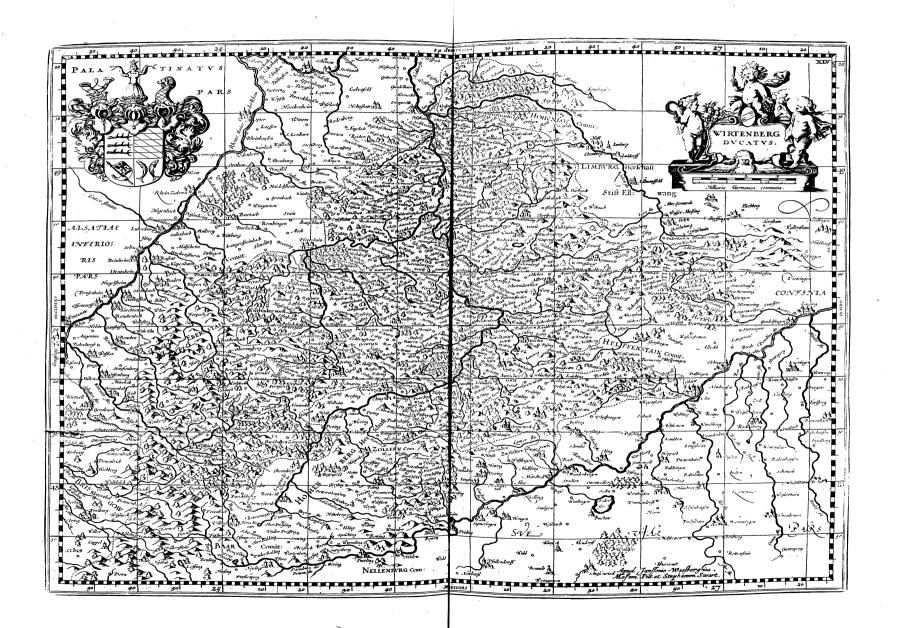
ing thereon.
When Duke *Olric* was driven out of all his Territories in the year 1519, his whole Dukedom was fold to the Emperor Charles V. Afterwards, in the year 1534, the Duke was restored to his Dominions by the assistance of Francis I. to his Dominions by the almanee of Armine King of France, and Philip Landgrave of Heffe; the former whereof aided him with Moneys, and the latter with Men and Arms. Whereupon, he fent his Son Christopher to Ferdinand King of the Romans; who agreed, that the House of Wirtemberg should be again restor'd to their Dutchy, paying homage to the House of Austria. This order was observed till the year 1599, wherein (by a Covenant made betwixt the Emperor Rodolph II. and Frideric I. Duke of Wirtem-

IRTEMBERG is a it felf the Title and Arms (which the Emperor Province of the great now bears ) of Wirtemberg, and the right of Succific of Schwaben; cession upon failure of Heirs male.

a Country fufficient-ly provided for with all manner of profits after the Duke's refidence) is Stutgard; feated not far from the banks of the Neccar, about the middle of the Country. Stutgard fignifies properly a Yard to train young Horses in; and such some Antiquaries tell us was formerly the place where this City now stands. This story they confirm by the Arms of the Town; which is a young Colt let loofe. But I rather think this only a Rebus taken from the name of the City; which may possibly have no more affinity with the true Etymology of the word then the  $\theta x$  in the Arms of our City of Oxford has with the ancient name of this Town. The Duke's Palace is a noble Fabrick; adorn'd with most delicate Groves and Gardens of pleafure. In these you have as fair rows of Orange-trees, as well contriv'd Grottoes and Waterworks, and as stately a Pleafure-house as at any Prince's Palace in the Empire. But the Houses of private Citizens fall short of this pomp and grandeur. Most of them are wooden buildings; and of a very despicable

Tubingen is the fecond City in the Dukedom; not many years fince govern'd by its own Counts, who kept their usual residence at Leichteneck in Alface. This place is at prefent and remarkable for its University; of which Da May (Counsellor to the Duke of Wirtemberg. and therefore probably as much a Courtier an Historian upon this subject) gives the following character: "Altho the Duke of Wirten "berg be exceedingly at his case; tho he have "when the beauty and the country of the "whatever he can wish; tho every day presen him some new delicacies made or growing "upon his own Territories; yet he would b "much less spoken of in foreign Countries, "Eberhard the Wife had not founded the Un versity at Tubingen, if Christopher the Pruden "had not projected the College there, if Lew the Pious had not built it, if Frideric the Mag berg) the Dukedom was reduc'd to its ancient "nanimous had not endow'd it, if John Frider thate; the House of Austria only reserving to "the Peaceable had not preserved, and if Ebe "the Peaceable had not preserved," and if Ebe "the Peaceable had not preserved, and if Ebe "the Peaceable had not preserved," and if Ebe "the Peaceable had not preserved, and if Ebe "the Peaceable had not preserved," and if Ebe "the Peaceable had not preserved, and if Ebe "the Peaceable had not preserved," and if Ebe "the Peaceable had not preserved, and if Ebe "the Peaceable had not preserved," and if Ebe "the Peaceable had not preserved, and if the Peaceable had not preserved.





"hard the Constant had not rais'd it to a higher degree for the good of the Princes, Lords, and "Gendemen of the Empire. None are permitted entrance into this Society, but such as are described from some ancient Family, and have seen the repute of good Gentlemen.

There is also at Tubingen a supreme Court of Judicature; wherein all Controverses, in Cases of Judicature; wherein all Controverses, in Cases of Nobility, four Doctors in the University, and smany Burgers of the Town. Besides this, there is a Consistory of Divines and Civilians who take cognisance of all Ecclesiastical matters.

M A N Y.

The first Rector of the University in this Town was Job. Nauclerus, whose Historical works Philip Melantibon took great care to publish in the year 1500. A Book highly commended by the earned Camerarius in his life of Melantibon. The only samous men, I think, whom they can brag of for this last age, are Martin Crussus, and Will. Schickard; both singularly well skill'd in the Oriental Languages. Besides these, I sancy twill be as difficult to find a Scholar worth the mentioning bred at Tubingen, as to meet with one City or great Town among the Hundreds of that name in the Dukedom of Wirtemberg, which metrics a particular description in this Town was Job. Nauclerus, whose Historical works Philip Melantibon took great care to publish in the year 1500. A Book highly commended by the earned Camerarius in his life of Melantibon. The only samous men, I think, whom they can brag of for this last age, are Martin Crussus, and Will. Schickard; both singularly well skill'd in the Oriental Languages. Besides these, I samous men, I think, whom they can brag of for this last age, are Martin Crussus, and Will. Schickard; both singularly well skill'd in the Oriental Languages. Besides these, I samous men, I think, whom they can brag of for this last age, are Martin Crussus, and Will. Schickard; both singularly well skill'd in the Oriental Languages.

## The End of the Second Volume.



## An Advertisement to the Reader.



OR the literal faults which may have escap'd the Press there needs have escaped by the Press there needs have taken notice of, may be thus corrected:

I. Instead of Halberstadt, pag. 9. col. 2. lin. 9. Read, Hidesbeim, as in pag. 5.1. col. 1.

II. For Evample: 'Twas true (in the year 1680, when the fixth sheet was printed) that Augustus Duke of Saxony was Administrator of Magdeburg and Halle; as issaid Pag. 21. Col.2.



## ALPHABETICAL INDEX,

Containing

The NAMES of all the Countries, Cities, Towns, Rivers, Isles, &c.

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Blomenaghen	05	53 15 2	25 10	Bodingen Bodftet	37	49 30	26 05	Bolwiller Hersch 41,4	47 45 23 50 20 21	benfet Baro	15,19,20	57 50	1	Bourtang F	. 38	53 00	23 00	Braunaw Braund	26,33	50 30 57 20	31 20 28 50
Blomenow Blomenowen	15	53 20 3	26 00	G. K. Bodun	gen 16,19	57 20 57 25	28 50	Bombit 24,25,2	52 10 32	o Boulteyn	19,20	51 35 47 20	28 20	Bourtang h Bouta	, or	54 00	36 00	Braundorff Braune	19,22	57 25	31 00
and Have	03	53 45 2	25 30	Boebenheim Boebicz	14,20	49 20 57 25	24 50 28 50	Bome fl. 4,0	53 25 28	o Bernt	gen 07	53 45	34 10 28 00 31 40	Bouthel Bouthen	25	54 45 57 50 48 40	32 40 22 20	Braunroda Braunsbach	16,18,10 34	57 4° 49 1°	26 00
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Blofheim Bloffeelster	2,33 44	50 40 48 15	30 00   24 15	Boepach Boerfdorf	38 10,12	49 20 52 00	23 00 30 50 28 00	Bommel 1,3 Bompft 10,2	52 10 33	o Bosbach	22	53 50 50 50 48 40 49 00 57 03 54 20 49 00	29 00	Boxberg Boxel	37 37 1,2,3,4,6	49 3° 49 4° 53 5°	26 00	fis Ducatt	16,20,21	57 35	26 40 28 10
Bloffenleben Bloter-	19	50 40 2	27 20	Boefdorf Boefgaer Boefleben	15	52,40	28 00	Bornfen 1,3 Ron 10,12,2	51 30 30	o bolkhirz Oofenchin	41,42 32 25 02	49 00	23 55 34 40	Boxtehude Boxtel	01	53 50 53 50 51 20	26 00 25 50	Braunfdorff Braunfeiff	19,22	57 35 50 35 46 40	34 20
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Blotzingen Blucher	2,4,07	47 30 53 30 54 45	24 00	Bogenaw Bogkawicze Bogkowitz	32	49 00	33 50	Ronendyck 0	52 15 29 52 50 27	o Borffow Borff-1	16 32	49 30	33 30	Bozchan Bozin	02	50 20	30 20	Braufroda	19	57 15	18 10 19 10 27 50
Bluckow Bludow	°9	54 45	31 30	Boguich	25,26 28 28	52 00	33 20	Bonevordt I	51 20 20	o Britindorf	2,3,5,15	54 00	26 50	Bozoches	33 01	49 10	19 30	Bray Brechdorff	16	52 25 48 25	27 50 23 55 22 20
Blumberg	25,26 38,41,43	52 03	33 30	Bogusch Boguslanitz Boguslawitz Bohalow	28	51 25 57 00	34 55	Bonienbeg I	57 45 28 57 45 33 53 40 25 50 00 25	beinich  beihirz  bei	16,17 17	50 40 52 00	27 30 26 40	Brabantia tus	OI	57 20 50 40	20 20	Brechling Brecht	41,42 38 45 22	50 00	1 26 00
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Bredeberg Bredel	2,4 18	54 20 57 40	29 00	Brefen Groß Brefen	6,7,9 7,10	52 15	27 00	Brifnie	33	50 30 30	3 20	Bruerberg 16, 17	57 50 47 10	26 10 24 40	Bucherhausen	19,36	50 40	27 50	Bultum Bulvorfh	41,43	52 10 47 40	26 40 23 45
Bredelem Bredelow	16,17 08	57 55	32 30	Groß Bren-	-	57 40	32 00	Briffielwerd	21,22,31	57 00 30	9 30	Engge 1,10,11	53 10	29 00 26 30	Das Bucherda Buchhaim	thel 35 45	50 00 48 45	25 15	Buna Bunbergen	2.2	57 20	29 50
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Bredentin Brederck	10,12	53 50	30 30	Breflaw	, 12,13 1,4,25	51 00	34 10	gen Brittenhein	19	50 40 2	7 00	C L Brumbach 37	49 40	26 50	Buchs Buchschwabae	ch 38	46 20	24 40	Bunden Bundorff	16	5140	25 00 27 10
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Bregenfis Duc	24,25	50 50	34 00	Breft Breten	92	49 20 53 15	27 50	Brobergen	2,10	53 90 1	7 50	irunacker 37	49 30 48 10	26 10	Bucken Buckenbach	4,16	53 00	25 40	Buntenbach Buntenthal	39	Ao io	23 50
Bregentz	01	47 10	26 40	Breterleben 27	16,19	51 20	33 35	Brochflet Brochflet	06 19		16 50 17 30	Runbach 44 Brunberg 14	57 50	24 25 27 50	Buckenborg	15	51 25 52 20	29 40 25 20	Bunthausen	41,42	48 53 57 30	24 15
Bregmenheim Brehorn	05	57 25 53 15	24 20	Bretetorf	19	51 10	26 40	Brochuifen Brochuifen	rg or	52 20 2	4 20	emckendorp 07	54 10 51 55	26 30	Buckenheim 3 Buckenhoff	38,39,41	48 40	28 00	Bunthum Buntzlaw 1,	15,14,25,26	52.00	27 00
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Breickenfeld Breidenfehe	39 36	49 40	23 20	Brethen Bretich	23	51 30	29 10	Brockdorp	3,5	52 50 3	31 00 25 10	Brundorf 16	52 15	28 20	Buckholtz	10,12	52 30	29 30	Alt Buntzel Buochorn	24	50 10	31 30
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Breinfdorff Breint	22 16	57 30	26 50	Bretfwiler Bretta	44 34	44 15	26 50	Brod Nem		49 00 3	35 50	Branne F. 10,12	53 30	31 30 29 40	Bucquenheim	10	48 50	23 30	Burchbave	05	53 30	24 50
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	19,20,22	57 30	28 00	Briare Bricken	01	47 30	18 20	Brom-	04	53 00 2	8 00	Brufendorf 10,12 Brufenfelde 08	57 50 53 00	31 00	Buech Buecholfdorf	39,45 30	48 40 50 20	34 00	Burga	22	57 00	28 30
Breitnaw	41,43 41,42,43	48 00	23 55 23 45	Brie Comte	39	48 30	23 40 18 30	bach 2	8,40,41,43		14 10 16 00	Brusenfelt 10,13 Bruskevitz 08	52 50	31 40	Bueck 10,1	23,25	52 10 51 30	31 00	Burg Altorf Burgarner	14	48 50 57 15	28 20
N. Breitnaw Breitrubach	41,42,43	48 05	24 00 27 50	Brieg 2.	4,25,26 1,38	50 50	20 00	Bromberg Brome	1,6,7	52 50 2	7 40	Brusperg 32	53 20 49 40	35 10	Buehan Buekow	21	57 30	29 30 33 30	Burgaw Burbach	01,45 40	48 40	27 20 24 50
Breitschloss Breitsch	41,42 25	48 40	23 50 31 40	Briene Brientz	01	51 50 48 10 46 10	20 40 24 40	Brommenh Brompft.	off 35	49 55 2	3 20	EL Bruft 16	57 40 57 45	33 00	Buelaw	22,33	50 00	30 00	Burgberg	27	51 30	33 05
Breittaw	19	51 05	26 40	Briefa	1,38 28	57 10	33 55	Brompt	40	48 30 2	4 15	Bruffels 1,33 Bruffels 20	50 50	20 20	Buene Buenen	16	42 40 57 25	26 20	Burgdorff	1,38	46 50	24 00
Breittendel Breitungen	37 36	49 35 50 45	25 55 27 10	G. K. Brefa Briefe	28 25,27	50 55	34 10	Bronaw Bronbach	27 01	50 10 2	3 50	Bottrim 2.1 Brutz 0.2	57 00	29 20	Bueren Buffart	04 25,29	52 40 57 00	25 40	Burgeis	5,15	53 °5 46 20	25 00
Brekenlache Breln	23 22	57 35	32 00	G. K. Brlefen Brieske	30	5° 35 57 35	34 20 33 40	Bronckhor Brondrutt	f 38,41,43	47 20 2	13 30	G.K. Brurz	53 30	28 30 29 10 28 10	Buggeron	7,8	53 50	30 20	Burgel. Ampt Burge	19,22	57 00	28 30
Breltein	21	57 05	29 50	Briefnitz Brieft	25,26 12	57 40	32 20	Bronhurft Brofan	41,42	48 25 2 50 20 3	0 50	linx 36	50 30	28 10	Buggevitz Buggow	07	53 5°	30 10	Burgen Burgeni	22	57 10 57 00	29 00
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Bremeberg	38	53 35 48 40	25 30 24 20	Brietzen	0 I 1,10,12	52 00 52 40	30 00	Broffen Broterodt	22 16	1 57 3)   1	6 50	Brockel 05	54 05	25 50	Buhendorf Buillon	41,43	49 50	24 05	Burghesler Burghun	19 34 36	30 40	26 30
Bremeke Bremel 40,	41,42,43	57 30	26 30	Briff Brig	10,12	50 30	29 40 26 40	Brotndorff Brotroda	31	50 15 3	7 10	Bryanitz fl. 24	45 50 50 50	24 40 34 30	Buiffon	20	57 50	28 40	Burglauer Burgle	41,43	50 20 47 35 58 50	27 00
-	44	48 15	24 25 25 00	Brig fl. Briga	45	47 55	25 00	Brotrott Brotsko	36	50 45 2 50 20 3	1 10	Brzeczicke Czer-	49 20	32 20	Schloß Buiffe Buk	24,32	52 20	33 00 28 40	Burglen Burglenfelt	33,38	58 50 49 00	29 00
Bremen Arch copatus	niepif-	1	1	Ober Unter Br		45 40	24 20	Broubach	39	50 10	9 50	Wena 32	49 10	32 20	Buka Bukaw	18	57 45	29 00	Burglitz	01	49 50	30 50
Bremenz G.	3,5,6,38 37	53 40 49 35	25 10 26 05	leben Brignon	19	50 40 47 40	19 30	Brouwerft: Brichtitz	agen 1,38	46 00 3	3 40 4 30	Brzek 33 Brzeffen 32	49 20	33 50	Buke Buken	10,11	52 30	28 20	Burgklitz Burgk Pern-	. 33	49 50	
Bremer Vohr	1,4,5,15	43 50	25 30	Brigimuhl Brilach	28	57 10	33 50	Bruch Bruchheus	41,42,44 40	1 40 32 2	4 45	Brzeltye 2, 33	49 50 52 20	30 10 36 40	1 .	41,43	47 25	24 15	haim Burgktan	34 34	49 10	27 00
Bremefen Bremgare	41,43	47 45	24 05 24 40	Brillingen Brilitz	02	53 20	34 20 27 10	Bruchow	4,10,11	53 00 2 48 55 2	8 40 4 15	Bruznicze 33	49 30	31 50	Buker Bukholtz	7,8	53 45	31 30	Burgo Burgorner	19	45 50 57 45	28 30
Bremgarten Bremisch	38	46 40	24 40	Brilon	21	57 15 57 20	29 40 25 00	Bruchw. Bruchwill	42 43	47 30	3 35 8 50	Briezy 31	53 15	32 50	Buklaw Bukow 2,7,	01	50 00	30 00	Burgorner R			28 20
Bremlberg	41,42	50 40 48 55	24 20	BrimaitZ Brin	1,33	45 IO 39 OO	20 40 33 40	Bruck Bruck B.	2,14,15,20	57 19		Brzifeznitz 33	49 00 50 10	29 50	N. Bukow	14	53 00 54 10	32 20	holtz Burgscheidin	-	57 45	
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Corfdorff Corfine Cortryck	41,43 01	50 40 47 20 50 50	29 10 33 30 19 10	Crettscheb 22 Cretzlin 07 Creveceur 01	57 °° 53 2° 57 4°	28 50 29 20 21 10	Culenbach 3	Mar- 38	45 40 2	Dachsback		51 15 49 30 48 30	27 30 27 30 23 45	Dangeitèn Danholl	16 17 66	51 50 52 00 52 25	26 50 26 50 25 20	Debtichitz Debtiede Deckendorff	23 05 01	57 15 53 35 48 45	31 40
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Coffa Coffchitz	22	51 00	29 20	Creutzhorst 14 Creutzmuhl 28	51 20 57 45 57 10	35 °5 28 50 34 25	Cumbach Cumicke	08 19 22	53 40 3 50 45 2	Dackenbr	19 1139,41,42 112	57 05 48 55 48 50	27 40	Danneberg	1,2,4	53 25 53 20 52 20	30 10 28 00	Deerhagen Deerzow Deefe	07 08 22	54 20 54 10 51 10	29 30 30 30 29 10
Coffeck Coffer	22 26	50 30 57 50	28 50 32 40	Creutznach 38, 39 H. Creutztall 45	49 40	24 00	Cumitz Cummendor	23	57 15 3	42 Daci 42 Dael 20 Daelheim	16,17 38,39	57 50	26 10	Danneberg tus	Comita- 2,10,11	53 20	31 10 27 40		,10,11,14	52 20	28 30
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Covelo Coverstein	OI.	45 40 50 40	28 50 24 00	Crinwatter H. 30 Cripfhagen 16 Crifow. 07	50 45 57 05 53 50	34 10 26 00	Dure Cuntze Stein Cuntze		57 40 31 50 25 33 50 40 33	Dalffen Dalfingen	32 38 45	49 00 52 40 48 15	33 20 22 00 26 50		33-34-45	48 10	32 00 25 00	S. Deiy Dekendorff	38	48 cc 48 45	30 10
Couffan Couffleu	38 38 38	47 20 49 00	22 20 21 40	Criftgrin 22	50 30	29 30 29 10 28 30	Cupenheim Cuppendin	39	48 40 24	Dalgen Dalheim	10, 12 41,42,44	52 IO 48 25	30 20	Danuwert Dapfpe	1,34	47 45 48 30 57 50	27 40 26 20	Delan Delbich	33 09 35	54 30 56 20	31 30
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Coupey Cowalck	38	50 50 48 00 54 00	27 20 21 40 34 00	Crockfer 15,19	45 40 52 20	33 40 28 10	Curbeke Ober Unter		57 20 24	Dalitz		51 25	26 30	Darendorff Darenfee G. K. Darfe	4 <sup>1</sup> , 43	52 40 47 55 50 00	27 30 23 35 25 10	Delifhagen Delif	38 1,38	52 00	20 20
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Cragenez Crainburg	01 01	54 40 53 00 46 20	31 30 34 10	Crolop 22,33	50 20 54 40	30 20	Curow	08 19,26,27	53 20 32 50 30 28	Dalperch	01 08	53 30 47 10	32 30	Dargidorff Dargun	26	57 25 54 00	33 <b>2</b> 0	Delles Delieifen Delmenhorit	17	50 20 52 00 53 10	26 30 24 40
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Crammonid.	2,7 08 19	53 40 53 40 57 40	28 00 32 30 28 40	Cronendorff 21	57 00 57 30	29 00	Cuzeaux Cuzy	01	46 10 16	Dambeke 40 Damborzit	2,7	53 50 53 45 48 50	28 00	Darnewort Darney	38	53 55	24 50	Dembke fl. Demen	17	52 05	25 50 28 50
Cramors Cranach fl.	69 34	54 40 50 20	31 30 28 20	Cronskamp 07	53 40 53 55	39 10 27 50 29 30	Czakontburj Czarkowo	, 01 25,26,27	46 30 34 46 30 34 57 55 33	Dombo		1	34 00	Der Dars Darsban Darféroort	7,8,10 09 08	45 25 54 25 54 30	29 40 31 20 29 00	Demenicz Demer fl.	38	57 20 50 40	28 50
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Crange Cranitz Cranfevitz	1.9	54 00 56 25	34 20 28 10	Crofdewitz 19 Crofdorp 08	50 45	29 00	Czarnowitz Czaflaw Czaflawer K	1,2,33	1 40 40 1	Damekow. Damen Damerkil	8, 10	53 55 54 00	28 30 33 30	Darfin	10, 11	52 40 51 40	27 40 27 30 27 40	Demker Demmin Dempfin	7,8,10	52 10 53 55 52 40	30 10
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Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude.   D. M.	Places. Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude.   D. M.	Places. Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longinus. D. M.	Places. Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places- Map	Latitude D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places. Map.	Latitude.	Longitude.
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Duns Dunfen	16,17	53 50 54 20 51 55	31 10	Ebersbach 2:	2, 23,38, 45	1	29 40	Eestrum Efferding	33	53 20 48 10	21 50 31 20	Eleburg 14,2 Eleburg 2 Eleberd 4-1	51 55	29 40	Elgot 2	26,27,30	57 45 57 °5	33 30	Etweiler Elwenstock	39	49 ÷0 50 45	23 20
Dunfewitz Dunfted	09	54 20 52 10	31 10	Ebersberg	16,19	57 00 48 00 51 35	31 20	Effing Effringen	45	47 45 47 35	25 00	Elforff 16-1	54 °° 52 °°	26 20	Elgg Elgow	38	47 10	25 20 25 20 27 50	Elwiler Eixleben	36 38 19	49 4° 5° 55	23 00
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Duntz	22 41,42,44	48 30	29 00	Eberfen	1,4,16	51 05 52 40	31 30	Egelen Egelhart	39,41,42	52 00 48 50	28 00 24 00	In 16,1	7 57 55	26 40 26 30	De Elintz ant berg	19,20	51 30 57 30	28 50	Embitirchen Emden	34 1,38	49 30 53 30	23 10
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Engeleben Engeloorstel Engelsberg	19 16 24	52 20 50 00	26 30 34 00	Bomen Erlbach 4	5 49 10	26 00	Elling Ober Elling Elltngen	38,45 45 16	48 30   26	Francista	32,33	49 00	33 30	Faule Juppe 29	57 20 57 20	27 30 33 15	Finftorp Firensperg Alt Firt	97 34	54 °5 49 10 47 25	29 20 27 10 23 45
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Engenstein Engeren Engerode	36 4,16,17	52 00	24 50 27 20	Erlicht 2 Erlinbach 3	57 25 49 25	33 10 26 10	Esperuheim	19,20	51 35 18 4 57 10 19 3	Erbach.	22 34 h 45	50 30 49 20 48 30	27 50 26 40	Fechingen 14,16	50 00	25 05	Fischedorff Fischenberg Fischntal	23 40 38	57 40 47 40 46 40	32 20 24 15 25 40
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Engerfen 4 Engefen Enghien	15	53 40 42 20 50 40	26 20 26 20	Ermelhaufen 34-3 Ermis 2 Ermreut 3	57 20	29 00	Elsbecke	16 17	51 50 26 4 52 00 26 4	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	26 38 01	51 55 51 00 54 40	32 50 20 00 25 10	Federice 45 Federsbach 40 Fegebutel 28	47 55 48 20 57 20 48 20	24 30 34 05	Fischerhude Fischbenberg	gB.	53 15 49 40	25 30
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Entenfurg Entenfwand Enterdorff	4° 4°	47 40 47 45 48 20	24 15 24 25 33 50	Erstein 38,40,44	48 50 48 15 48 15	32 40 24 10 25 00	Eften	11	52 20 28 20 51 15 26 20	Eylleben	33 c1 18	48 40 51 30	33 50 28 30 28 20	Felm 01 Feln 33 Felringen 41.43	48 30	23 25	Flatersleben Flavigny Flawyll.	20 01 38	57 35 47 10 46 40	20 20
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Entzweyhing Enutz fl. Enzingen	45	48 40 48 40	25 30 25 00 28 10	Erverfelt 1,38 Erverten 01	52 20 51 10	32 IO 23 20	Erdlitz Etentorf	41,42	48 35 24 05	Epling	38,45	48 20	25 20	Ferch 41 Ferchow 09	48 40 54 40 53 10	21 20	Flemenfdorf Autden Flen	f 10,13 ming 21	52 50 51 30 57 20	28 40
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Geiferhofen	41,42	D. M. 1	D. M. 11	Gerartidorff. Geraftetn.	23 45	51 35 48 30	31 50	Gefeffe Gefler	30	50 25	Longitud D. M 34 oc	Gibhit 41	48 30	30 00	Glenia Glefis	22 09	57 00 54 20 48 15	28 40	Goip Guiftet	21 19	51 15 51 00	D. M.
Geisfelt Geifhorbach 4	36 1,42,48	50 30 48 55 47 40	26 40 24 25	Gerau 1, Gerazur 10	39	49 50 50 40	24 50 27 40	Gefnat Gefnitz	43 22	54 10 47 30 50 50	26 oc 23 36	Great 45	48 50	25 30 31 06 23 00	Glettweng Gleufen Gleufin	45 11,21 04	48 15 53 05 53 20	27 20 28 40	Gola Golaczin Ge	25,28	57 00	27 41 33 40
Geifhuß Geifla	41,43 01 01	47 40 50 30. 48 20	23 30 26 40 26 30	Gerbe Gerbepaul 4-1	1,43	51 00 47 55	28 50	Geffeladorff Geffen	19 21	50 30	29 39 28 1	Gingaw 38	45 40 46 00 47 40	33 20	Gleye L. Gleve	16	53 00	29 00 28 20 27 10	Bertfdorff Golafchin Golben	25	51 45 57 50 51 00	33 35 33 20
Geiflingh. Geifmar Ampt Geifmar	16	51 20	26 20	Gerbeviller Gerbitz	21	57 10	28 40	Geffendorff Geft Gr. Kl. Geft	44	57 50 48 25	30 oc	Giograficim 43	50 00	24 55 31 00	Glieperg Glin	34- 7,8	50 30 53 45	25 10 30 50	Golbogen Golchen	[2,15,18	52 00	29 00
Geifpitz Geifpitzen 4	43 1,42,43	47 3° 48 2°	23 50	Gerbitzhaufen Gerbited 14,15	,18,	50 45	27 50	Geftat	41,42 41,42	48 30 48 30	24 cc	Grach 41,43	47 5° 48 15	23 40	Glinde Glincke	2,3,4 °7	53 50 53 15	30 20		23,24,25	53 40 57 10	30 30 31 50 28 20
Geisien	44 22	48 15 50 50	24 15 28 50	Gerchdorff. 16	37	52 IO 49 40	28 00	Gefte Gefte ff.	33 25	50 20 53 25	29 50 25 40	Griderin 41,42,44 Griderin 39	49 50	24 30 24 05	Glinick Glinland Glintze	10,12,14	52 10 52 26	30 20 30 00	Goldbach fl.	4 7 4 2	47 40 57 30	23 30
Geislendorff Geisling Geiswiler	27 45 41,42	57 30 48 45 48 35	33 25 25 40 24 00	Gerckbwitz Gerckhwicz	20	57 °5 57 35	28 30	Geftel Geftemule	38 38	53 35 57 40 53 25	25 10 21 40	Girim 41,42,44.	48 25	23 50 24 40 29 30	Gliffe Gliffe	15,26 15 41,42	52 00 52 30 48 55	33 20 25 20 24 30	Goldbeck Goldberg	1,8	53 20 52 50	33 00 29 30
Geiten Geiterbach	4-, <del>1-</del> 22 40	57 00 48 30	29 40 24 15	Gerden Gerdow fl.	4,6	52 05	26 30 27 20 29 10	Geitemunde Geitengen Geiter	01	53 50	25 30 25 30 26 20	Giorani Batiste OI	57 00 45 20 50 40	26 20 34 10	Globitschen Glockels-	26,27	57 45	33 10		7, 10 24,25,29 is Cir-	53 35 57 00	29 30 32 30
Geladbeck	1,42,44	48 30	24 10 22.40	Gerdfhagen Gerechdorff. Gerege	14	53 45 52 15 57 00	28 00	Gestin Gr. Gestin	80 20	53 50	25 30 33 00	Grischflorff 25	57 00	33 00	Glockenbach	fl. 20	48 20 57 45	24 05 28 10	Goldbron	26,27	51 30	32 45 33 06
Geldendorff 2 Geldenhausen Gelder	5,27,28 01 01	57 3° 50 10 57 3°	33 55 25 40 22 10	Gerclin	14	52 20 93 40	29 20 27 20	Gestinum Gestrzoy	38	54 10 46 00 50 30	33 oc 25 cc	Gisterg 41,43	47 50 57 10	23 50 31 40 84 20	Glocknicz Glode Glofenaw	01 09 28	47 30 54 40 50 50	33 40 31 00	Goldebaum Goldeberg Goldebow	07	53 30	28 20
Geldria Gelckirchn	1,38 38	50 40	21 40	Ampt Geren Gerendorff	16	50 40 52 20	27 50 27 50 28 40	Getel Getterleben	4, 16	50 30 52 20	31 20 24 40	Haben Girldottk 30	50 40 57 10 50 10	28 40 32 20	Glogaw 1.	24.25.26	57 30 57 40	35 o5 33 oo 33 oo	Goldevitz Goldensted	1,2,7 09 06	53 30 54 25 52 35	27 40 31 00 25 20
Gelichen Gelitz	19,22	57 20	26 20	Gerewyz Gerfenstule Gergshaim	19	51 40 51 45 49 40	28 20 26 30	Getzingen Gevensheim	37 38	52 00 49 30	28 co 26 oc	Ginia 01 Giori 28 Girlm 33	57 15	34 55	Klein Glogar Glogowienoi	rd. 01 s Ci <b>r-</b>	50 10	34 50	Goldensteen	2,4,7,10, 11	53 30	28 10
Kl. Gelitz Gellenfdorff	19	50 40 50 40	28 00	Gerhortigereut Geringfwalt	34 36	50 25	27 30	Gevering Geverfdorp	2,3,5	49 40 52 20	<sup>2</sup> 4 43 <sup>2</sup> 7 03	63dm 33 63d 44 64d 61cm 17	48 25	24 15 26 40	cult's Glog	hbild 26	52 00	32 50	Goldentin Goldhuben Goldmuhl	29	53 50	33 10
Gellerfdorff Gellerfen	16,17 16,17	48 30	33 10	Gerifdorf I	38	52 30 46 20	25 00	Geverfhaghe Gevefdort	08	53 45 52 20 53 10	25 00 57 03	Gimberg 10,13	52 40 54 25 48 40	32 10 31 00 24 30	Glogoviensis tus Gloysen	24,25 26	23 10 25 00	32 00 32 20	Goldmuhlen Goldfchmide		51 45 57 35 51 10	33 20 33 05 24 00
Gellin Gellingen 1	10,12	52 50 51 20	30 40 28 00	Geritzk	1,43	47 40 57 50 50 30	23 25 31 40	Geugenbach Geufe Geufen	20	48 10 57 25	24 30 28 50	Ginheim 41,42	48 40	24 30	Glembitz Glempenaw	30	50 30	34 00 34 20	Goldstein Nie Olde G	20.22.25	50 00	34 20 31 40
Gellssdorff 1 Gelmerbach	39,45	51 30	30 30 25 50 28 10	Gerlen Gerling Gerlfwald 10	36 45 5,12	50 30 48 35 52 50	27 30 25 40 30 40	Geultneck Geuwne	19 33 41,43	51 25 48 20	28 50 39 10	Ghull 23,31 GLGiskow 10,11	57 95 52 30	32 20 27 50	Gloschia Glosse	30 28 08	57 15 54 50	33 45 35 00	Golestein Golfing Golfo de tri	41,43	50 00 47 35	23 40
Gelmeroda Gelms fl. Gelre.	39 38	48 40	25 30	Gerltzofen	01	49 50 48 50	17 10	Gewenitz S. Gewer	14	47 35 52 15 50 00	23 30 28 30 23 50	Gfranföortli 25 Gfranda 19	51 40	32 40 27 20	Glotberg Glotkow Glotto	38,39 08 14	49 40 54 00 51 40	25 20 32 30 28 40	Golfo di Ven Golhartzteio	etia 01 h 10	45 30 45 20 57 20	30 30
Geltendorff. Gelterfaym	30 34	50 35	.34 20 26 50	S. Germain	21	45 50 48 50	19 10	Gewerfhaufen Gewicz Gewitsch	1,32	50 00 49 30	23 50 33 39	6 4,16 6 21	51 15	27 40 30 20 26 05	Gloyen Gloyne	2,15	52 10	28 30 29 20	Golitz 10 Golla	,12,13,22	52 20	31 50
Geluckstadt Gelwen	22	54 10 50 40 52 20	25 40	S. German 4 Germar Germerode	1,43	48 00 57 15 51 10	23 50 27 10 26 30	Gewr Geyen B. Kyg	33 01 33	49 30 47 50	33 30 35 20	LGillingen 37 Gilbling 33 Glen 16,17	49 35 49 20 52 10	31 30 26 40	Gluchow Gluckstadt	25 4.5	52 20 54 20	33 20 25 40	Gollenberg Gollenide	08 97	54 10 53 20 47 20	33 30
Gembicz Gemblours Gemcke	1,38	50 30 52 30	35 49 20 40 27 40		8,45	49 00 49 00	24 40	Geyersberg	33	48 50 49 00 51 20	33 59	Grap 33 Gravitz 10	50 20 52 30	31 40	Gluskow Gmindt	34	53 40 49 00 48 40	32 50 27 50 31 50	Golling Golm. Golmfdorf	01 07 22	53 35	30 30 30 50 28 30
Gemen	38 8,41,43	51 40 48 00	23 00	Germfleben 6, 14	4,18	51 35 57 40	28 20	Geyersdorff Geyerswalda	26 23	57 50 57 35	33 10	Gmlde 15	57 45	27 00 27 00 27 00	Gmundt. Gnadenberg	33:45 45 34	48 40 49 10	26 20	Golnitz Golnow	1,8,10,13	50 50	32 30
Gemerich Gemekow	*,39 97	57 10 53 55	28 50 30 20	Gr. Gernersleben	14	57 25 57 55 57 40	28 30 28 20 29 20	Geyhaufn Geynfheim Geyfdorff	45 39	48 15	26 30 24 40	Guera feu Her fl. 24 Greia feu Fer fl. 27	52 00 50 30 53 35	32 00 30 00	Gneist Gnemar.	2 I 07	47 15 53 55	29 30 20 00	Golonfi Gols	41,43	47 25 51 15	31 40
Gemerich Gemmingen Gemnerichz	14 1,39,45 20	57 10 49 00 57 40	29 00 25 30 28 50	Gernitz G. K. Gernitz Gernow	22	57 40 57 10 53 45	29 10	Geyfing Geyfling	23,25 38,45 45	57 10 48 40 47 55	32 10 25 00 25 20	Gam fl. 2-33	50 40	31 10	Gnerwitz Gnefna	28	50 55	34 co 35 10 29 20	Gols fl. Golsberg Golfchaw	22,23,33	50 30 51 20 51 20	31 20 33 00
Gemrickhen	39,45	48 50	25 40 26 40	Gernrode 15,16	9,20	51 50	27 40	Geyflingen Gex	45	48 25 46 00	26 40	tu <b>2.4</b> Gadáich <b>2.8</b>	50 10	33 00 34 15 24 10	Gnewestorp Gnewikow Gr. G. ewin	07 07 08	53 20 53 55 55 00	30 20 35 30	Golfdorff Golfen	29 1,21	51 35	33 00
Gemunnen 3,	738,39	40 00	23 20 23 30 28 30	Gernrode Stift Gernfchwende Geroda	20 20 5,16	57 45 57 40	27 50	Ghalm S. Ghaufen Gheffel	14 38 22	52 15 50 00	29 20	Galibach 39 Glaigow 4,10,14 Galow 14	50 00 52 30 52 05	28 20	Gnewitzow. Gnichwitz	25,28	54 °5	29 40 33 40	Golfleben Golffen	2,26 10,12	52 20 52 00 51 80	38 40
G. Gena Genantstein Genape	22 22 38	57 20 57 00 50 20	28 30 29 30 20 20	Gerolczeck 1,40	,41,	51 30 48 10	27 CO	Gheinhoven Gerstinge	38,39	50 20 49 00 50 55	19 50 14 40 26 40	Gan 28	53 05	29 10	Gnifka Gnifòu	28	57 15	33 55 27 10 26 20	Golfwarden Goltbergfhe	05	53 20	30 50 25 00 32 30
Genderfdorff Genitz	19	50 45 50 50	28 10	Geroltiaw	40	48 35	24 40	S. Ghillain Ghiftede	04	50 30 52 20	19 50 25 CO	Gizefl. 38,39 Gantek 01	49 20 46 50	23 40 31 10	Gniunt Gnoien Gnotifat	38 1,7,8 34	48 40 54 00 49 30	29 50 26 50	Golteritz Goltewitz	2 I 2 I	50 50 51 20	29 00
Geneldenhauser Genemuyde Genershagen	οí	57 30 52 40	27 00	Geroltzheim E. L. Geroltzheim	34 34	50 20 49 30	28 30 26 20	Ghlawa fl. Ghver Ghyltum	38	49 00 52 20	33 30 22 40 26 00	Garis 01 Garit 45 Gafe 07	46 30 49 00 53 45	25 30 25 30 29 30	Gobel Gobelin	14,28	57 45 51 40	29 00 31 40	Goltfriedsbo Golthorn Goltin	rg 36 16	50 25 52 20 52 20	27 30 26 50 29 40
Geneve Geneverzee	1,38 38	52 20 45 40 45 40	27 IO 22 OO 22 40		4,36 22	49 35 49 50 50 40	26 10   27 10   28 20	Gialenau Gibbeldehause	# 19 31	54 00 50 15 57 45	33 00 26 40	Gakindorf 25,26,21	5° 35 57 3°	34 10 32 00	Gochfain	34,36	57 40 50 00 49 00	22 10 27 00 25 40		,10,12,14	52 00 49 50	29 40
Genevi Gengenbach4-0	29	54 40	31 20	Gerreftein	38	57 00 50 00 48 35	23 00	Gibbin Gibichenstein	οğ	54 25 57 05	31 40	Glaferflorff 26.20	57 25	33 00	Gochten Gochtzen Gochtzheim	39,45	49 10	25 50	Goltow Goltich	10,12	52 00	30 10 29 30 28 50
Alt Gengen-	3:44:45	48 15	24 30	Gersbach 1,40,4 Gersdorff 6,1	5,16	57 45	24 45 28 00	Gibichenstet Gifch	34,36	57 °5 49 5°	28 50 27 50	Rein Glaferfdorf 26	57 35	32 40 33 20 27 50	Gockfwil 41 Goddenitz		57 30	24 00	Goltfcha Goltfchir	40,41,42,	48 20	24 15
bach 4 Genghing Genicort	1,42,44 45 28	48 15 48 05 48 40	24 25 25 50 21 20	20,21,25 39,4 Gersen		57 55 48 40 50 40	28 00	Giebe B. Giwa	2W2 24 32	49 30	34 00 34 00 18 20	Gafaz 2,7,10 Gafaz 22 Gafaute 2,14,19	53 20 57 00 50 50	29 00	Gode Godeni	22,23	51 10 53 25 51 10	31 10 24 20 29 40	Goltze Goltzeil	43,44 2,15 01	48 50	29 10 30 00
Genival Geniumen	38	5º 4º 49 4º	20 20	Gerifelt Geriheim	34	50 30 49 40	29 30 26 40 24 50	Giengen	11	47 3° 52 4° 48 30	18 co	22,33,33 40.41.42.45	48 45	34 00 24 10	Goneritz Goderfdorf	08 18	53 00	32 00	Goltzern Goltzern	19,20	51 15	28 30 29 40 30 30
Genlin Gennep	1,38	52 20 47 40	28 40	Gerlleitten	4,20	57 25 57 00	28 30 32 20	Gieren Gierlach	23,25	51 00 57 45	32 10 33 40	Gaforen 37 Gafow 2-7	49 45 54 20 52 00	26 00	Goderfleber Godfing Godin	33	57 25 48 30 50 20	32 10 20 40	Goltzieben Goltznow Goltzow	07 1,8	57 25 53 40 53 40	30 00
Genreb Genrshagen Genschowitz	40 16 22	47 40 52 05 49 00	24 05 27 10 33 20	Gersslow. Gersten 41,42,4 Gerstenberg	08 3,44 22	53 00 48 15 51 00	33 00 24 10	Giersbach Gierfdorff Alt New Gier	16,19	57 30 52 00 50 10	28 co 32 co 14 co	Gafow 10,12,13 Gat. 38,45	53 10	30 50	Goding B. doning	Ho- 01	48 50	34 30	Golup Golwicz	20	57 45	28 40
Genschwitz Genseford	32 28 14	57 00 57 30	28 30	Geritetten Gert	37	49 30	29 20 20 00 29 20	Giertzig	24 25,26	52 20 57 30	32 00	Garz 1,24-21-22	47 00 50 20	33 30	Godow Godtberg	32, 33 07 01	48 50 53 25 53 50	29 50	Golwitz Gomenik	10,12	53 55 57 40	28 30 29 50 28 40
Genshagen	18	57 30 57 50	30 50	Gerteviller	38	48 55 48 00	24. 20 22 40	Giefdorff Giefmanfdorff	23	57 15 57 40	31 50 32 40	Gaucha 22,33	50 00	25 00 29 20 32 30	Godtbrech Goede	08	53 00	33 00	Gomeren Gomering Gomikow	45 68	52 10 48 15 50 40	25 50
Genfig Genfilein Genfitein	22 33 02	50 00	28 30 31 30 30 20	Gerthausen Gertring Gertwiler 41.4.	36 45	50 30 48 25	27 00 25 30		2,34,38	53 40 50 30	25 10 26 40	Guichke 28	52 05 57 20 48 15	35 00	Goeden	19,20	53 40 51 40	28 50	Gomperid	orff 31	50 10 51 45	34 00 29 00 24 40
Gent. Gente	0 I 2 I	51 00 51 20	19 40	Gertwiler 41,4: S. Gertzberg alias Averkirchen	15	48 15	25 40	Gr. Lutk Giet Gieterstain Gietset	len 16 45 22	48 15	26 00 29 00	Giebitz 08	53 20 54 00	30 00	Die Alte N Goele	ewe 20 07	57 15 53 10	28 50	Gommeril Goms	eim 39 38 22	49 00 45 40 50 20	24 40
Genterrberg 3 Gentin 1,10	8,39,41	48 40	24 00	Gertzenhan	6,17	57 50	26 30		,6,16,18	52 40 50 40	27 20 32 10	Gledinck 16,17 Gleibitz 16,17	52 30 52 10	31 50 26 40	Goelen Goelwitz Goerden	23 07	57 15	28 30	Goneka Gonderfle Gonderfur	ben 16,19	51 20 40 30	27 50
Gentzin Gentzingen	4,10,11	52 30 52 40 49 50	29 20	Gertzk Gerwin	08	57 15	28 50 33 00 28 50	Gigelfheim Gilderfen	35 17	49 55 57 35	26 50 32 30	Gleibwitz 01 Gleich 01	50 20 50 20 45 30	35 30 35 40 32 10	Goeree Goergerth	al 36	57 4° 5° 5°	19 40 27 30 28 40	Gondorf Gendrecor	nt 01		34 00 21 40 27 10
Im Gentzinger Gentzkow	1 39	49 40 53 40	24 10 24 10 30 40	Gerwisk Gerwitz 2 Der Gefülfen See	14	57 55 52 20 57 00	28 50 28 20 28 20	Gilemnitz S. Gilg Giling	41,43 8 20 45	50 30 47 40 48 40	24 10	Gieichen 7 7 0 3 6	50 20	27 20	Goeritz	c8	57 25 53 50 53 10	32 00 27 50	Gonf Gonna	2,4 16,19,20 20	5 x 35	28 20
S. Georg Georgenberg S. Georgenber	24,25	50 20	33 00	Gefaw fl. Gefchwen	9,36	50 35 50 45	28 00	Gilleridorii.	8,39,45 19 09	50 40 54 45	27 50	tatus	1	27 30.	Goern Goersdorf Goervliet	O I	51 50	20 10	Gonna fl. Gonfbolt Die Gonfl	eiterien 19	50 40	24 20
Georgenzzel	g 24 27 36	50 30 51 30 50 40	35 00 33 25 27 00	K. Geschwend	19	50 30	27 40 28 20 28 30	Gilounfit Gilow	2, 33 7, 10 28	49 50 53 40 50 50	29 50	Gleima 19	57 10 50 30 52 10	28 30	Goes	1,38	47 00	24 20	Gontersbe	rg 42 39	48 55 49 39 53 49	24 00 24 30 24 00
Georgefwalde Georgidorff	27 36 23 30	57 °5 5° 2° 46 1°	31 30	Hohen Gefdorf Gefeborn	15	57 50 57 40 50 40	29 00	Gilten Giltling	4,6		34 15 26 co 25 20 26 20	Gleinaw 19-20 Gleinia 2-7	57 20	28 40	Goeze Elv	in 35 e 03 16	49 55 53 45 57 35	26 40	Goodens Goorn Goorn	01	52.10	21 10
S. Georwara Gephorn Gepperfdorff	16 20	52 15	26 30	Gefenck Gefenckgebierg B.	24	50 CO	27 50 33 30	Giltum Giltum Giltw	45 16 41,43		26 20 23 35 24 05	Gleinitz 26, 27	57 45	32.50	Gofffen Gogelow Gogenrod	2.7	53 40 51 35	28 30	Goota Gopperide K. Goraw	og 22 orf 22	54 50 51 20 50 50	29 40
S. Ger	38,45 41,42	50 45 48 20 48 35	34 30	Gefenick Gefendorff Gefenitz	32 07	49 50 53 45 49 50	33 40 28 40	Gimbert Gimborn	41,43 42,44 38 38	50 40	23 40	Grisberg Comi-	57 00	28 30	Gogenrod Holien Go	h- 10,11,14	52 20	29 00	Ober Nid	. 22 er Gorb 26	50 30	32 10
Gera I,I Gera fl. Geranvile	9,22,36	50 40 51 05 49 20	23 50 27 40 27 40	Gefer 2 Altn Gefer	33 2,34 22	49 50 49 40 50 30	30 20	Gimelen Gimmel 2	5,20,27	52 00 57 35 49 10	33 30 24 30 24 21	Gürchenflein 19 Gürchenflein 19 Gürn 19 Gürn 19 Gürn 19 Gürn 26, 2 Gürlür 26, 2 Gür	5 52 30 51 20	31 40 25 40 27 40	Goiet Goila fl. Goiltzlebe	n 02	51 40	31 00	Gorbiebe	1	50 50	
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Gorcka o Gorcum 1,3	8 57 5	0 21	00	Goyfow Goze	10,12	53 00 49 00	29 40	Gravenberg Graveneck S. Gravenha	45 1,45	48 20 26 48 10 26	o-Non 3.0	50 35 48 25	34 30 24 10	Gros Hamer Grofl.	13	51 50 57 20	31 50 28 40	ftet Grunwald	16	57 00 52 05	18 cc 32 50
De Gorde Sylva 4 Gerpen 1				Grabbenitz Grabbin	2,4,7,10	53 25 53 3°	29 40 28 20 32 40		ge 1,38 41,42,44 01	48 20 20	(mileton 41,42,44	48 20	24 20 24 25	Gros Logisch Grosmarck	2, 21	21 20 21 30	32 40 29 40	Grunwerdt Grupenhagen	8,15	49 40 54 40	34 00
Gorgenthal Ampt Gorgenthal I		. 6	30	Grabbe Graben	10,13,19	51 50	33 30	Graverich Gravefande	41,43 38	50 30 25 47 30 23 52 00 30	10,41,42,43,45 00,000 34,40,41,43	47 45 53 20	24 05 26 20	Grofnig Grofow	09	54 35	33 05	Gruppenbach Grufenheim 4 Grufpach B. B	0,41,43	48 55 48 00	25 50
Gorgflow O Gorick 10, 1 Goriefhagen	1 52 4 8 54 4	0 29	00	Graben fl.	25,26,27 40,45 27	57 40 48 55 57 40	24 50 33 05	Graugen Graupteich	22	50 30 30	138 152 22	51 40	22 20	Gros Saul Gros Saul Gros Saxen	13 26 39	53 40 51 45 49 20	33 30	wany	32 22	48 40	33 50
Goringen 16,1 Goritia	7 52 1	0 31	00	Graben n. Grabenhage Grabig		53 5° 57 4°	29 50 32 50	Grautz Gravitich	09 22	54 25 31	4.2	48 35 53 50	24 20 32 50	Grofchenaw. Grofichlay	23	51 00	31 40	Gruffn Grutel 4	02	53 10	27 50 28 40
Goritz 10,13,2	I 51	28		Grabis Grabischen.	. 09	54 3° 57 °5 46 2°	34 10	Gr. Kl. Grav	10,11	52 40 27	Grant 0 41,42	53 10 48 35 46 40	31 50 23 50 25 00	Groffchwerzeloc Groffe	34	49 10 51 40	27 50 31 40	Gruterode Grutefenstein	19	57 30 48 30	26 40 34 00
Gorka alias Gu-	7 57 4	ł	11	Grabonitz Grabow 1	° 1 ,2,4,6,7,8,	1	35 10	Grahoff. Grawinkel	19	51 35 26 50 45 27	Gardice 3 8	51 15	28 10 28 10		,22,27	51 25 51 10	31 30		8,10,13	53 30	33 30
richen 3 Gorka alias Aufm		Fo 33	40	Gr. Kl. Gra	,14,15,24 bow 10	53 40 53 00	35 00 29 10 34 00	Gray Grebelbaum	40,41,42, 44	47 10 21	(kg) Gilliet 10,19	45 50	28 40	Grofienboraw	28,29	57 15 51 45	33 35	Grutz 10,1 Gruwel Gruwelscheidt	07	52 20 54 10	29 20 29 30 23 30
Sande 2 Gorkes 9	1 53		20	Grabow fl. Grabouw Grablofter	o1 33	54 3° 53 10 50 3°	30 30	Grebelwitz Greben	7,19,25	57 °° 34 53 25 27	Gritnberg 2-333	21 32	29 30 28 20	Grotienbortlen be fel Groffendorff 26,	19	57 10	26 50	Gryers Grypen	39 38 10,12	49 40 46 00 52 30	23 20 30 10
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Ao.4	01 1,42.43,45	4.8	40 29 05 24	- 20	Kleingorfde Kleinitz	orff 31	50 15	33 10	- 11	Kmij Knabe	2,15	52 05	29 20
Kirch O.Kirch	02 41	52	15 23	55	Kleinkirche	n 4º	47 35 51 25	28 30	11	Knappen-	20,21,22	£1 30	19 00
t.K.rch	41	1 48	00 23 40 25	30	Klein Schir Kleinschwe	rzctor 34	49 10 51 00	31 40		dorst Knatruphu	fen of	53 35	1 24 20
Kirchain	. 01	4.1	40 39	40	Kleitscha Kleken	23 1,4	53 4° 4° 45	25 50	-11.	Knattenmu Knau	22		2040
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Kirchau Kirchbach	45	5° 48	50 29	30	Klemmerw Klempin	itz 29	53 10	32 10	· 11	Knaudenh Knebing	eim 49	. 1 48 19	25 40
Kirchberg	1,30	49	50 2	3 40 8 30	Klempzig	25 26	52 10	32 20	- 11	Kneignitz Kneringer	29	48 20	33 15
19,2 Kirchhere	2,35,38,43	50	30 2	9 40	Gr. Klene	97	54 10 51 20	28 50	; [[	Knefe Knefebeke	0;	53 3	0 27 40
Kirchbery Kirchberpa	Omitative v	3   5º	00 2	8 40	Gr. Kl. Kl Klenow 2	7,10,11,13	53 20	28 00	<b>,</b> 11	Knefevum	2,1	5   52.5	c   20 IO
Kirchdorff	1	5 52	10 2	6 20	Klenowitz Klentz	14	52 00	28 10		Knefel Kneitling	16,18		
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Kircheber: Kircheer	3 0	8 48	20 2	4 00	Kleppelbe	rg 25,29	21 30	295	6	Knieg- nitz	26,27,28,2	9 57 3	0 33 10
Archel Kirchelh a	<sub>F</sub> 3	9 49	20 2	3 30		10,12	53 10	29 3	0 II	Knin	1,	5   53 5	0 24 00
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39,4	22,3 1,42,44,4 hen 2	4 50	25 2	4 00	Kleftow Kletbach	10,12		,   <sup>2</sup> ° °	- 11	Knirth Knifchwi Knifdorff	tz 3	0 50 4	0 30 40
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Kirchhau Kirchhei	ien.	19 5		24 15	Kleverful Kleijen	12bach 4	1 48 9	0 1 24 4		Koband Kobbegt	•	7 53	26 00
Kirckhof	n 2,3,5	9 5	55	27 50 26 20	Kliben Klicarnin	10,1	52 3	29	0	Kobbelit Kobel	z 4n10,1	1 524	28 40 28 30
Kirchpol		40 4	7 50	24 15 28 40	Klicken Kliefche	14,2	6   513	2 32	50	Kobelbe	2,1	8 49	20   23 40
Kirchren	iel .	01   4	7 20	19 00 18 00	Klieft	10,12,1 lieft 10,1	3 52 5	o   29 '	20	Kobelgu Kobelin	245	25 51	50 34 40
Michich	eiding <b>en</b>	19 5	1 10	18 30 18 40	M.O.K	lietz. I.	4 52 2	0 29		Kobelke Kobelke	•	07 53	25 30 40 25 31 20
Kirchftri Kirchtal	tz	22 5	1	* X CO	Kliiben Klincker	10,1	1 52 2			Kobelfh Koben	age	24   5º	
- Archwe	rderkirch :	1,3 5	3 40	27 50 26 50	Kling	w 10,1	2   48 2	5 24	90	Note:	K (Vol.	27   51	35 Kobencz
Kirchwi Kirchwi		24 I 4	3 30	28 40 25 22	Klingbe	rg 3	3 1 7 .						

Places.	Map.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Places.	Мар.	Latitude.   D. M.	Longitude.     D. M.	Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
		D. M.	D. M. 11	Letteaw	40	48 55	24 45	Libetzk. Libewalt	10,12	52 40	30 50
Lemgow Lemkule	01	53 25	25 20	Lettigbrun Lettin	34	50 10	28 40 1	Libezitz	33 02	52 50 49 00	30 40 31 20
Lemmet	14	53 25 51 35 50 20	28 50 28 30 26 00	Lettowitz	32	51 05 49 20	33 40 28 10	Libiechonitz Libiechowitz	02	50 40	30 20
Lemnitz fl. Lemvorde	17	51 35 51 45	26 00 11	Letze fl. Letzem	07	52 35 53 15	29 40° 26 50	Libiehrad	33 2,33	50 30	31 20 31 10
Lemidorif Lemicel	14,30	51 35 51 45 50 55 48 05 48 40 48 30 49 20	20 10	Letzing	07	52 35 53 15 54 10 52 20 52 30	29 40' 26 50 28 40 28 20	Libeflow Libiny	2,33 32 09	50 10	
	40 42	50 55 48 05	24 20 24 10	Letzke Letzlingen	2,15	52 30 51 00	28 20	Libite	09	49 40 54 30 50 00	34 00 30 50
Lenbach 38,39 Lenceldorff	9,41,42	48 4° 48 3°	22 10 11	Leube Leubel	22,23	£1 00	1 20 20 11	Libitz Libnitz	2,33 09 22	50 00	32 00
Lenckerineim	34 1	49 20	27 20	Leubel Leubingen	27 19	51 20	33 40 28 00	Liboch	22	54 40 50 20	31 10
Lendenaw Lencborch	38	50 20	24.20 11	Lcubins Lcubnitz	19 22,26	50 A0	28 00	Libochowen Libochowitz	02	50 30 50 20	29 50
Lenge	18 1,16,17	51 45 52 20	26 50	Tleave		5 I 20	33 00	Libok	25	52 30 50 10	29 50 32 20
Lengede 4	5,19,22	51 10	26 40	Leuch 25,2	6,27,29	51 20 45 50	33 20	Libonie Libonoteia	33	51 10	32 10
Lengelfelt Lengenbach	16,19 36	51 35 50 30 47 50 51 35 50 50 52 20	27 40	Leuchten-			1 1	Libringen Libfdorff	19	50 45	28 00
Lengenberg	41,43 20 19,36 02	50 30 47 50 51 35	23 45 28 10	bergh Leuchtenburg	1,33,34	49 3° 5° 5°	29 10	Liburg	41.42	5° 45 51 35 47 40 5° 40	28 30 24 05
Lengenfelt Lengers	19,36	50 50	26 40	Leuchtenburg	Ba-	1	28 30	Lichte Lichte fl.	19	50 40	28 CO
Lengerwisch.	02	50 50 52 20 50 10	29 30 28 40	ronia Leuchtenburg		50 55 50 50 52 10	28 20	Lichtel	22	1 50 10	28 00
Lenges Lengfeld 16,1 Lengfurterhof	9,36,37	51 15		Leve	19	52 10 52 10 52 00	27 20 26 20	Lichtenaw Lichtenbach	10,12	52 10 48 20	29 50 31 20 29 10
Lengfurterhof	37 19,36	49 40 50 45 50 45	26 05 26 50 27 00	Levedachsen Levenburg	4,16,17	52 00	27 20	Lichtenberg	10.12	52 10	
Lengsfeldt Lengsfelderhol	19,36 tz 36	50 45	27 00 27 20	Levenhagen Levenow	8 10 13	54.10	27 20 30 30 32 00	Lichtenberg	16,17,22	52 05 52 20	27 00 27 00
	8,39. <b>45</b>	40 00	27 00	Levefdorp	8,10,13 07 16	53 00 53 35 52 10 51 50	29 50	L:Chtenburg	21,22	51 05	29 50 28 20
Lenichem	22	50 50	20 30	Levet Leuffer	16 18	51 50	27 00	Lichtendam Lichtendann		50 30	20 20
Lenick Lenitz	33 12	48 30	32 40	Leuge	17	52 05	27 00 27 30 26 50	Lichtenfels Lichtenford	34	50 10	27 50
		52 30 53 25 48 15 51 30 50 40	30 20 25 00 24 10	Leugelern Levikendorp	97	51 35	20 50	Lichtenhage	34 1,38 1 07	54 05	22 20 29 10
Lenlunde Lenn. 38,4 Lennbach Lenne Lennes	16,19	48 15 51 30 50 40	27 50	Levin	2,7,30	53 55 53 45	29 30 30 00 27 50 28 30	Lichtenfee Lichtenflat	02	54 05 51 20	29 20
Lenne	38	50 40	24 40	Levit Levitz Sylva	°7 °7	53 45 53 25	27 50	Lichtenstein	22,33	50 00	29 40
Lenning Lenning	38,45 01	48 20	23 40 26 10 18 40	Levitzow	07 22	53 50 50 30 49 50	28 30 29 50 28 20	Lichtenwalt Lichterdorf	22,33 22 10,12	50 40	29 30 30 00
Lens	OI OI	50 20		Leukenberg Leukendorff	22,34	49 50	28 20	Lichterfelt	10,12		30 30
Lenfaen Lenfen	16	54 30 52 05 52 35 50 35 51 15 48 50 49 40	26 30	Leunburg Leunitz	34	1 40 20	28 20 29 00	Lichtewalde Licz	31 32	50 05	33 30
Lente	17	52 35 50 35	26 20	Leupotzhain	23	50 50 51 15 51 30	32 00	Lidelfheim	40	49 10	24 45
Lentemberg Lenterode	16	51 15 48 50	27 00	Leupusch Leuse	2,22,30	51 30	30 50 16 40	Liderow Lidetich	32	48 55 49 30 49 30 54 20	22 50
Lentershoven Lentomys fl.	34 02	48 50	21.50	Leufenibel	23 29	50 40 51 05 51 10	21 50	Lidford	32,33 04	54 20	
Lentz 7	,8,10,13 ,4,10,11	53 30 53 10 52 30	32 30	Leuferfdorf Leutbach fl.	29 25	51 10	32 50	Lidtgrave Licba	22,23,25	53 50	31 40
Lentzen 1, Lentzke	10,12	52 30	29 40 28 50	Leutel	26	52 20	33 20 32 30 28 50	Liebaw	01	51 00	31 50
Lentzkow Lentznburg	10,12 07 1,38	52 30 53 25 47 10	29 40 28 50 24 20	Leuten Leutenberg	2,22,23	50 00 46 50	32 30 28 50 34 10 26 40	Lieben Liebenaw	16,23	1 51 20	31 40 31 50 32 50 26 20
Learywil	41,42	49 00	24 25	Leutenberg Leuterode Leuterfdorff	19	51 25 52 10	26 40 32 10	Liebeneck	16,23 24,25,26	52 20 48 50 48 50 51 00	32 20 28 20
Leobichutz Leodicensis Di	1,24 oc. 01	50 10	34 80	Leutershausen		49 00 51 10	27 20	Liebenstein	34 34-45 24-25	48 50 48 50 51 00	25 50
S. Leonard	41		23 20	Leuthen	25,28	51 10 47 30	33 40 26 50	Liebenthal Liebentorf	24,25 43	51 00 47 20	25 50 32 00 23 40 30 30
Leonberg Leonbergervo	1,45 rft 45 28	48 05 48 35 48 40 51 15 48 30 54 10	25 40 25 40	Leutkirg Leutritz	30	50 30 50 40	34 30	Liebenweit	22	51 20	30 30
	28	51 15 48 30	33 50 29 40	Leutmanfdorf Leutmentz	F 33	50 30 50 40 50 30	33 30	Liebentwil Liebessch W	7affer 2.2	47 20 51 20	23 50 31 30 24 35
Leonsperg Lepelow	- 8	54 10	29 30	Leutomiffel	1,33	49 40 51 20	1 22 10	Lie bestien	41	47 20	24 35 30 30 31 20
Lependorff I	4,15,20	1 51 50	28 40	Leutsbach fl. Leutsch	27,29	50 25	1 33 20 1	Liebewald Liebnisch V	10,12 Valler 25	52 40 51 20	30 30 28 30
Lepnitz Lepoldes fl.	31	51 20	33 50 26 40	Die Leutsch	30	51 00	21 40	Liebfdorff	19	51 40	1 28 20
Lepontus Leppin	0 I 0 7	45 40	20 30 28 40 33 50 26 40 24 50 30 40 29 00	Luttenberg Leutzbach fl.	24-26	51 00 47 40 51 10 50 40	24 15 33 00 20 40	Liebspach Liebstet	23 19	51 05	32 10 28 10
Gros Leppin	97	53 25 52 40	29 00	Leuven Leuvoerden	38	50 40 52 40	20 40	Liebusch Liechstall	10,12	51 40 47 20	31 30 24 10 24 10
Lepte Lerba	14 22,34 24,25,26	51 35 49 50 51 40	29 10 28 50 33 00	Leuwarden	1,4. 01	53 20	24 50	Liechtal	41,43 01	47 20	
Lerchenberg:	24,25,26	51 40 51 25	33 00 33 00 28 30	Leuwe Leuwenstein	15	50 50	21 10	Liechtenaw	5.4.1.42.44	48 30	24 25
Lerchentelt	25,26,29	51 45	28 30	Leuze fl.	04	53 20	26 00	Liechtenber	g 39,41	48 30 48 40 48 05 50 10	24 25 24 00 24 20 27 50 25 50 26 00
1 Lerchenkopte	2.2	51 45	28 30 27 20 28 20	L. Lew. Lewben	33	1 47 20	32 30 32 40	Liechteneg	g 40	1 50 10	27 50
Lerelpe Lerneburg	19	51 00	26 30	Lewefort Lewen	15	51 40	25 40	Liechtenste Liechtenste	in 45	1 48 10	25 50
Lernies	17 15	1 52 00	26 30 27 50 27 20	Lewenberg	15 4,6 10,12	52 10	1 21 20	Liechtenth	1404145	48 35	24 40 32 40 28 40 28 50 21 50 25 40 24 15 29 50 23 55 24 20 24 20 20 40 20 40
Lefa Lefchen	16	52 15 51 20	25 50 32 30 32 20 31 50 35 00	Lewenbrok	24,25,29	51 10 52 00	32 30 30 40	Liechrewale	da 29 16,19,20	51 35	28 20
Leschen	25		32 20	Lewenford	06	52 20	25 20	Lederbach	35	51 35 50 00	24 50
Leschnick Leschnitz	1,24	51 30 49 30 50 20 49 30 49 40 51 20	31 50	Lewenow Lewenfolde	10,13	52 20	31 50	Liege Lieghtensta	10	1 46 50	25 40
Lefchne	32 33	49 30	34 50 33 10	Lewstein	41.42	48 50	24 15	Liel	41,43 41,42	47 35 48 45	24 15
Leschwik Leschwitz	23,27,29 26	49 40 51 20 51 40	1 33 20	Lewin Lewitz	1,2,24,31	1 52 20	22 40	S. Lien Liencz		1 46 40	29 50
Lefcowitz Lefck	26		1 33 10	Lexow Leyden	- 97	52 30 53 20 52 10	29 40	Lienh	41,42,44 41,42	46 46 48 15 48 05	23 55
Lefe	04	53 20	24 40	Leve	1,38 16	51 55	27 30		41,42	51 00	24 20
Lesenitz Leserling	22 16		29 40	Leyen	38	50 40	1 22 40	Liepern Lier	39	50 00	20 40
Lehutz	33 32	50 20 48 50 51 35 51 35	29 30 35 00	Leyn fl. Leyft	39,45 45	49 10 48 50	25 10 25 30 26 50	Licre	38	1 51 00	20 20
Leskowe Leske	27,29	51 35	35 00 33 20	Lez	45 16 38	51 25	26 50	Liers fl.	16		20 10 27 00 21 30 20 00 29 30 25 30 19 40
klein Leske Leskowitz	27	51 35	33 20	Leznei Leznik	. 31	50 15	22 00	Lieffes	01		29 30
Leslin	25,27	54 25	33 20 33 00 31 40 34 00	Lhenfen	3 2 1 6	19 30	33 00 33 20 26 10	Lietensche Lievenow	Heyde 21	1 52 4	25 30 19 40
Leffichen	32	54 25 49 40 51 30 52 00	34.00	Lheta Lhero	32	48 50	34 40	Ligne	01	1 50 4	19 40 19 40 32 30 21 40 33 00
Lellen	25,26	52 00	32 30 32 20	Libbene	33	49 30 53 10	34 20	Ligni Lignicenfis	Ducatus 24	47 30	32 30
Leffendorff		48 10	23 35	Libbenow Libechowit	7 22	52 20	32 50	Lignier	2 2	50 00	33 00 21 30
Lesske	3: 2: 0	49 30	31 00	Liben	Z 33	50 10 50 10 51 20	30 50	Lignitz Ligny Lihn	24,25	48 4	21 30 24 50 22 20
Leffo	0	52 50	31 40	Libena Libenow	33 22 6,16	51 20	29 00	Lihn	3	484	22 20
Lestraye Leswitz	1,38,4 2 25,2	52 50 1 47 40 9 51 20		Libenstein Libental	33	48 20	27.50	Lihon Likfim			23 40 25 10 18 20
Lethnitz	25,2	6 51 5	33 25	Libentwille	T 4.	52 40	30 30	Lilckender Lilers	, 05	50 3	18 20 25 10
Letin Letomeritz	10.2	3 50 2	28 50	Libenwerds Libefchitz		51 20	29 40	Liliendal	•	.   532	31 CO 20 20
Letowit Letowitz		3   49 3 3   50 0 2   51 1	33 20	Libeshere	3 4	48 30	29 40 31 00 25 10 31 05 30 40	Lilienstein Lillo	22,24 1,3	51 2	20 20 24 40 25 00
Letienau	2,32,3 2	3   50 0 2   51 1	0 33 20 0 30 10 0 29 40	Libestain Liberz	10,1	48 30 51 10 51 50	31 05	Liltel	20	53 00	24 40 25 co J.im-
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Leight   1.4   1.5   1	mhach fl.	18	51 40			2,33	50 20	29 40	Lockum		51 05	28 20
Limber   L	mberg	19,39	52 20	25 00	Lipsheim .	41,42,44	48 20	24 05	Loeflen	02	53.50	25 40
Light   Ligh		38,39			Lipto Lipteich		53 50	27 20			47 45	24 00
Liber   Libe	41	1,42,45	48 55	26 20	Liptal	32	49 20	34 50	Loenaken	28	50 40	29 10
Limbergrown   16,77   11   17   13   10   14   14   14   14   15   15   15   15	mburg Heric	tus of	50 30 1	22 10	Lipuwka	32	49 10	33 40	Loenberg		48 20	25 20
Loberg	mkoweitich	33		26 30	Lifa	02	50 00			38		24 20
Ligne	-omer	10,1/	51 30	27 20	Lisberg	34,36	49 50	27 30	Locfen	07	53 15	29 50
Ligner   19,11-79	mo	01	46 00	27 40	Lifcow	32		33 50	Loctie			28 10 25 00
Speed   1.4   1.5   2.4   5.5   4.5   4.5   4.	-mmch		50 30	29 20	Lifcowezort	09	54 30	30 50	Loeften	97		30 10
Lieberg		01	47 00	34 30	Lifental	42	48 45	24 05				
Lindle	mpurg			32 20	Lifolen	40.41.42	48 00	24 10	Loeven	10	50 50	20 40
	mritz mfdorf	10,12	51 50	31 30	Liffa Lefzno	23,24,25	51 20			38	51 40	21 00 26 15
Edding   3940	ncke	10,13	E 1 2.0	29 10	Marck Liffa	24	51 00	32 00	Loffenaw	41	47 45	24 40
Lident	nckel nckelheim	39,40	48 50	24 50	Liffa fl.	25	51 10	33 40	Loffing	45	47 45	24 50 31 20
Liddendorn   1-91-20   1-47   28 to   Liddendorn   1-91-20   1-91   Logge	ndafch2	20	51 30		Liffen		51 00	28 50	Logden	02	52 10	20 10
Light	Househ	10.20	51 45	28 20	Liffenhage	00	54 20		Loge	05	53 05	24 20
Elabers   7, 8	inde '	8,10,13	53 20	33 00		33	48 50		Logisch	26	51 35	32 20 32 50
10,11   12,70   20   20   20   20   20   20   20	ndebeke -deberg	7,8	53 45	38 10	Liften	22,24	50 20	28 20	Logischen	27	51 45	33 25
Lichhelm   19-11-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	Menera	10,12	51 50	31 40					Loglick	41,43	51 30	23 55 32 00
Liddelin 394-14-5 48 57 24 20 Linearline 33 49 10 33 50 Linearline 28 51 55 Linearline 39 49 10 33 50 Linearline 28 51 55 Linearline 39 49 10 33 50 Linearline 28 51 55 Linearline 39 49 10 10 33 50 Linearline 28 51 55 Linearline 39 51 57 20 50 10 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	Libert		49 49	26 05	Lite		54 05	20 50	Lohden	25		. 31 40
Listen 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	ndelbrun 3	9,41,42	48 55	24 20		33		33 50	Das Wuske	2.8	51 15	34 10
Lieben	indelfels	34	49 30	27 10		41,42	48 40	24 25	Lohm	29	51 20	32 50
Lindender   1,7,8,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,	nden	5,16,17	52 55	25 40	Lith	05	53 45	26 10			50 50	32 40 32 40
Lidenburg   10,12   10   25   10   Littne	ndenaW T.T	5,22,23	51 30	29 20		2,32,33	49 50	33 20	Lohr	1,37,40	49 55	25 55
Linderpatch	indenberg	10,12	49 30	25 10	Litne	33	49 50	31 00		05	53 35	25 30 24 20
Lindenglach	indenhan	2.1	50 55	29 20	Litochorz Litomerziczk	32	50 30	33 00	Loifheim	38	49 40	24 00
Lindender   1.0	indepuich	29	51 00	28 00	Litfch	2.2		29 10	Loir	2 %	49 40	31 00
Liderelids		23,25	51 40	32 00	Litschen		51 30	31 30	Loitzin	08	53 50	32 00
H.   H.   H.   H.   H.   H.   H.   H.		16		25 10	Litta	1,24,32	49 30	34 00	Lokenitz		53 20	31 10
Eladeride   30   50 25   34 30		16	52 15	28 20		41,42		24 00	Loket Elabog	en 33	50 10	29 40
Lindsheft   1-4,6   53   40   20   40   40   40   40   40   40		30	50 25	34 30	Littzen	41,42	51 20	29 10	Loller	34	50 30	25 10
Lindow   1,3,8   53   35   35   35   35   35   35   3		2.4.5	53 40	26 40	Litzegerich	10	52 30	31 40				30 50
Litzenhus	indich	16,19	52 10		Lirzen 40	41.42.44	48 25	24 20	Lomat	41,43	47 30	24 30
Ladded		28	48 40	23 00	Litzenem	22	51 20	29 10			49 10	29 50
Linghoff 2,15   23   0   23   0   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	inditedt	4,10,11	52 40	29 00	Litzenh.	41	1 AX 25	24 05	Lominitz	33	50 20	32 20
Lingelliem 43.44 48 20 24 10 Litzow 33 48 50 31 15 Limmerthiam 38 52 40 23 20 Lingelliem 16 15 15 57 75 Lix 10 Litzowiche Fehr 20 54 40 23 30 Lingelliem 16 15 15 57 75 Lix 10 Litzowiche Fehr 20 54 40 23 30 Lingelliem 16 15 15 57 75 Lix 10 Litzowiche Fehr 20 54 40 23 30 Lingelliem 16 15 15 57 75 Lix 10 Lingelliem 17 57 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12				23 30	Litzefdorff	33	48 40			31	50 15	33 30
Lagelfine		2,15	52 30				48 50	30 20	Lommerfdorf	10,13	52 50	33 00
Lingelin	nge	01	52 40		Litzowische	Fehr 09	54 40	31 30	Lommersheim	1 39	49 20	24 40 31 10
Lingwards	ingeliheim ingen		52 40	23 20	Liurgrin	22	50 30	2030	Lomintz			31 30
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Lindow   13,38   73   20   37   10   Lobbin   7,8   53 37   30   30   Lomevitz   09   54 25   Longer   10   12   12   12   12   12   12   12	nke	10,12	53 20	31 20		09	52 20	22 40	Lone	<b>6</b> 6	52 10	26 20
Limburg   16		13,38		32 30	Lobbin	7,8	53 35	30 30			54 25	31 20
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Lindow   1-7   13   35   29   30   Lobeda   22   10   50   57   8   30   Longwic   1   49   30   Lobeda   19   50   57   28   30   Longwic   1   49   30   Lobeda   19   50   57   32   33   50   Longwic   1   49   30   Lobeda   19   50   57   32   34   10   Longwica   10   12   10   10   10   10   10   10	intie			33 30		07	54 00	29 50	Longe		52 40	28 00
Lind	inftow	41,43 07	53 35	29 30			50 50	28 30	Longvic	01	49 30	22 00
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Lindel	intdorf		52 20	25 00		38			Loom	10,11,14	52 40	29 10
Limith   29   51   25   38   30   Loberitz   16,22   51   45   20   Looff,   20   51   20   Looff,   21   51   20   Looff,   22   51   20   Looff,   23   51   Looff,   23   51   Looff,   24   Looff,   24   Looff,   25   Lo	intel		53 05	25 50		39,45	49 10	25 20		38		28 32
Linich   2	ntgen inthart	38	51 25		Lobenstein	1,22,33	51 00	28 20	Loor	01	48 10	24 30
Laniaw 38	intich	2.2	50 50	28 30		06	52 15	25 20	Loos fl.		50 50	28 50
Limm  1.12	ntiaw ntz	38	48 10		Lobertintz	25	51 10		Gr. Lopeke	17	52 30	26 50
Limingem   16,112   54,30   28 00   Labiit   21   51   15   29 30   Labiit   19,122   50 35   Limingem   15, 15   30   28 30   Labiit   21,123   51   25 35   25 36   Labiit   19,122   50 35   Labiit   21,123   51   10   20 50   Labiit   21,123   51   10   20 50   Labiit   21,123   51   10   20 50   Labiit   21,123   51   23 30   Labiit   19,122   50 35   Labiit   21,123   51   10   20 50   Labiit   21,123   51   10   20 50   Labiit   21,123   51   23 30   Labiit   21,123   23 31   Labiit   21,123   21,123   23 31   Labiit   21,123		- 00	53 00	28 00		27 22	51 00	28 30	Loppi	10,13	52 30	
Limpen   16,19,10   51   50   28   10   Loblitz   21,21   51   10   28   40   Loquitz   11, 10   51   50   Loquitz   11, 10   51   50   Loquitz   11, 10   51   50   Loquitz   11, 10   51   51   50   Loquitz   11, 10   51   51   50   Loquitz   11, 10   51   51   50   Loquitz   12, 10   Loquitz   13, 10   Loquitz   14, 10   Loquitz   13, 10   Loquitz   14, 10   Loquitz	num		52 30	28 00	Lobist	2.1	51 15	29 30	Loquitz	19,22	50 35	29 40 28 20 28 20
Long	nungan 1	16,19,20	51 30	28 10		21,22	51 10	28 40	Loquitz fl.	τó	50 30	28 20
Lipegome 08 57 50 31 00 Lobolitir 32 49 20 33 40 0 Lord 134 50 10 Lord 141,43-43 48 10 Lord 141,43-43 48 10 Lord 141,43-43 48 10 Lord 141,43-43 48 10 Lord 141,43-43 49 10 Lord 1	ion.	01	45 20	20 30	Lobo fl.	8ء	55 00	35 00	Lor	34,38,39		26 20
Lipenia	pe 8.1	01	53 00	28 30			49 20	34 00	i	<b>41,42,4</b> 3	50 10	26 10
Lipenlacus	pegorre		53 50	31 00		20	51 05	23 20	Lora	1.16,10	51 20	27 30
Libradorn	ipen ipenlacus	07 08		33 30	Lobrugge	03	53 50	29 20	Lora Herscha	ft 16,19	51 25	27 40 34 05
Liberm 4.0 47.40 1.42 4.5 10 Lochem 1.38 52.10 1.45 1.5 Coremberg 0.1 4f 50 Coremberg 1.42 4.5 10 1.42	pendorn	、 <sup>0</sup> 7	53 35	29 50	Locha 2	14,20,21	51 40	29 20		40,45	1 47 30	24 10
Lipsik   1,32   49, 40   32, 40   Lockenica   14, 51 20   30 30     Lipsik   32, 49 30   34, 30     Lipsik   32, 49 30   34, 30     Lipsik   32, 49 40   32, 40     Lipsik   32, 49 50   36, 30     Lipsik   32, 49 50   36, 30     Lipsik   34, 40 50   36, 30     Lipsik   34, 40 50   36, 30     Lipsik   34, 40 50   36, 30     Lippik   38   51 10   32, 40     Lippe   38   51 10   32, 40     Locken   39, 40     Loc	iperg ipheim	40	47 40	27 00	Lochem	1,38		24 40	Loremberg	01	45 50	27 30
Lipsit   3-2   49   30   34   30   Lochenial   07   53   45   30   30   Lochenian   39-41   49   00   31   48   50   34   40   40   34   40   Lochow   10,12,16   51   20   30   30   Lochow   32   48   50   34   40   Lochow   10,12,16   51   20   30   Lochow   10,12,16   51   20   30   Lochow   10,12,16   51   30   40   Lochow   10,12,16   51   30   Lochow   10,12   10,10	ipka	1,33	49 40	32 40		T.4.	51 20	28 20	S. Lorentz Lorentzdorf	23,25,26	51 30	32 20
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Lippa	ipow	32	48 50	34 40			49 40	31 00	Lorhatta Lorich	38,39	49 50	23 50
Lipper   38   51   10   22   40   Lochw.   41,42   48   30   23   73   Lorfeld   39   49   30   Lochwicz   L	inowirz	24	49 50	30 00	Lochstedt	14	52 05	27 30	Lorr	41,45	48 10	24 20
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Lipsteroda 16 51 30 27 40 Locklum 15 52 30 27 50 Loffez 19 50 35	ippefbad	OI	1 51 40	24 40	Lockenum		48 50	24 45	Lofenrade	10,11	52 50	28 30
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	ippigeroda.		52 35	27 20	Locklum	16	52 15	27 50	T offa	22	50 20	29 10
Lippin 10,11 52 40 18 20 Lockie 21 51 47 29 40 Lockie 33 49 10 Core 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1ppin	10.11	52 40	28 20	Lockte	2.1	51 45	26 00	Lollhat	23,26		33 10 31 30 28 20
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Pla ces.	Map.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Places. Map.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Places. Map.	Latitude.	Tarit
		D. M	D. M.		D. M.	D.M.	Lupfftein 4.1.42	D. M.	Longitud D. M.
Leffa fl.	19	51 15	28 00	Luchtenberg 3	48 40	28 10		48 30	24 00
Loffen	30	50 50	34 30 28 20	Luchtenhaim 1	50 25	26 00		54 30	35 00
Loffer fl.	19,38	51 15	28 20	Luchteronge 15	51 40	26 20	Lupow fl. 08	1 74 10	35 00
Lofferen	30	52 20	28 20	Luchtringen 16,17		30 40		54 40	35 00
Lofferflebe	n 16	52 00				24 50		51 00	27 10
Loßichen	25,26	50 00		Luckenheim 45	77 22	31 500	02	49 00	28 40
Losinetz : Lossow	fl. 31 10,12,13	50 00	33 20	Luckenwalde 10,12	51 35	30 30	Lupsee 07	54 90	27 40
Losiow Lossitiz			33 59	Luckenzaitz 12	51 50	29 10	Lupfen 18	53 45 51 40	27 50
Loffwirz	32	49 30 51 25		Luckewalden o	52 10	20 30	Lupzaw 2.15	51 40	29 10
Lotharing	is 38	48 00	22 20	Lucklum 16,1	52 10	27 30	Lurange 38	52 00	28 40
Lotowicz		49 20	33 30	Luckmainer Mons 3	45 40	25 00	Lure or	49 00	22 20
Lotfch	22	50 40	20 00	Luckosch o	52 40	35 50	Lurtich 2.7		22 40
Lotiche	18	51 45	29 10	Luckow 10,12,1	53 10	31 20	Lufatia or	51 50	33 23
Cl. Lotich		51 45	20 10	14,2	51 30	29 20	24.25	51 30	31 20
Lotscheim	01	49 30	23 00	Luckstedt 10,1	53 10	28 30	Luich 41.43	47 20	31 00
Lotsk	10,14,21	51 30	29 40	Luczelstein 41,4:	48 40	23 50	Luicne 32	49 40	23 35
Lottengrin	22	50 20	20 20	Luddenworden o	54 00	27 00	Luidorii 22	51 00	33 00
Lotterfloke	n 16	52 15	29 20	Luddow o		31 10	Luie 14	51 35	32 10
Lottin	08	53 50		Ludenbach 3	50 20	28 00	Lucentitz co	54.16	29 10
Lotzk endo	aff 19	51 25	34 3° 28 4°	Ludendorff 2	1 61 20	28 40	Luile 41,42,43	54 15 48 10	31 10
Lotzwyll	rff 19	46 40	24 00	S. Luden 41,4.	L I 48 15	24 10	Lunevitz co	54 35	23 35
Loven	97	53 io	30 40	S. Ludens 41,42,4	48 20	23 45 26 10	Lunow 07	52.50	31 co 29 10
Lovenhuse	n 16,17	51 50	26 10	Luder 3.	50 40	26 10	Luit 18	51 20	
Lovenstein	04	52 00	26 00	Luderbich z	51 05	26 40	Luitnau 38.45	48 15	
Lovero	01	45 20	26 50	Luderburck 1	8   5130	28 30	Luitri 38	46 00	
Louffen	38	47 00	22 40	Luderflagen 3:	9   48 50	23 20	Lutbach 41.4.2	47 50	23 00
ovitz	97	53 20	30 40	Luderitz 10,1	1 52 10	2840	Lutchendorff 20	51 35	
Loukow	32	49 20	34 40	Ludermnt 2.	50 40	26 20	Lutelhus 4.7		28 30 23 50
Loup	38	50 20	20 20	Ludersborgh 1,2,4,	5 53 40	27 30	Lutebach 40,41,42,44	48 20	24 25
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ouppen	3 8	46 20	23 20	Luderinagen 7.	5   53 4-0	29 20	Lutenwile 40,41,43	47 50	24 20
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ouwenaw	rch 08	52 20	25 40	Ludingwoordt o	53 40	24 40	Luterburg 39:45	48 40	24 40
ouwenbor	rcn 08	54 50	35 30	Ludvels 32,3	48 40	32 30	Luterode 16	52 00	27 20
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owenstein	22,31	50 20	28 30		50 30	25 50		51 55	26 10
owin .	25	52 30		Luetonne 0	53 50			52 50	28 30 26 10
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oxítede	05	53 50 53 35	25 10	Lug 38,39,41,42	49 00	24 20		52 20	25 40
Loy	41	47 35	24 30	Lugaw 01	45 30	25 30	Lutkenhagen 07	53 35	29 40
oye	05	53 IC	24 50	Lugde 1.16.17	52 00	25 50	Lutkenlegden 19	23 15	30 30 26 30
ovs	10,12,28	52 40	29 30	Luge 26	52 20	32 20	Lutkeroide 04	51 35 54 00	
oze fl.	03	53 45		Lugh 34	49 30	29 10	Lutke Sandt 05	54 00	
ubars	2,15	52 10	28 40	Lugh 34 Lugion 38	49 20	21 40	Luckevitz 09	53 50	25 00
ubatz	10,11,14	52 25	29 10	Luglic 15	52 10	28 40	Lutkow 8,10	54 50	31 00
ubbas	10,11,14	52 30	28 10	Lugwil 41	48 40	24 00	Lutrihusen 16	53 50	31 30 26 20
ubbas	14	51 55	29 20	Lugwin 08		33 00		52 10	
ubbeke	4,6	52 20	35 00	Luhczowitz 32	53 50 49 00	34 50	Lutrode 17	47 30	24 33
ubben	02	51 00	30 40	Luhefl. 2.4.5.6		34 5° 26 3°	Lutrode 17 Lutrum 16,17	52 10	
e Lubben	وه	54 45	30 50	Luidersburg 20	53 30	28 30	Lutichen 22	50 50	27 00
ubbenow	10,12	53 20	30 40	Luiffem 39	49 40		Lutichezthal 40,42	48 10	24 25
ibbendorp		53 30	27 50	Luitersdorff 20	51 30	23 20	41,43	48 05	24 25
bberas	10,12	5 I 40	31 50	Luka 32	49 40	33 30	Lutten 15	52 00	27 00
ibberstede	1,4	53 30	26 10	Luken 2,10	51 50	29 50	Luitenewas 10.11	52 10	28 20
bbetene	07	53 15	28 00	Lukevitz 7.9	53 30	28 00	Luttenftorp 07	53 50	27 50
bbetzitz	09	54 35	31 10		49 30	31 50	Lutter 1,16,17	51 55	27 00
bbezia	8,10,13	53 30	32 00	Lullemin 08	54 40	34 30	Lutter H: 16	1 51 25	27 00 26 50
bbrechtfen beck	1 10,17	51 55	25 30	Lulistatt 27	49 30	34 30 26 15	Lutter fl. 40.41.42	48 45	24 30
ben.	1,2,4,7	54 10	27 20	Luidorp 10.12	53 10	32 40	Lutterbach 41,43	47 25	23 45
	1,2,10	52 00	31 00	Lulzelberg 16	51 15	26 40	41	47 35 48 45	24 30
iben 24:	,25,26,27	51 20	33 00	Lumen 38	50 40	20 40	Lutterbadt 41,43	47 55	24 20
	10	52 50	28 50	Lumes 38	49 20	20 40	Lutterberg 18	51 20	27 20
Luben	. 11	52 50	29 00	Lumhule 04	53 40	26 20	Luttertho 4.6	53 00	26 40
benaw	25,28,29	52 50 51 00		Lumhule Caft. 04	53 40	26 00	Luttrow 2,7	53 40	27 30
bendorp	41,43	47 20	32 00	Lummenfunck 36	50 45	27 50 28 10	Lurzelbrun 41	48 15	23 55
benfis	29		23 35	Lummerthausen 16,19	51 20		Lutzeburg 41,42	48 35	23 45
benthal	25,26	51 30	33 10	Lummitich 02 Lumperiw. 41,43	51 10	29 20	43,44	48 15	23 55
bentzig	26		32 50	Lumperfw. 41,43 Lumzow 08	47 35	23 45	Lutzelhart 41,42	48 50	24 10
beras	0.1	52 00	31 20	Lun 09	53 50	34 30	Lutzelhus 41,42	48 15	23 40 23 50
berow	07	52 25	30 20		54 45	3 i 30	Lutzelstein 1,39	48 40	
bezow	07	53 10	28 20	Lunckwitz 22	53 40 50 40	24 40	Lutzen 1,2,15	51 10	29 00 22 20
bichen	26,27	51 40	33 20	Lund 15	50 40 51 20	29 40 26 20	Lutzenburg 1,38	49 40	21 00
bikow	10,13	52 40	31 30	Lunden 1,2			01	49 50	26 20
bin.	24,25,26	52 05 48 10	33 40	Lune 2,4,6	54 4° 53 3°	25 30	Lutzhorn 05 Lutzk 10-11	53 50	28 40
bine bitz	41,42,43		23 40	10,12	53 30 52 40	27 00 31 20	Lutzk 10,11 Lutzke 08	51 50	33 30
	1,2,4,7	53 40	29 10	12	52 40	31 10			33 3° 28 4°
bkevitz	10,11	53 20	28 30	Luneburgeniis 1,11	53 20	26 10		49 IO 52 IO	30 30
blinitz	09	54 50	31 10	Lunede, 17	52 30	26 40	Lutzow 10,12 Luve 22	51 10	29 10
blitz	7,24		35 30	Lunen	51 20	23 40	Luverdun 38	48 40	22 00
		49 40	34 30	Lunenborg 1.2.4.6	53 30	27 10	Luvino 01	45 20	25 10
blow	1,24,32	49 50	34 30 28 30	Lunenborgerheide 04	53 40	27 10 26 40	Luxevil or	47 40	22 40
brow	08		28 30	5,6	53 10 48 20	26 20	Luxeul 38	47 20	22 20
bs	07	53 50	32 30	Luneville 1,38	48 20	22 40		47 20	23 40
ibs	10,14	53 45 51 30	29 30	Lunging 45	48 05	25 05	Luyck 1,38	50 40	21 40
ıbichutz.	32	50 00	29 10	Lungren 38	46 20	24 20	Luyck 1,38 Luye 14	51 55	29 00
ibíto <del>rp</del>	87	53 40	34 40 30 50	Tunichulen 38	51 40	23 40	Luynen 01	51 30	23 50
btow	68	53 10	30 50	Lunmaulunck 19	50 45	27 40	Lwowek 25	52 30	22 40
btzitz	ا وه	54 40	32 30	Lunow 07	53 55	29 50	Lychen 10,12	53 00	30 20
btzow	10,11	53 00	31 20 28 30		53 00	25 20	Lvn 4.1	47 20	30 20 24 35
IC	10,13	53 00 52 20	20 30		48 40	25 30 34 20	Lyn fl. 39,45	49 00	25 30 26 40
Lucar	41,43	47 20	33 00	Luntenburg 32	48 40	34 20	Lyndaw 15	SI 20	26 40
icenay	or i	47 30 26 40	23 35	Luntorp 16	51 50	34 20 26 10	Lynden 4,34		25 40
	1,38	46 40	24 40		52 00	26 00	Lyningen 01	40 20	24 3°
	88	46 40 46 20	24 40		51 10	33 30	Lynow 2,4	49 20 54 00	27 20
ocerner See	22	51 00	29 10		50 50	29 50	Lynfte 2,4	1 54 00 1	27 40
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cerner Sea scha schaw scharche schte	02 01 00	49 00 54 40	18 20	Lupa fl. 24,25	52 00	31 30	Lyfevitz 07 Lyfy 28	45 40	29 30 23 20
cerner Sea cha chaw charche	01	49 00 54 40 53 51	18 20 30 40 25 01		52 00 47 25 53 35	28 50 31 30 23 45	Lyfevitz 07 Lyfy 38 Lyw. 10,12	54 00 45 40 52 40 49 10	29 30 23 20 29 40 23 00

Places. Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places-	M2p.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places Map.	Latitude.	Longitude.
M		1	Malfow Malfpach	°7 4°	53 30 48 30	30 50 24 45	Margenborgh 01 Margenow 22	D. M.	D. M.
			Malipere	41,43	47 35	24 15	Margethochheim 27	50 20 49 40	20 20
Mabling fl. 34	53 °5 49 3°	28 20 35 30	Malifetten Malterdingen	45	47 45 48 05	26 50	Marggraf Peetz 10	52 00	31 30
Macchenhe 39	49 30	24 10	Matterfdorf	10	48 30	24 20	Margienae 01 S. Margret 41,42,43	49 20	21 50
Macha 3 1	50 25	20 30	Malterting Maltfch	41,43 27,28	48 00	24 15	Margretahaulen 45	48 00	25 40 1
	51 00	20 20	Maltidorp	08	51 20	33 30	Mariaborn 16	48 10	34 10
Machen 23,25,26	51 40	32 20	Malvin Manaure	80	53 40	33 00	S. Marie CI	52 10 45 50	20 00
Machelen 38 Machen 23,25,26 Machendorff 23 Machen 38	49 40	32 10 22 20	Manbach	38 41,43	47 00 47 30	22 40	Mariemont 01 Mariembo n 14,18	48 40 51 55	23 10
Machlendort 30	50 30	34 10	Manchen Manchwiler	40	47 40	24 05	Marienburg 4,6,15	52 20	1 25 40 1
Machmin 08 Machowitz 33	49 50	34 30 31 30 26 50	Manckelwitz	41,42 29	48 55	24 25 33 15	Mariendael 14-16	50 30 52 00	30 00 27 50
Machfen 17	52 25	26 50	Manckfchutz Mandel	28 39	51 10	34 50	Marienfeld 10,13	53 20	32 27
Machterfen 16 Mackeln 22	51 20	29 20	Mandel :	28	49 40 52 40	23 50 31 40	Marienhagen 15,17 Marienhulen 05	52 00 53 25	26 20
Mackenfen 17	51 50	26 20	Mandelaw Mandelcke	28	51 00	34 10	Marien Munster 17	51 50	25 50 26 00
Mackerode 16 Mackfoorff 20	51 55 51 30	28 50	Mandelkow	10,13	52 50	33 00	Marienow 15,16,17 Marienrode 15,16,17	52 10 52 20	26 20
Maddel 10,11,14	51 50	28 50	Manderoda Manderscheit	16.10	21 32	27 40	Marien See 15,.6	52 50	25 40 28 00
Madel 15 Madeln 19	51 00	28 20	Mandefla	16	52 25	26 20	Marienstern 22 22 24	51 10	31 10
Madelungen 19	51 00 49 00	27 00	Mandeure Mandorf	16,18	47 20	27 50	Marienthal 23,24,25 Cl. Marienthal 18	51 10	31 50
Madenburg 41,42 Madefe 01	46 00	26 00	Mandre	3.8	51 55 48 00	22 00	Marienwalde 10.12	52 00 52 50	32 50
Madia 01	45 30 45 20	25 00	Manerden Maneroda	17	52 IO 52 OO	27 20	Marienwerder 08 Marienzell 19,20	53 00	32 00
Madia fl. 38 Madin lacus 8,10,13	45 20 53 10		Mangelfdorf	14	52 15	29 10	Mariethal 15	51 10	28 30
Madruffo OI	45 40	20 00 1	Mangelwitz Manglet	26 41.42	51 45	32 50	Marin 07	53 30	30 10
Madtzperg OI Maegdeburg OI	51 20 52 10	25 50 28 40	Manheim	41,43 39,44	49 10	23 35	Marisfelt 36	50 25 50 30 52 10	33 40
Maendorp 05	53 10	25 30	Maningen Manitz	19	50 25	27 10	Maritzen 10,12	52 10	31 00
Maefleben 15 Maeflen 02	52 20 52 20	27 50	Manker	15,12	52 50	29 40		51 40 50 45 52 20	28 io
Maestricht 1,38	50 50	21 40 31 00	Mankersdorf Mankowitz	22	50 50	29 30	Markaw 19 Marken 38 Markersdorff 23		32 10
S. Magdalena 33 Magdaletz 10,12,13	48 50 52 00	31 40	Manow	32 08	49 30 54 20	34 50	Markirch 41,42,43	48 05	23 40
Magdeburg 10,11,14	51 40	28 40	Manfans Mansbach	0 I	52 00 50 40	29 50	Markowtz 33 Marlen 40,41,42,44	49 10	33 50
Magdeburg Epif. 18 Magdeburgifchholtz20	51 55 51 45	28 10	Manschederke	rcken 17	51 45	26 50	Murlo 01	49 40	19 50
Magdeburgicheiord 14	\$1 55 48 00	29 20	Manfd. Manfdor	22 22	50 50	29 10	Marlou 01 Marlow 07	54 20 54 10	30 10
Magnieres 38 Magnitz 28	51 00	22 40 34 IO	Manfdorf	30	50 30	34 30 28 20	Marlz H. 16	5 I 20	29 50 26 50
Magny 4.1	47 25	23 15	Mansfeldt	10,11	23 00	28 20	Marme 01 Marne 05	45 40 54 00	29 30
Magifiorff 2,14 Magifatt 1,38,39	51 25 49 00	29 00			51.40	28 20	Marneplateu 05	53 55	25 20
A1.42.45	47 30 48 10	23 50	Mansfeldt Con	15,19	51 40	28 20 28 20	Marnewadt 05 Marnitz 2,7	54 00	25 20
Mahlberg 40 Mahlen 28	51 15	34 15	ł	21	51 10	28 20	Marod 19	51 15	27 20
Mahlendorf 30	50 35	34 15	Clofter Mansfe H. Mansfeldt	ldt 19,20	51 45	28 20	Maroncourt 38 Marpach 33	48 00	32 20
Mahnfhaim 45 Mahr Budweis 33	48 35	34 30 32 40	Mansholt	38 05 18	51 05	24 40	Marpich 19	51 00	27 40
Mahrdorf 16	52 20	32 40 26 00	Manstain Manstet	38 19	47 00 51 15	26 00	Marpingen 30 Marpurg 1,34,38	49 3° 5° 4°	25 20
Maideburg 32 Maidelfin 34	48 40 50 10	34 00 25 20	Manfwert	33	48 20	22 50	S. Marq 41,42	48 10	23 55
Maientels 45	49 05	26 20	Manfy Mantargis	33 38 33	53 20 47 50	23 40 18 30	Marquain or Marquaritein or	5° 4° 47 3°	29 40
Mailie fl. 38 Main fl. 34-35-36	49 40	24 00	Manteow	TO. T2	53 10	32 40	Marraes 07	53 20	28 20
38,39	49 5° 49 4°	25 40	Mantl. Mantze	34 28	49 40 50 50	29 00	Marry 05 Marfal 01	53 05 48 40	23 00
	50 10	28 30	Mantzel	38	47 20	34 10 26 00	Marschwitz 28 Marsdiep 38	51 10	34 00
Mainrewind 19	50 45	27 50	Mantzing Mantyn	40	47 55 49 50	24 15 30 10	Marfdorp 08	53 40	32 30
Maifenhalden 45 Maifieres 01	49 IO	25 50	Manum	39	49 30	24 10	Marfehacht 2,3,4,6 Marfens 21	53 40 51 35	29 40
Mailis 22	ET 15	32 00	Mapach S. Mar	41,43	47.30	24 05 24 15	Marfow 07	53 25	27 50
Maix 28	48 10	23 35	Marang	41,43	49 00	25 40	Marsperg 01 Marstatt 39	51 20 49 3°	25 20
10,12	52 00	30 30	Marbach	38,39 41,43	47 50	23 45	Marswi 41.43	47 55	23 50
Makenrode 10	51 50 51 20	30 50 26 40	March fl.	31,32	49 55	33 50	Marfwil 41,43 Mart 15	47 34 51 20	23 30
Makerling 20	51 20	28 50	Marchartz Marche	33	48 00	21 50	Martendorff 2.2	51 10	28 40
Malberg 40	46 30 47 40	24 10	Marcheon Pam	ine or	50 10	29 50	Martenfdorif 7,10,11 Martentin 1,8	53 50 53 40	32 10
Malchin 7,8,10 Malchinfche See 07	53 45	39 00	Marchedorf Marchia	01	50 40	23 30	Martigny 01	45 40	23 30
Maichow 1,2,7	53 40 53 20	29 50 28 50	Marchien	38	50 20 48 00	26 00	S. Martin 41,42,43 Martinach 38	47 35 45 20 48 20	22 20
Maldewitz 22	53 20	33 55	Marchtal Marck	38,45 16,17	51 40	27 00	S. Martinberg 33 Martinkow 32,33	48 20 48 50	32 10
Malem 16,17	51 55	27 00	Marck Marckdorf	10	51 40 47 30	33 30	Martinfriet 16,19,20	5130	31 30
Malene 07	52 50	30 40 20 30	Marckeldorf	16	52 30	26 30	Martow 09 Mart Roclicz 15,20	54 4° 51 10	28 401
Malenowitz 32	47 °0 49 10	34 40	Marckelsheim	1,37	49 35	26 15	Martylle 38	49 20	21 20
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Malefchow 33	49 50	26 30 32 00	Marcken Com. Marck Erlback	38	51 20 49 20	23 20	Marvitz 08	50 50	32 00 27 50
Maletzin 10 10 14	49 40	33 50	Marckerdorff	2.3	51 15	31 50	Marufhaufen 19 Marwicz 20,21	51 45 52 40	48 50
Maletzung 2, 15.28	52 40	29 20	Marckerfdorff Marchewitz	22,33	5° 4° 54 35	31 00	Marwitz 10,13	52 40	23 40
Malines 30	49 00 51 00	20 20	Marchewitz Marck Liffa	23,25	51 05	32 10	S. Marx 41,43 Marxdorff 22	47 5° 5° 5°	30 00
Malitich. 20	51 IO	33 10	Marck Olendor Marck Pibrach	p 16,17	51 40	27 20	Marxen 41,43	47 45	23 45
Malledorf 21	52 10 51 25	31 30	Marckranst	22	51 10	28 50	Marxheim 39 Marzan 10,12	5í 30	30 00
Mallentin 07	53 45	29 30 28 00	Marckrolitz Marckichainfel	19	51 15 49 30	27 20	Marzel 41,43 Masbach 41,42	51 30 47 35 48 40	24 15
Mallerbach 19,20	51 30	28 20	Marckfoul	10,30	50 55	26 50 34 55	Mafcan ○t	54-50 I	30 20
Malmedys 1,38	50 20 1	22 20	Marckwitz Marco	28	54.35	20 50	Mascha 22,33 Maschkeroda 18	50 00	27 00'
Malmersheet	54 45 47 40	31 10	Mardorf	3,16	53 45	18 10	Maschwitz 30	50 25	34 10 27 00
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Malow 25,26	51 30	28 20	Mare Germanic	um or I	54 50	21 40	Masele 34,36	EO 20 1	27 30
Malpenaw fl. 24	5040	35 00 28 50	Marelfweifach Marens	34,30	53 20	24 20	Maigere	23 00	31 30
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Malicheim 39:40:41 Malichwitz 23	48 40	24 40 31 20		02	54 20 1	50 10	Mafinunft 41,42	48 30 Ma	23 50
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Places.	Map.		Longitude.     D. M.	Placesa Map.	Latitude.   D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places. Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
		D. M.		Meilsberg 20	51 45	28 20	Mentz 10,12	52 50	30 00
Mafmunfter Mafpach	41,43 36	47 35 51 10 48 45	23 30	Meimels 30 Meinbreren 17	5° 35 51 45	27 10 26 00	Mentzdorf 21,22	51 50	28 50
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laffe <b>fl</b> .	19.36	50 30	27 40	Meine 6,16 Meinersen 1,4	52 10 52 40	27 10	Menufoste 42,43	49 00	25 10
Latielwitz	28 39	50 00	34 °5 24 4°	,6,16,18	52 15	27 00	Le Menut 43 Meppe 38	48 10	23 30 23 35
laffem Iaffenbach	39,45	49 00	25 30	Meinheim 34 Meinoltzheim 41.42	48 50	27 4° 23 55	Meppel 1,38	52 40 52 50	23 20
latienem	35	50 00	25 05	Meinflen 16	51 20	26 50	Meppen or	52 50	23 30
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	16 07	52 10	30 50	40,41,42	48 15	24 15	Merchingen 37	49 25	26 10
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atzbach	38,39	49 20 48 15	23 40	Meitzendorff 14 Meklenborg 07	51 50	28 30	Mercfen 15	53 00	24 20 25 20
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tzmuhl	28	51 15	33 50	Mekow 10,11	52 50 51 15	31 40	Mergenbrun 37 Mergenthal 40,42	49 50 48 35	26 00
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ubuge	38	50 00	19 40	Melberoda 18	51 50	27 00	Mergistettn 45	48 35	26 40
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ugenhart	40 40	47 45 47 35	24 10	Melcey 38	48 40	23 00	Merin 10,11,14	52 30	28 30
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ulitz apach	22	50 50	29 00	Meleke 33	48 10 51 20	29 30	Merklin 33	49 20	30 20
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ayrs	33	1 48 20 1	32 40	Mellenbach 19	50 35	27 50	Merode 38	50 40	22 40
e eawe	44 01	48 10	24 25	Mellendorff 25 Mellens 07	50 50	33 40 28 20	Merow 32 Merowitz 32	49 30	33 50
aux	01	48 50	18 50	Mellentin 10	53 50	31 00	Mersburg 15,10,20	51 20	29 00
bberburg	19	51 00 49 20	27 50 35 10	Mellenton 05 Mellerstat 24	53 45	24 30 27 10	Merfeburg 19,20 Merfeb 41	51 25 48 55	24 35
ecchaw	7,10,12	53 00	31 00	Mellenum 08	54 00	31 00	Merfebina 2.7	51 35	33 40
echede echeln	01	51 10	24 40 30 JO	Melles 34	50 30	27 30	Merschwitz 26,27,29 Mersdorf 22	51 20	33 20 28 40
icchelgrun	1,22	50 20	29 20	Mellingstede 05	53 40	26 30	Merfelwitz 28	50 55	33 55
echelin	10,12	52 10	29 20	Mellum 05	53 40 50 20	24 40 31 10	Mersfelden 39 Merspach 38	49 5° 5° 4°	24 00
lechelrode Iechierstet	19	50 55	27 10	Melrichstatt 1,36	50 30	27 00	Merspurg - 01	47 30	26 00
iechitz.	22	51 00	29 10	Meifdorff 19	50 55	27 40	Mersted 16	52 00	27 50 28 40
Iechze Iechefeld	27 19	51 50	33 35	Melsheim 41,42,44 Melsow 10,12	53 00	31 00	Mertendorf 22 Mertenroda 19,36	50 45	27 40
fechenhaufer	n. 34	49 00	28 10	Melrz. 07	53 10	29 50	Mertensberg 24,3 I	50 10	33 30
leckhling leckmul	45	48 40 4	26 30	Meltzwigk 21 Melun 01	48 20	18 40	Mertitz 21,22 Merticheitz 29	50 55	33 20
Aeddoch	34-39-45	53 35	25 50 24 10 28 50	Membs 34-36	50 20	28 00	Mertichutz 25	51 10	33 20 27 40
Aedegast Aedels	14. 38	51 25 46 00	28 50	Memelfdorff 34,36 Memelfhofen 41,42	49 50	27 50 24 20	Mertzbach 34,36 Mertzdorf 25,26	50 10	24 00
Aedelfheim	39	49 10	23 40	Memeridorff 2.2	49 50	28 50	28,29,30,31	1 51 05	33 25
Aedeme Aedeme fl.	93	53 50	25 20	Memerhusen 17 Memering 33	52 05	26 40	Mertzhu 41,43 Mert/mul 10,12	47 50 51 40	30 30
Medenbach	39 1,38	49 00	24 30	Memleben 15,20	49 50 51 20	28 20	Mertzwiler 39,41,42	48 40	24 10
Aedenblick Aedenegen	1,38	52 50	21 00	Memmeleben 19	51 25	28 20	Merves 31	50 20 47 20	23 00
Medenitz	25,26	53 35 51 40	22.00	Memming 45 Memmingen 1,45	48 35	27 00	Mervillers 38 Merum 16	52 10	26 50
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Medewitz	39	49 40 51 45	23 50	Men 10 Menat 01	52 10 45 40	18 40	Mery für Seyne 01 Mesbach 41,42	48 25	24 30
Medingen Medow	1,4,6	53 20	27 20	Menchenhoff 41,42	48 40	24 00	Mefcede 38	51 00	24 20
Meelbak	7,8,9 °5	53 30 54 00	29 10 26 00	Mencking 45 Menden 1,38	48 35 51 20	25 30	Mesceid 14,21 Meschewitz 22	50 30	29 10
Meer	10	54 00	28 50	Menurine 51	45 20	24 00	Mefdorf 22	50 50	29 40 28 30
Meerdorf Meerlefe	16 05	52 05	27 40	Menehou or Menene or	49 00	21 00	Mefeberg 14,19	52 00	20 50
Meeridorp	2,4,7,11	53 20	25 10	Menes 22,23	5° 5°	34 00	Mefelkow 08	54 10	31 00 28 20
Meferfdorf Meffebron	30,31	50 25 48 30	33 50	Mengen 4.0.4.7.4.2	47 00	18 10	Mesendorff 2,15	52 20	22 10
Meffle	39		21 00	Mengen 40,41,43 Mengitz 22 Menifchitz 23	47 50 51 00	24 10	Mefericz 1,32 Meferitich 33	1 40 10	32 40
Mege Meghen	8,10,13	53 10	32 30		49 00	33 30	Meseritz 1,10,13	52 20	32 50
Megling Mehdelitein	45	48 40		Menive 22 Menlucht 19	50 00	29 00	10	52 20 53 50	22 20
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Mehdeliteir 	34	1 50 40	34 40	Menfa 45 Menfelagen 38	48 55 52 40	1 25 40	11	1 33 30 1	22 20
Mehfeborh Meichicht	n 37	49 45	26 10	Menidori 22	52 40 50 50 48 40	20 40	24,25,26 Messeres 01	40 50	20 50
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Mehfeborh Meichicht Meidelhofer Meien Meierborg	01 07 14-16	53 15	29 20	Menfwuz 19	50 35	28 20 31 40 27 30		53 50	30 00 26 20 33 00 26 00

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Facts.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places. Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places. Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitud M. D
	44	48 30 j	24 25	Milano or	45 10	24 50	Mitweida 1,22	50 50	30 00
thi Milach	37	49 40		Milafchwitz 2.8 Milaus 3.3	57 05	34 30	Mitzdorff 21	5140	29 30
Miberg	14	52 35 49 50	28 50	Milaw 2, 15, 22	49 20 52 49	31 20	Mittel Buchen 25	50 00	32 45
المتعط	35 37	49 45	25 55	Milbach 41,43	47 50	23 30	Mitteldorf 16,19	51 25	25 10
Leibeun Lich-uf-n	37	49 35	26 15	Milbitz 28 Milckaw 25	57 20	34 50	Market 15,19	5130	27 20 84 20
igan-ur-	22	51 00	29 40	Milckaw 25 Milcke 22, 28	57 40	32 40	Mittellipha 31 Mittelftein 31	49 55	33 4
elenrod	08	53 30	22 00	Mackwiz 31	50 20	33 30 28 00	Mittelfti 26	50 25 50 40	33 3
Elentin	45	48 10	25 55	Milde fl. 6,11,14,16 Milden 01	52 30 46 20	28 00	Mittelitori 36	50 35	25 5
1609 1811 4,10,	11,14	52 10 49 20	32 50	Mildenaw 23	5.1 40	23 10 32 00	Mittelltrew 36 Mittelwalde 1, 24, 31	50 20 50 00	26 0
Herzwei.iu	32	53 30	29 00	Mildenitz 07	53 25	30 50	Mittenwald or	47 10	33 3 28 1
ktiin Multilt	36	53 30 50 25	27 10	Mildenstein 2.1 Mildorff 3.3	51 20 48 20	29 20	Mittersholtz 40	47 10 48 05	24 0
lare Care	OI	46 30	20 00	Mildorff 33 Milendonel 38	51 00	22 20	Mitterfilt 01 Mitterteich 34	47 00	29 5
Jerbach	07	52 40	28 20	Miles 22,33	50 00	30 10	Mittewalst 02	49 50 52 10	29 4
ind Seha fl.	31	50 20	32.50	Milellou 33	50 20	30 40	Mittlpach 22 Mittlifat 28.45	50 40	29 5
lena 11. leske		51 00	33 40	Miletmkor.igshoff 2,33 Mileus 01	50 20 49 10	31 20	Mittlifat 38, 45 Mittwald 32	48 20 50 00	25 5 33 3
laliag	45 38	48 35	23 40	Milhof 44	48 30	24 25	Mixdorff 10,12	52 00	31 50
idoch idock Abb.	30	4.0 20		Milin 33	49 30	31 00	13	57 50	314
Laboret	16	51 40	28 20	Militienfis Bar. 24,25 Militich 24,25	51 20 51 40	34 00 34 00	Mladiegowitz 33 Mladkoif 2	49 00	31 0
Erichel 24:	,25,26	5 1 40 48 40	32 40 25 30	Mistich 24, 25 Milkaw 24, 26	51 40	32 30	Mladkow 22,22	49 50	33 4 33 1
lener fl.	39,45	50 00	31 40	Millebach 39	49 20	24 50	Mittich 26, 27, 29	57 30	33 I
incze il.	2,33 1,38	49 10	22 20	Millelhaufen 19	51 05	27 50	Mlodowitz 33 Mniderthalen 18	1 49 40 1	33 5 28 3
minet 10.	,11,14	52 30	28 40 31 00	Millemberge 10, 12 Millen 42,43,44,45	52 50 48 15	30 10 24 20	Mniska 33	51 35 49 50 54 10	31 1
ezeldorff ezerall 1,38	1,33	47 50	1 22 20 1	Millebach 40	48 30	24 35	Mnysfelt 2	54 10	27 1
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fezeray	43	47 20	1 23 50 1	Milo 2, 15 Milotits 32, 33	52 30 48 50	28 50 34 20			284
lezerlen	41,43	47 25 48 20	23 50	Milotits 32,33 Milow 07	53 00	28 40	M chber 28	51 50 51 05	34 0 28 5 31 4
k ing kuchwer	45 37	49 40	25 55	10.14	52 10	20 20	Michel 19, 20 Michelf 33	51 40	28 5 31 4
ledan	01	49 40 48 50	17 50	Milowits 24, 28 Mireich 33	58 10	35 30 29 10 28 20	Mochoff 33 Mochow 8	53 50	310
balitz.	2 2 4 I	50 40 48 10	29 00	Milrode 14	49 40 51 15	28 20	Mochowitz 33	53 50 48 50	312
kunfolle kuningerperg		49 00	28 10	Mildorf 22	50 50	28 50	Mocker 22 Mockern 15, 18	50 50	29 2
eure	19,22	50 35	28 00	Miltenberg 1, 37 Miltenburg 34, 38, 39	49 4° 49 4°	25 50 25 40	Mockerfüorff 23	51 00	320
laurs (Gliser	22	51 20 51 20	31 10	Mithen 23	5130	31 30	Mockrene 2.2	51 30	294
fesfelit <b>z</b> fesx	23 38	50 20	20 40	Miltitz 23	51 20	31 10	Modelitz 14, 22 Modelidorff 29	51 10	29 3 32 5
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Renchen 41, Renchenlioh	42,45 41,42	4.8 2.5	24 25	Reufendorf Reufenperg	30	50 30	34 10 26 40	Rideburg	21	51 05	26 30		Roc
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engnitz	25, 29 38	51 20 52 00	33 20	Reychensapen Reydt 38	19	51 10 48 20	25 00	Riechberg	19	50 25	27 40		Rice
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Rettlingen Retwil Retz Retzbach	10, 11 42, 44 10, 12 34	48 30 51 50 49 50	24 05	Richlen 40,41,4 Richnow Richo	2,44 I, II	48 25 52 50 49 00	24 25 29 40 35 40	Ringstorf Ringstede Rinheim	42 05 40	51 05 48 35 53 35 48 05	25 20 24 20 Rinholtz		R <sub>C</sub>

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KINDOTT .	1,42,43	48 05	29 50	Rodeizum 39	51 35 49 45	29 20	Romersberg 9	49 30	16 10
Pinfhurit	42,44	48 30	24 30	Rodemarrel 03	53 55	24 40 24 50	Romerman či	49 50	88 <b>5</b> 0
Riothufen Ruspach	41,43	47 35	23 25	Rode Merier 03 Rode Muhl 2-,29	52 50	24 33	Rombin 1.24.26	49 50 50 20	88 50 34 00 17 10
Rintelen 1	41,43	52 10 47 45	25 40 23 40	Roden 16,17	52 10	33 15 25 35	Roman 40	48 50	24 32
Rintzel Rintzig fl.	44	48 20	24 15	Rodenbach 34.38	50 20 50 00	70 00 1	Romani-no-	48 40	23 30 25 50
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Rosen Rosen	22	51 13 l	دُء وَدِ	Rodenburg 16	52 50	26 co	Rompelhelm 35 Romichina 22	50 00	33 25
Roengaw Roenborch	4° °3	48 10	24 40	Rodenfeit 21 Rodenhagen 07	50 55	29 10	Romfer 10	50 50 53 00	10 10
Rivence 414	2,43,44	53 45 48 10	24 20	Rodenkercken og	53 40 53 25	30 40 24 50	Romiwier 41,44	45 10	24.33
Roerfdort Roerfwil	34	50 30 48 45	28 30	Rodensted 4,16,17 Rodensted 19	50 30	27 00 28 20	Rona Ronckendorp	50 30	23 55 32 50
Region	10,12	53 20	30 30	Rodern 39,41,42 Rodershusen 16	48 40	24 30	Ronhoff -<	58 55 5= 35	27 50 25 50
Ropers	19	50 45	27 40	Rodersieben 19	51 35	27 10 27 40	Ronnenberg 15 Ronnenburg 23,24	52 :0	15 30
Ripperidorf Ripperihaufen	36	50 35	33 10	Roderstorf 41,43 Rode Sandt 05	47 20	23 50	Romoti 2.33	51 05 49 50	31 30
Rirtzel 4	1,42,43	43 10	24 15	Rodefheim 39	53 50 49 50	24 10 24 00	Ronfin 22,23	50 40	3: 10
Rifcow	10,13	476 40 53 00	31 50	Rodewel 20 Rodewagk 10,12	51 45	28 30 1	Ronfperg 33	49 20	30 00 1
Ricortt	21	51 15	29 30	Rodewarde 16	52 20 51 30	29 40 27 20	Root 15	51 55	18 50
Rienberg Rientz	24 2,7	50 10 53 15	32 30	Rodewische 0.7 Rodewisz 2.3	23 30	29 20 31 20	Roota 22	51.10	129 20
Rsk	14	51 25 50 10	29 30	Rodhoft Mons 32	4-9-30	35 10	Roppenheim 40	48 35	24 30
Rimberg Rifpa	2-33 41-43	47 3°	32 50	Rodichen 19,20 Rodigendorff 16,19	51 40 51 35	28 20 27 50	Roppich 15	51 10	29 00
Riffen	25 21	52.10	32 20 1	Rodhn o7	53 15	30 30	Roraw 28	51 00	34 25
Rift Riften	05	51 20 53 30	19 30 16 10	Rodorf 15	51 40	33 20 27 00	Rorba fl. 41 Rorb 41.44	48 30	24 00
Rifter Riftorp	15,20	51 30 51 40	18 10 19 10	Rotiow 33 Rodritet 19	50 30	31 00	Rorbach 19.20	51 35 49 55	24 25 28 10
Riftow	c8	54 30	34 00	Rodfingen 16,19	51 10 51 35	27 50 28 00	Rorbechfhoff 35 Rorbeck 10,12	49 55	30 10
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Rigen	15,20	51 10	28 00	Roefkamer 2,3	53 20	26 40	Kotok 4:424344	48 25	14 27 1
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Rinburg Rinelfdorff	39.45	48 40 50 00	24 50 27 40	Rocking 38	49 20	22 40	Rorenice 19	50 50	17 30 18 30 19 00
Ritter	34,36 <b>4</b> 0	47 35	24 10	Korperinoven 39	50 60	16 50 14 00	Rorgast 15,21	51 30	
Ritters Rittersbach	02 34	54 30 49 10	26 20 27 50	Roer fl. 38 Roerbach 44	51 00 48 25	23 00	Rorhoff 33 Rorich 16,19	48 40	33 10
Rittersburg	40.44	48 20	24 20	Roerborg 07	53 40	30 20	Rorlak 10,12	52.40	29 30
Ritterfdorff Ritterfhagen	19	50 55 51 20	28 00	Roerfurt 2,15 Roermond 1,38	51 10	28 00	Romich 39 Rompach 33	48 30	23 40 30 50
Rittershoven *	6,18	48 40	24 25	Rocroot 38 Rocridorif 25,26	51 20	22 40	Rorr #1.42 Rorfdorf 18	48 50	23 55
Rittmanfolor	22	52 05 51 20	27 00	Roerien 4,16	51 50	33 00 27 40 28 00	Rorfwihr 41,42,43	48 35	23 50
Rittiche Ritwil	03	53 45	25 20	Roersleben 14 Roefdorp 16	51 35	28 co	Rosbach 19.20	50 40 51 20	18 50
Ritzeltz	41,43 40	48 50	23 55 24 30	Rocting 1,22,34	50 10	28 10	Rossbake 03	53 45	24 20
Ritzenbuttel Ritzenbutler	2,4 03	54 30 53 45	25 30 24 30	Roetz 10,12 Rogatziewo 25,26	52 00	30 50	Rosbukertonne 03 Rosbrucken 33	53 50	14 10
Ritzenbutlerh	ave 03	53 45	24 30	Rogaw 30	50 35	34 10	Rofchach 38	47 cc 50 10	20 00
Ritzenhagen Ritzerlin	10,13	54 3° 53 10	34 00	Roge 10,12 Rogels 07	51 50	31 co 27 50	Reichhaf 14	52 35	ده وځ
Ritzerow Ritzleben	c2	53 40	27 30	Rogentorf 41	53 30 43 35 52 00	24 c5 28 50	Rofchwicz 20 Rofchwitz 22.31	51 55	28 40
Rittmow	6,10	52 40 54 00	29 40	Rogegiin C7	53 40	27 50	Rofe 21	51 05	29 20
Riva Rivelskirch	OI	45 30 49 30	27 40 24 05	Roggendorf c7 Roggenstorp c7	53 35 53 50	28 co	Rofeckh. 45 Rofefelde 08	48 20 53 40	33 00
Riven	39	52 10	29 50	Roggentin C7	55 17	30 00	Rofemhaim c1	53 40 47 40 51 15	29 10
Rivo Riwen	38 12	52 10	25 40	Roggow 10,13 Rogiers 38	53 20	32 10 20 40	Rofenaw e-	53 35	33 15
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Robecoure Robel	32 38	47 49	34 30	Roherbach 39	49 10	25 10	Rofenfels c 8 Rofengard c 9	53 00	32 30
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Robozetz	. 33	\$0 30	18 30	Rohr 36 Rohrburg 40	48 20	24 20	Rofenkrantz 30,31	50 20	33 50
Rochefore	1,38,41	50 00	1 20 40	Rohrwiefaw 26 Rohzobten 26	51 50	32 20	Rojermul 37 Rojenstain 45	49 40	26 40
Kochejoan	38	45 20 46 20	18 30	Roicbio 38	47 20	25 20	Rofenthal 26,29 Rofenwiler 41,42,43	51 50 48 20	23 55
Rochenberg	38	48 20	24 20	Roide fl. 15 Roidin 08	53 50	26 40 30 30 33 20	Rofethal 23	51 05	31 50
17,0chette	9	54 45 49 50	31 20	Roin 25	51 10	33 20	Rosfeldt 40,42,43 Rosfeim 41,42,43		24 05
Rochlitz Rochow	2,22 04	51 00	29 50	Roitz 26,27	50 30	33 30 30 40 27 20	Roffahn 14		29 10
Rockenburg	45	48 10	27 00	Roitz 33 Rokel 15,18 Rokifan 01	52 10 49 40	30 30	Rofitz 32	49 00	33 40
Rockenhaufer	15,19,20	51 30 49 20	29 00	Rokimitz 31,32	49 55	33 20	Rockin IC.12	1 52 40	31 50
Rockhaufen	19	51 00	26 30	Rolanscheheyde 2,15 Roland 2,15	52 50	28 10	Rofla 15,16,20	51 30	28 co
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Norte-Canta	33 16 16	52 05	27 30 28 10	Rolde 4,38	52 20 50 50 48 30	22 20	Rofnay or	48 10	20 30
Rocksheim Rocroy	38,39	52 25 49 20	24 40	Rolelfh 41,42	48 30	24 10	Rofowitz 33	49 30	31 10
4.00	01 45	49 50	20 30	Rolfeshausen 19 Rollbach 37	49 40	25 50	Rofoy 01 Rofperwende 20	48 30	27 50
	19,22,40	50 50	25 00	Rolle 38	45 40 51 30	22 40 33 °5		1 50 20	1 27 20
Rodan II,	14,16,17	52 35	29 30	Ralifdorf 10,12	1 51 40	30 30	Rofriet 36		20 20
Redawen Redby	38,39	40 00	23 40 28 40	Rollfleben 16,19 Roltenburg 01	51 25 49 20	27 40	Roffaw 10,11	52 30	28 20
Reddachfhauf	en 15	55 00	27 20	Romano or	45 30	27 30	Rofiburg 22 P 2 (Vol. 2. )	. , , , , , ,	Roffchop
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Rolling 16,17 52 05 26 40 Rowerorth 29 51 15 33 25 Rupperforth 2:	2,23	50 30	29 20
Roślaw 14 51 35 29 40 Roziere 01 48 30 22 40 St. Rupert	40	47 45	29 20
Roflumberg 2,33 49 50 32 50 Rubekow 08 54 00 31 00 Ruprechtillegge	2,44 15	48 25 53 00	24 15
Rolla 24 49 10 27 40 Rubenick Of 50 00 35 40 Rurde	1,43	51 50 47 40	26 00 23 50
Patteri 22 49 10 34 00   Bullet 10 52 20 27 10   Kulleten	6,19	51 25	27 50
D 0 CH 10   SI 25   20 30   D 1 1 1	22 41	48 20	29 30 23 45
Roffeletz of 49 50 33 00 Ruchendarf 24 50 10 28 10 Rush.	38	46 00 49 10	25 00
Roftenberg 26 51 35 3 10 Ruchowan 32 40 38 30 Rusbrun 3. Ruckendorff 22 50 20 28 00 Rusbrun 3.	4,37	49 40	34 30 26 20 30 10
Rollack 7.10 54 05 29 20   Bucker cloud 22 10   Rudori	22	51 00	29 10
Rucking 34-36-39   Rusken	2,4,9 02	54 00	27 20
Robert 22 49 10 33 10 Rust	09	54 45 48 30	31 30
	8,42	48 20	23 40
Rotach 34-36 50 20 27 40 Rudelfdorff 23 51 05 31 50 Ruffdorff	38	46 40 50 40	24 40 29 40 26 20
Rotaugeld. 02 50 co 30 lo Rudelitet 1,19 50 45 28 10 Rufellin	15	53 00 49 50	26 20 24 40
Rotbach 41,43 47 2) 33 30 Rudelfwerd 01 45 50 33 10 Ruffen	39 22	51 10	29 20
Rote fl. 19 50 55 27 30 Rudenitz 10,12 52 20 30 50 Rufferburg	42 09	48 40 54 45 48 55	31 30
Roteborn 20 51 25 28 30 Rudenthal 37 49 35 23 40 Rusheim Ruderbach 41,43 47 25 23 40 Rusheim	4ó -2,43	48 55	24 50 24 10
Rotchufs 03 53 50 27 00   Budinessed 1020   St 45 28 20   Ruite	97	53 35	28 50
Rotellheim 44 48 33 24 10 Rudoletz 32,33 49 10 32 50 Ruftede Rotenackhar 45 48 00 26 20 Rudoletz 32,33 49 10 32 50 Ruftede Rufteleben 1 Rufteleben 1 Rufteleben 2 Rudoletz 32,33 49 51 15 33 10 Rufteleben 1 Rufteleben 2 Rudoletz 32,33 49 51 15 33 10 Rufteleben 2 Rudoletz 32,33 49 51 15 33 10 Rufteleben 2 Rudoletz 32,33 49 51 15 33 10 Rufteleben 2 Rudoletz 32,33 49 51 15 33 10 Rufteleben 3 Rudoletz 32,33 49 51 15 15 33 10 Rufteleben 3 Rudoletz 32,33 49 51 15 33 10 Rufteleben 3 Rudoletz 32,33 49 51 15 33 10 Rufteleben 3 Rudoletz 32,33 49 51 15 33 10 Rufteleben 3 Rudoletz 32,33 49 51 15 33 10 Rufteleben 3 Rudoletz 32,33 49 51 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	9,20	53 25 51 25	25 20 28 20
Rotenbach 19,22 50 40 28 00 Rudolfitat 23 48 50 31 30 Rufenbek 1	15,11	52 20 51 20	27 30 26 40
Rotenbuch 34-37 49 50 26 00 Rudow 4,10,11 33 00 24 55 Ruftern	29 28	51 20	33 10
Rotenburg 24,25 31 20 3 40 Rudwikow 32,33 49 00 33 10 Ruthern	28 40	51 15 48 45	34 10 24 50
Rotenfels 1,34,40 40 50 26 10 Rue 01 40 20 31 Rute	17	52 25	26 30
Rotenhan 21,22 50 50 29 20   Busley 16 17 51 45 26 20   Ruteng	07	53 45	30 40 28 10 30 00
Rotenhamien 16 52 20 27 40 Ruemansfelden of 48 50 30 00 Rutenics	10,12	52 40 52 40	30 10
Rotenbirch 16 51 40 20 40   Ruther	97	53 35 49 10	30 50
Poten Chimbach 20 51 20 28 30 Ruertee 19 51 05 20 40 Rutmer Shaim	33 45	48 35	25 30
Rotenien 14218 51 35 20 35 1 Phones	36 5,10	54 40	29 30
Rotenfell 40 48 40 24 55 Ruffel 1,30,41,34 47 47 3 72 Ruttingfleben	18	50 40	29 50
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Rotefenfer fl. 19 50 25 27 40 Rugeberge 23 51 25 31 00 Rutzength	22	50 20 51 40	. 33 50
Rugelberg 41,42 48 35 23 35 11 B	16	53 35	20 00
Rothefil. 22 50 50 28 30 Rugen 34-36 50 00 27 20 Rutzenhagen 1	10,13	1 52 40	32 40 33 20
Rothufs 41,43 47 25 24 05 Rugenfee 07 53 40 28 20 Ruyen	27 41	51 40 48 10	23 30
Roth Waffer 22,25   51 20   32 10   Russer	33	53 45	20 10
Rotingen or 49 co 29 30 Ruga Int. 5,10 34 40 35 30 Ruylandt	2,22	51 30 48 30	30 40
Rotionberg 40 47 35 24 20 Ruhental 41 48 40 24 30 Ruz	45 38 <b>,</b> 41	47 40	23 °5 32 50
Rotleben 16,19,20 51 25 28 00 Rukh. 45 48 15 26 40 Rychemburg	2,33 33	49 4° 5° 4°	33 40
Rotleberoda 19,20 51 40 27 50   Rusalu 22,23,24   28 00   Rychnow	33	49 20 50 30	34 30
Rotloch 41,43 47 50 23 30 Rullevitz 08 53 20 31 00 Ryen	05	53 10	25 50
Rotrayn fil. 22 49 50 28 30 Rulow 7,8 53 35 30 40 Ryffenhorg	16	52 00	27 00 26 30
Rotrach 37 49 45 26 00 Rulldort 20 51 35 24 15 Rytenhaulen Rotrhadeck 33 49 30 31 20 Rumbach 41,42 48 55 24 15 Rytenhaulen Rotfchen 19 51 25 28 50 Rumberg 25,33 51 10 33 40 Rytenhein	19	51 25 51 20	27 00
Rotiches 26 50 50 27 30   Rambitein 33 48 40 33 30   Printagen	20	51 30	29 20
	22 01	51 30	22 40
Rotter Siel 05 53 30 25 50 Rume H. 15,16,17 51 40 26 50 Rumelde Rotter	38	47 20	25 00
Rotflad 14 51 55 29 20   Rumeke 18 51 35 27 20   Rytraden	15	52 10 49 20	25 40 30 20
Rott 41.42 48 50 24 25 Rumersheim 40.43 47 40 24 00 Rylenberg	33	50 40	19 00
Rottelen 40 47 35 24 10 Rumifborn 38 47 00 25 40 Rytz 1	31	52 30	33 20
Rottenberg 4:6 52 20 26 00   Rumlang 38 47 00 25 00   Receive and	32	49 10	32 00
Rottenburg 41,43 47 35 23 25   Rumitzhaulen 45 48 35 26 00   Rzepe	33	49 10	31 40
Rottenffein 26 50 05 27 20 Rummer 16 52 20 27 50 Rzerzitze	32	49 00	33 40 33 10
Rotterort 36 50 40 27 20 Rumpach 41,42,43 48 10 23 45 Rzitzany	33	49 10	,,,
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Power 74.76   62.05   27.50   Rumpfhagen 07   52.20   20.10	36	50 15 48 35 49 29 51 00 48 30	27 10 24 45
Rotrim 1,38 5 3 40 23 00   Ruming 33 49 00 30 00   Saach     Rotrim 1,38 5 3 40 23 00   Ruming 33 49 00 30 00     Rotrim 1,38 5 5 40 20 0   Ruming 33 49 00 30 00     Rotrim 1,38 5 5 40 20 0   Ruming 33 49 00 30 00     Rotrim 1,38 5 5 40 20 0   Ruming 4 20 0 20 5 5 10 35 00     Saach	40 32 22	48 35	34 40 29 10 23 50
Rotwitz 1,38,45 47 40 25 30 Rundefauffer fl. 19 50 30 27 40 Sabensen		51 00	23 50
	6, 27	51 45 51 00	33 30
Rotzdorf 14 52 10 20 Runenburg 40,42 48 35 24 20 35 3501che	22	51 00 54 35 52 00	31 20 31 40
Rotzing 41.42   47.20   22.50   Kunnenberg 17   52.30   20.20   32.00	26	1 60 10	
Rorzingen 16,17 52 10 26 50 Runngen 16 52 10 27 20 Sabotka	1, 33 2, 7	53 45	27 40
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Rove 07 53 25 30 30 Runow 07 53 30 28 40 Sabow Sache	28	51 05	22 00
Rouvereid 01 45 30 28 10 Runfen 25 51 30 33 20 Sachow	28 08 15, 16	53 40	33 00 27 20 27 05 Sachfenber

Places Map	»	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places. Map.	Latitude, D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places. Map.	Latitude.	Longitude
Sachsenberg 2		50 50	29 50	Saltzern 43 Saltzfeldt 1,36	47 55	23 35	Sarraen 07	D. M.	D. M
Sachfenburg 2, 3 Sachfenhagen 6, 1	δ	52 10	26 00 28 10	Saltzhemendorn 4.16	51 55	27 20	Sarrentin 08	53 35 53 20 53 30	27 40
	2	51 05 49 55	25 00		50 10 52 00	23 50 27 10	Sarrentzin 08	54.00	30 30
Sachsenhausen Sachsenheuser Wart 3 Sachsenwolt 3	6	53 55	27 00	Saltzmatt 4.1	47 45	23 40	Sarstede 4, 16, 17	52 20 45 40	26 20
		50 50 51 35	27 50	Saltzmunde 15,19,20 Saltztor Hellen 15,16	51 40 51 50	28 50	Sarungas 38	46 20	27 40 26 00
Sachwersten 16, 1 Sachwitz 0	8	51 00	33 55	Saltzungen 1, 19, 36	50 45	26 50	Sarwerden 28.20.4.1	47 20	35 co 23 30
Sack 16, 1 Sackenbach 3	7	51 55 49 55	26 40 26 00	Saltzwerck 20 Salweke 15	51 50	28 20 28 40	Safadka 2,33 Sasbrun 2,10,11	50 30	31 50
Sacker	7	51 40	33 20 34 30	S. Salvator 1, 33 Sambeck 01	48 20	30 20	Safin or	53 00 48 30	34 40
Sackeraw 2 Sackifch 2	8	51 05	33 50	Samber 28	51 30 50 20	21 50	Safpag 40, 43 Safpag 44	48 oo 48 3o	24 10
Sickwitz 2	1	51 50	30 30	Samborff 08	51 20 53 40	30 00 34 30	Salra 22	50 50	28 50
		49 00	33 00	Sambiwege 15	52 30	28 20	Saffen	45 20 54 00	30 00
Sadelkow O	7	53 35 53 20	30 40	Samek Samekow 07	50 30 53 40	31 10 27 50	Satienberg 08 Satienh. 41, 42	53 30	32 30
Sidentoda 2	2	50 50	28 30	Samen or	46 30	24 40	Saffenhagen 15	47 50 52 30	24 00
Sadewitz 2 Sudow 0		51 05 54 20	33 55	Samerow TO TO	50 40 53 50	17 40 32 40	Safsi 41, 42, 43 Safsins 00	48 20 54 40	23 30
Sadowi 2, 3	3	50 10	32 30 29 20	Samerstorp 07 Samitz 25, 26, 29	53 45 51 20	32 40	Safsins 09 Saffuburg 38 Saftede 06	52 00	24 00
Sadzow 10, 1 Sardenthal 0	1	48 20	29 00	Sammentin 08	53 10	33 00	Safterhausen 25	52 00 51 00	26 20 33 20
Surching 3	4	48 50	31 00	Samony 38 Samtens 03	49 00 54 30	30 30	Satelese 41, 43 Saten fl. 16	47 35	23 50
Sues o Suestingen 3	8	54 40 46 20	23 40	Sampeleben 15, 16	52 20	27 40	Satenhausen 16	51 30 51 30	27 00
Cietzen 4	5	49 10 52 30	25 10 32 10	Sampelhag 08 Sampter 24, 25	53 40 52 40	32 30	Satfeld 16, 19 Sathan 22	51 15 51 20	27 30
Sattztow 10, 1 Sagan 1, 24, 2	6	51 30	32 10	Samfwege 2, 14	52 00	28 30	Satnelle 14	52 05	30 30 28 20
Saganeniis 23,2	4	51 35 54 40	31 30	Sancergves of	45 40 46 50	23 40 18 30	Satow 07 Sattel 31	54 00	29 00 33 00
		54 50	34 30 11	Sancerre or	47 00	18 30	Satteldorit 34	49 00	26 50
Sagetzaw 3	3	49 40 50 15	30 40 33 00	Sanckamp 4, 16 Sanda 33	52 40 49 50	29 30	Sattelifett 19	.47 25 50 55	2 - 20
Sagnischekupper 2	6	51 40	32 20	Sandaw 15, 25 Sande 05	52 50 53 25	29 00	Sattig 28 Sattiberg 19	51 00	34 10 28 40
Sagritz 27, 2	8	51 20 50 55	33 35 34 00	Sandeborfchke 2.7	5 I 40	33 35	Satwelle 16	52 15	28 20
Sahlifeh 2	.6	5 I 50	33 00 25 40	Sandersdorf 2.1 Sandersla 16	51 05 52 10	28 20	Satz 1, 22 Satzdorff 30	50 15	30 20 34 00
Saholm O Sahontal 3	3	49 10	29 40	Sanderfleben 18, 21	51 15	28 20	Satzerkrifs 33	50 00	30 10
Sahorzan 2, 3	3	50 20 47 40	31 00	Sandes 36 Sandewaldaw 25,26	50 30 51 40	33 20	Satzka 2,33	53 20	32 30 31 50
Saido 2,2	2	50 40	20 10	Sandfeld 07	53 35	27 50	Savaniche 10, 13 Save fl. 01	53 30 46 10	32 50 32 20
Saidares 2	2	50 50	30 10	Sandfrontze 27 Sandhubel 30	51 35	33 4° 34 2°	Saul 27	51 45	33 35
Saintens C	9	54 25	31 10	Sandmuhl 23,29 Sandow 10,11,14	51 20 52 30	31 00	Saulcy 41, 42, 43 Saulgen 45	48 10	23 25 26 20
Saifs 3	3	50 30 48 20	30 30	Sandow 02	52 40	28 40	Saulheim 39 Saulieu 01	47 55 49 40 46 50	24 20
Sakenh. 4	-2	48 05	24 05 30 20	Sandichid 38 Sandifede 05	50 00 53 25	22 40	Saultour 28	50 00	29 50
Saklet 10, 1	1	52 00 53 10	28 20	Sandthoff 35 Sandtouwe 03 Sandvliet 01	49 55	25 00	Saulxures 38 Saupfdorf 30	47 40 50 15	23 00 34 20
Sakory o	7	50 40 53 20	31 30 29 30	Sandrouwe 03	51 20	20 20	Saurbron 31	50 10	33.30
Sal 1,3	4	45 10	27 20	Sandvorwerg 27 Sanfeld 19	51 40 50 55	33 25 28 10	Saufedelitz 21	51 45	26 30
Sala fl. 15, 18, 19, 2 Salanoe	10	51 40 45 30	22 50	Sangerhaufen 15,16	51 30	28 10 28 40	Saufenberg 40 Saufer Tehr 09	57 40	24 10 31 20
Salberg 1	9	50 35	28 30 28 40	Sangewald 02 Sanick 01	53 10 46 20	22 40	Saufs 41,43	47 40	23 50
Salbing 22, 3	9	50 55	28 10	Sanitz 07	53.35	28 00	Sauterbach 22 Sauvent 01	50 20 47 20	18 50
Salbka 1	ا ۱	51 30 51 45	28 50	Sannen 10 Sanfcheid 39	49 50	23 30	Sauveur 41,42	48 30 52 co	23 25
Salcke 1	4	51 40	28 50	Sanfdorp 07 Sanskow 07	53 50 53 55	29 50	Sawada 25, 26 Sawing 16	52 05	27 10
Salcza fl. 2 Salczwerck 14,19,2	0	51 35 51 35	28 50	Sanfpach 33	48 30	30 40	Saxelen 38	46 20	24 40 32 00
Sale 7, 1	10	54 20	29 40 26 40	Sanifede 01 Sant 40,41,42,43,44	53 30 48 20	24 50 24 20	Saxenburg C1	46 40	30 20
Saleck Salenbach	34	50 00 48 40	24 20	Santen 1,38	51 30	28 20	Saxendorf 22 Saxenfeld 01	46 20	29 50
Saleronville	38	49 00	21 40	Santhaufen 10	5 I 35	27 40	Saxenflur 34, 37 Saxenhaufen 37, 38	49 20	33 10 26 10 26 00
Saleta 16, 1	19	51 10	27 50	Santhoven 38, 39 Santiftede 04	49 20 53 40	24 50	Saxenheim 40, 45	49 40 48 05	24 10
Salfeldt 10, 1	11	52 30 47 10	27 50	Santitel 03	53 45	26 20	Saxenhufen 39 Saxonia Duc. 01	50 00	25 00
Salgaft c	D2.	51 30	29 40 30 00	Santwoort 01 Santwihr 41	52 30 48 35	24 35	Saxitede 15	51 30 52 20 54 20	29 40 26 20 27 20
Salinæ	22	51 20 51 25	29 40 28 10	Santzítadt 38	48 35 46 20 52 49	24 40 28 30	Saztorp 2,4 Saxum or	53 20	22 30
Saline 16, Salingstorf	17	52.00	26 30	Sapay or	45 50	22 20	Say 41, 42, 43 Sayn 25	48 15	23 35 33 40
Salins	30	50 40 46 40	22 00	Sapel 07	53 30	28 40	Sazawa fl. 32	49 40	33 4º 31 10
Salk :	14 26	51 25 52 20	32 20	Sankow 07	53 10	29 40	Sbraflaw 1, 2, 33 Sbunfyr 24	49 50 52 10	32 30
		48 40	35 30	Sar fl. 2, 38, 39 Sara 22	49 00 50 50	29 20	Scadeland 07	53 30	27 40
Salle 41, 42,	43 40	48 15 48 45	1 24 30 1	Sara fl. 41, 42	48 30	23 30 23 30	Scadenhagen 07 Scalon 09 Scandelow 06	54 40	31 30
outenum 6, 10,	13	53 10	32 30 31 30	Sar Alben 1, 38, 39 Saramagny 41	47 20	23 20	Scandelow of Scanfeberg 44	48 20	27 10
Sallez	9 34	54 45	25 50	Sarament 10, 12	51 50 49 40	33 30	Scanfik 38	46 00 53 20	26 20
Salm 1,41,42,	4-3	48 20	23 40	Sarbleben 18	51 55	27 20	Scaringenhulen 04	52 40	25 20
Salmbach 38,39,	19 41	4840	24 3° 28 4°	Sarbrid 01 Sarbruck 38	49 10	23 20	Scarpezee 38 Scauritz 41, 43	48 00	21 20
Salmshofen	19	51 00	27 40	Sarbrucken 39	49 10	23 10	Sceid 38	48 40	14 20
Salmunfter 1, 34-	28	50 20	25 50	Sarburg 38,39,41,42 Sareck 1, 39,41,42	48 40	23 40	Scerpenberg 41,42,43 Scerz 38	48 10	23 30
Salow	40	47 40 53 30	24 15 28 10	Sareinsmingen 39	46 30	26 00	Schabeckl 45 Schabenaw 26, 27	48 50	26 00 33 10
Salpach Salphrucken	LI	53 30 48 00 49 00	24 05 23 20	Sargeletzezholtz 09	54 25	3 1 30	Schabitz 25, 28	51 10	34 00
Stichurz 26.	27	5 I 40	1 33 20 1	Sargited 10	54 25 51 40 45 40	27 40 26 00	Schabitzen 26, 27	51 40 54 45	33 10
Selfenheim	16 40	52 15 47 50	26 30	Sarinfinon. 38	49 00	31 20	Schachfartz 34	49 40	31 20 28 20 28 20
Salstorde	21	51 10	24 05	Saritich 23 Sarlewitz 30	50 25	24.10	Schackenthale 20 Schaddberg 14	51 50	20 00
Saltz 1, 14	22	50 40	29 10 28 50	Sarmundt 02	52 10	19 30 31 00	Schade 14 Schadeck 01	52 05 50 20	1 20 20 1
Saltza 39, 49,	45	52 10 48 50	25 10	Sernecow 08	53 20 46 20	32 30	Schodel 22	50 50	24 30 28 50 28 10
	20	50 15 51 25	27 50 30 20	Sarnen 38 Symbolf 41, 42	48 35	23 55	Schadeleben 18 Schaden 2,33	50 30	30 50 28 50
Saltz Detfurt	01	47 30	26 40	Sarnow 1, 24, 25, 27	51 40		Schadendorff 19,20,21 Schadenthal 19	51 25	28 20
Saltze	٥6	51 55 49 00	28 20	Sarow 10, 12 Sarpeke 16	51 55	26 00	Q (Vol. 2.)	,,,,,,	Schadewaled
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P.aces.	Map.	Latitude. D. M	D. M.	Schegeln	25	D. M.	D. M.	Schildtberg Schile	2, 32	D. M. 49 40 51 40	D. M 33 40 28 00		ighti:ben 1,2,21 ighti:ngen 40,41,43	51 10 47 40	30 10 24 05 26 30	Schodeck Schodervitz Schoeleburg	38 30 38	49 40 50 35	34 30	Schorndorf 1,45 Schorndorffer Vorft 45	D. M. 48 40 48 40	26 10 26 10
Schadewalde Schadewinckel Schadische Hey	23 28 rde 21	51 00 51 00	33 35	Schehounie Scheiba Scheibhart	2, 33 26 41,42	50 00 51 45 48 45	32 40	Schilife Schilgen Schiligen	19 40 40	51 15 48 25 47 35	27 40 24 10	(Inches)	chikeren 16 Ichiritat 37	52 05 49 30 50 55	26 05 34 I5	Schoenburg Schoenbeck	15	52 40 52 20 51 45	24 00 25 40 28 10	Schorpfflorp 07	49 40 48 50 53 45	24 20 24 00 28 20
Schaditz Schadow	10, 12	\$1 50 \$1 50	29 30 31 20 32 50	Scheibenberg Scheibefdorf Scheidebach	22 19 23	51 15	29 50 32 50 31 20	Schilkrop Schillefdorp	34 97	49 50 53 15	24 15 25 50 30 00		Shirictelt 01 Shirictelt 25 Shirictelt 40	49 40 50 20 47 35	27 20 33 00 24 15	Schoenstede Schofhusen Schoflarn	03 41,42 01	53 55 48 30 47 40	26 50 24 00 28 20	Schorfel 07	53 50 54 20	29 50 31 10
Schaezlitz Schaepstede Schafberg	2,33 05 14,20 28	54 °5 51 15 51 10	25 50 28 50 33 55	Scheideck Scheiderberg	38	46 00 50 45	24 20 28 20 22 10	Schillinger Sie Schillingsberg Schillingfurit	05 20 34	53 40 51 50 49 00	24 20 28 20 27 20		Schlocken 22,23,24	50 50 50 50 51 40	31 20 31 20 33 60	Schoidit Schoienflete Schoinaw	21,22	20 00 23 20 20 20	29 00 25 40	Schorte 22 Schortens 05	51 40 51 30 53 30	29 CO 29 20 24 20
Schaffnerfaw Schaffilet I	40	47 35 51 20 50 30	24 30 28 40 27 00	Scheiderwinck Scheidingen Scheidt 39,4	or i	50 30 51 10 48 50	33 IO 28 30 24 30	Schillingstat Schillingstet i Schilowitz	34,37 5,19,20 33	49 20 51 10 49 00	26 00 28 00 33 20		Schloen 26 Schloin 25,26 Schlos 7,10	52 00	28 30	Schoinecken Schoinfisbach	39	20 10	24 00 22 40 24 40	Schorwitz 22 Schorzow c7	51 30 51 20 53 40	28 50 29 10 29 50
Schafhaufen Schafhoff Schafhus	30 37 <b>4</b> 0	49 40	26 05	Scheigh. Scheitz Schelchwitz	40 22 22	-48 20 51 00 50 50	24 25 28 40 29 30	Schilt	10, 13 3, 41, 44 45	53 40 48 10 48 05	32 50 24 45	- 3	Schlofnefler 19 Schlotelborg 06 Schlotheim 15, 19	51 15 52 15 51 10	28 30 25 50 27 00	Scholtnig Schol. Schola	28 38 21	51 10 52 20 51 00	34 15 23 40 30 00	Schorzow 07 Schofchantz 26 Schofnitz 28	53 40 52 00 51 00	29 50 33 00 53 35
Schafhufen Schafoltzheim Schafsdortf	34 40,41 19,20	50 30 48 25 51 30	26 50 24 05 28 10	Schelde fl. Scheleus fl. Schelif	38 36 32,33	51 00 50 30 49 10	20 20 27 40 31 30	Schiltbach Schiltermuhl	24, 25	50 20 51 00	25 00 28 50 33 00		Schlotnig 29 Schluchten 34	51 15 49 30 50 20	33 10 28 40 26 00	Scholberg Scholbrun Schole	41,43 37 04	47 20 49 45 52 40	23 55 25 55 25 20	Schotkow 28	53 25 51 00	28 10 33 55
Schafsee Schagen	19, 20	51 35 51 15	28 40 24 20 33 30	Scheling 40 Schellenberg	, 41, 43	47 55 50 40 51 15	30 10	Schiltpach Schima Schimiz	22 15 22	52 50 52 50 50 40	29 20 27 20 29 30	1500	Schluchster 1, 34 Schluchsern 45 Schluchsena 02	50 50	25 40 30 20		40,41,43 03 2.1	47 35 53 45 51 00	24 05 25 40 20 20	Schovernis c8 Schoumburg 17	53 35 53 50 52 15	33 00 25 50
Schagnitz Schainfelt Schainta	01	49 30 48 30 48 35	24 10 35 40 24 40	Schellendorf Schelleroda Schellert	29 19 16,17	50 55	28 00	Schimmelwitz Schimmeraw Schimting	25,28 25 22	51 20 51 20 49 40	33 40 34 00 29 10	***	Salurknow 33 Saluridorif 22 Salufelay 34	50 50 50 40 49 50	31 20 29 20 27 40	Schollenbg Scholling	38	47 °° 5° 35	25 00	Schouwerda 19 Schowandek 28	51 55 51 30 37 20	27 30 28 20 25 20
Schairen Schakendale Schakensted	40 14 14, 18	51 20 51 20	28 30 28 40 28 10	Schellin Schelling Schelmberg	08 01 22	53 50 53 30 50 40	32 30 21 20 30 10	Schindelbruck Schindelmuhl Schindershan	e 25, 26 : 27, 29 20	51 30 51 25 51 45	32 40 33 40 28 20	8	Schlufelay   34   Schlufelburgk   4, 16   Schlufen   21   Schlufen   34	52 40 51 15 49 40	25 40 29 30 27 20	Scholnbach Scholß Scholvin	22 08 01	50 50 53 30 49 50	29 10 32 00 33 50	Schowenburg 06 Schoweisse fl. 19,36 Schramberg 45	52 00 50 35 48 05	25 50 27 40 24 40 28 40
Schala Schalbach Schalhodenbac	19 40 h 39	50 45 47 35 49 30	24 05 24 00	Schelfchitz Schelte Scheltitz	32 22 22	49 00 50 30 50 50	33 50 30 00 29 20	Schinhart Schinna	41, 42 16	49 00 52 20	24 15 25 50		Schuterburg 01 Schmagerlin 25, 27	52 30 51 35 50 45	25 30 33 30 27 10	Schomberg Schomolow Schona	11 29 41	52 30 51 15 47 35	27 30 33 35 24 20	Schrapelaw 15,19,20 Schrapelaw Baronia 20	51 30 51 30	28 40 28 40 28 40
Schalitz Schalka Schalkaw	24, 25 28	48 50 51 00 51 05	34 3° 33 3° 33 55 28 5°	Schenac Schenac Schenchaftene	21. 33	51 10 48 40 48 30	29 30 31 00 31 40	Schinow Schio Schipbeke	33 01 3,5	45 20 53 50	28 30 26 40		Schmalbach 40 Schmalental 41,42	48 30	24 40 24 00 26 20	Schonach	27,28,29	47 35 48 25 51 25 48 40	25 40 33 30 38 40	Schraping or Schratendhal 33 Schratfeld 28	47 40 48 40 51 10	34 50 32 50 34 05
Schalkemdorff Schallenburg	19	51 20 51 10 49 30	28 50 27 50 23 40	Schenckendor Schenckenich	f 10, 12 antz 1,38	51 50 51 50 48 15	31 00 22 10 24 50	Schipft Schipfurt Schipftede	37 10,12 1,15	49 35 52 30 52 20	26 10 51 00 27 40		Schmalesteth 03 Schmalfeld 16 Schmalkalden 19,36	53 45 51 55 50 35	27 40	Schonau Schonaw	1,26	51 00 51 45	29 30 32 50 26 40	Schravefant 01 Schreck 39,45 Schreckendorf 31	52 00 48 50 50 10	20 00
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Sandhorg 10, 15   25   25   25   25   25   25   25			D. M	D. M.			20 10 1	Sprenlingen 35 Sprentz 07	1 40 55	25 00
Sudden 1, 20   11   50   13   50   50   50   50   50   50   50   5	Smufchutz Snadsberg	2, 33	51 50	31 50	Sormnitz fl. 19	50 30	28 30	Spreia II. 22	50 50	29 10
Sudden 1, 20   11   50   13   50   50   50   50   50   50   50   5	Snaim	33	48 40	28 00	Sorr fl. 40,41,42	48 30	24 20	Sprinck fl 16 16	51 10	28 00
Somewhere 1	Snakerode	14, 20	51 20	28 10	Sorfum 16, 17	52 00	26 30 1	Springlingen 39	49 50	25 00
Somewhere 1	Snarhe	25, 26	52 00	29 30	Soldorff 2.1	51 15	29 50	Sprinfenstein 33	49 40	24 10
Somewhere 1	Sneeck	1, 38		21 30	Solintick 01 Sofmar 16, 17	52 10	26 50	Spriffevitz 09	54 35	31 20
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Supergleichen   1		OI	52 30	35 20	Sofnikowitz 24	48 40	30 40	Sprote 21, 22	1 50 55 1	23 20
Sameriar  1	Sneppenborch		40 00	29 10	Sofpurg 01	48 30	34 40	Sprotta fl. 24, 26, 29	5: 30	32 30
Scherchine 38, 19 de de 1 de	Spornitz	22	50 00	28.10	Soft fl. 25	48 40	30 30	SdrottaW 1, 23, 24,25	51 30	32 30
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Sold III.  34 40 40 40 31 45 60 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	Sobentz Sobernheim	38, 39	49 40	23 40	Sotrum 16, 17	47 25	20 50		51 35	32 20
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Souther 17	Spechoff	15	52 20	26 40	Sour 38	49 40	21 40	Srackhaufen 19	51 30	27 40
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Solfache	Soeft	01	51.30	24 30	Soulia 23	55 00	31 30	Sitiablow 33	49 30	30 30
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Solvers 1 5 1 0 2 0 0 5 5 1 0 1 0 5 0 0 5 5 0 0 2 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 5 0			53 20	26 30	Spicher 19	51 00	26 50	Stainhaim 38, 39, 45	48 40	25 50
Solvers 1 5 1 0 2 0 0 5 5 1 0 1 0 5 0 0 5 5 0 0 2 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 5 0	Soltwedel	1, 15	53 00	28 00	Spichers 38	50 20	26 20	Stainhofen 45	48 05	26 00
Solvers 1 5 1 0 2 0 0 5 5 1 0 1 0 5 0 0 5 5 0 0 2 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 5 0	Soltzbach	39	1 49 20	32 40	Spickendorff 21	51 05	29 00	Stainpach 22,34	50 00	28 40
Sombrig   24, 25   04   03   04   03   05   05   05   05   05   05   05	Soluvicz	20	51 40	29 00	Spicker og	54 45	31 20		50 10	28 10
Sombrig   24, 25   04   03   04   03   05   05   05   05   05   05   05	Solwitz Solv	16. 17	51 10	27 00	Spickers 34 Spiegelberg 16.17	50 20	26 20	Stakelitz 10, 14, 21	51 40	29 30
Sombrig   24, 25   04   03   04   03   05   05   05   05   05   05   05	Somerd	O I	51 40	20 10	Spieglaw 1,33	48 40	30 40	Staken 10, 12	52 10	20 30
Sombrig   24, 25   04   03   04   03   05   05   05   05   05   05   05	SomerClass	15	51 10	28 00	Spiekz 01	48 10	32 40	Stalberg 28.20	49 30	30 30 24 00
Sombrig   24, 25   04   03   04   03   05   05   05   05   05   05   05	Smme Py	01	49 10	20 30	Spier Bach 30	49 00	24 40	Stalitz 10, 12	52 40	29 30 25 20
Sombrig   24, 25   04   03   04   03   05   05   05   05   05   05   05	Sommera2	OI	49 50	25 50	Spieffem 39	49 40	24 20	Stambs 01	46 50	27 50 29 10
Sombrig   24, 25   04   03   04   03   05   05   05   05   05   05   05	Sommeringen	19	51 15	27 40	Spiglitz 21	50 00	34 00	Stamel 22	51 20	20 10
Sombrig   24, 25   04   03   04   03   05   05   05   05   05   05   05	Sammentz.	22	50 50	29 10		54 40	30 30		49 00	19 40
Sombrig   24, 25   04   03   04   03   05   05   05   05   05   05   05	Sommersburg	1,14,16	52 20	28 10	Spilimberg 01	46 00	30 00	Stamhaim 45	48 40	25 40
Sombrig   24, 25   04   03   04   03   05   05   05   05   05   05   05	Sommershause	n 34	49 30	26 50	Spillendorff 2.8	51 00	33 45	Stammel 45	48 30	32 30
Somberg   24   50   34   60   34   60   35   65   65   65   65   65   65   65	Somisin	2.22	50 20	32 10	Spilmes 22	50 20	28 50	Stammen 16	51 25	26 20
Somewald   1, 1, 2, 3   1, 2, 3   1, 3   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5	Sonberg	24	50 40	34 00	Il Spintvach 2.9	51 30	32 00	Stampach 33	48 20	29 40
Somewald   1, 1, 2, 3   1, 2, 3   1, 3   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5		18	49 49	26 00	Spitten 39 Spital 28	49 20	23 20	Stangenhagen 10, 12	51 50	29 40 30 30 28 00
Somewald   1, 1, 2, 3   1, 2, 3   1, 3   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5	Sondrio	61	45 40	26 30	Spitin 32	49 00	34 40	Stangenrode 15,20	51 40	26 10
Somewald   1, 1, 2, 3   1, 2, 3   1, 3   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5   5	Conneborn	33, 36	50 20	30 00	Spirtal 28	46 00	35 05	Stangerberg 45	51 40	28 10
Southern 19,36 50 40 32 30 Spotenholt 59 53 15 24,40 Sappernen 40 Sapp	Sonneberg 8,	10,12,13	1 52 10	31 10			33 20	Stankow 33	49 20	30 10
Southern 19,36 50 40 32 30 Spotenholt 59 53 15 24,40 Sappernen 40 Sapp	Sonnemald	I. S. 2.I	52 30	31 30	Spitzberg 23, 24, 25	51 00	32 40	Stanfdorff 10, 12	46 30	24 50
Southern 19,36 50 40 32 30 Spotenholt 59 53 15 24,40 Sappernen 40 Sapp	Sonfted	16	52.15	27 40	Splugen 1, 38	46 00	25 50	Stapel 10, 11	52 40	28 30
Southern 19,36 50 40 32 30 Spotenholt 59 53 15 24,40 Sappernen 40 Sapp	Sonthaim	45	48 15	26 20	Spock 40	48 55	24 50	Stapelnburk 18	48 45	24 50
Soraw 23144,75,46   51 40   32 10   Spornitz   07   73 15   18 70   Sarcz   32   49 00   32   Sorbie B. 19   50 35   18 00   Spornitifa   21   51 00   29 10   Sarchardy   33   50 2   32   Sorbitz   19   50 35   15 00   Sporwitz   30   50 45   34 00   Sarchardy   37 50 2   32   Sorga   30   50 40   34 20   Sparkene   1,4   53 00   27 10   Sarchene   05 00 2   32   Sorga   27   15   15   33 40   Spreelagen   10,12   52 00   31 20   Sargard   1,8   53 20   32   32   Sorboff   16,17   44 00   27 00   Spreelagen   10,12   52 00   31 20   Sargard   1,8   53 20   32   32   Sargard   32   33   34   Sargard   33   34   Sargard   34 00   Sargard   35   35   35   35   35   35   35   3	Sooftorf	19,36	50 40	26 30	Spolenholt 07	53 15	24 40 30 40	Starawes 32	49 20	34 30
Soraw 23144,75,46   51 40   32 10   Spornitz   07   73 15   18 70   Sarcz   32   49 00   32   Sorbie B. 19   50 35   18 00   Spornitifa   21   51 00   29 10   Sarchardy   33   50 2   32   Sorbitz   19   50 35   15 00   Sporwitz   30   50 45   34 00   Sarchardy   37 50 2   32   Sorga   30   50 40   34 20   Sparkene   1,4   53 00   27 10   Sarchene   05 00 2   32   Sorga   27   15   15   33 40   Spreelagen   10,12   52 00   31 20   Sargard   1,8   53 20   32   32   Sorboff   16,17   44 00   27 00   Spreelagen   10,12   52 00   31 20   Sargard   1,8   53 20   32   32   Sargard   32   33   34   Sargard   33   34   Sargard   34 00   Sargard   35   35   35   35   35   35   35   3	Sopkendorf	2.8	51 00	33 45		48 00	24 05	Starckaw 41,43	47 40	25 10
Soraw 23144,75,46   51 40   32 10   Spornitz   07   73 15   18 70   Sarcz   32   49 00   32   Sorbie B. 19   50 35   18 00   Spornitifa   21   51 00   29 10   Sarchardy   33   50 2   32   Sorbitz   19   50 35   15 00   Sporwitz   30   50 45   34 00   Sarchardy   37 50 2   32   Sorga   30   50 40   34 20   Sparkene   1,4   53 00   27 10   Sarchene   05 00 2   32   Sorga   27   15   15   33 40   Spreelagen   10,12   52 00   31 20   Sargard   1,8   53 20   32   32   Sorboff   16,17   44 00   27 00   Spreelagen   10,12   52 00   31 20   Sargard   1,8   53 20   32   32   Sargard   32   33   34   Sargard   33   34   Sargard   34 00   Sargard   35   35   35   35   35   35   35   3	Sora	24	53 30	35 30	Sponsberg 2.8	51 15	34 05	Starckenberg 39	50 30	33 10
Sorbut   19   50 35   25 00   Sporwirz   30   50 45   34 00   Satenberg   01   47 50   37     Sorga   30   50 40   34 20   Sprakense   1,4   53 00   27 20   Sargheth   02   50   32     Sorge   27   51 25   33 40   Spreehagen   10,12   52 00   31 20   Sategard   1,8   53 20     Sorbott   16,17   44 00   27 00   Spreeh   1,22,23   51 20   21 20   Sategard   1,8   53 20   32     Sorbott   25,17   44 00   27 00   Spreehagen   25,28   25   25   25   25     Sorbott   25,28   25   25   25   25   25   25     Sategard   1,8   53 20   25   25     Sategard   25   25   25   25   25     Sategard   25   25   25   25   25     Sategard   25     Sategard   25   25     Sategard   25   25     Sategard   25     Sategard   25   25     Sategard   25   25     Sategard   25     Sategard   25   25     Sategard   25     Sategard   25     Sat	Soraw 2.3		51 40	32 10	Spornitz 07	53 25	28 50	Starcz 32	49 00	33 00
Sorhoff 16, 17 42 00 27 00   Sprehe 1, 22, 23   51 20   31 20   Spreper 08   53 50   33	Sorbic 11.		50 35	25 00	Spornuitia 22		20 10	Starehrady 33	1 50 20	33 50
Sorhoff 16, 17 42 00 27 00   Sprehe 1, 22, 23   51 20   31 20   Spreper 08   53 50   33	Sorge	30	50 40	34 20	Sprakensee 1,4	53 00	27 20	Starefteth 02	50 20	31 50
Sorin 07 53 30 28 00   Spreinberg 1,23,24 51 30   Stamberg 01 48 00 30   Spreinberg 2,33 51 10 31 30   Stamberg 01 48 00 30   Spreinberg 2,33 51 10 31 30   Stamberg 25,26 52 20 32 32 32   Spreinberg 2,33 51 10 31 30   Stamberg 25,26 52 20 32 32 32   Spreinberg 2,33 51 10 31 30   Stamberg 25,26 52 20 32 32 32 32   Spreinberg 2,33 51 10 31 30   Stamberg 25,26 52 20 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32	Sorboff	16, 17	7 42 00	33 40	Sprehe   1, 2,2, 2,2	52 00	31 20	Stargard 1, 8	53 50	33 00
Sources 5 1 30 15 33 30 11 Spremberg 2,33 51 10 31 30 11 Starpel 25,26 52 20 Start	Sorin	0	7 53 30	28 00	Sprehenberg 1,23,24	51 30	31 30	Starnberg 01	48 00	30 30
	Soritich	3 1	1 50 25	. 33 30	1) Spremberg 2, 3	, 21 to	31.30	Starpel 25, 26	. 52 20	Starrewit

Places	Мар.	Latitude.   D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places.	Мар.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude.    D. M.	Places.	Мар.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Surrewitz	09	54 50	31 00	Steinhorft Steinhude	4,15	53 00	27 20	Sticken	10,12	51 50	30 30
Staril. Stariow	# TO T2	53 00	29 50	Steinhuder Mee	4,16	52 40	26 00	Stickhufen Stidenrode	16	53 20	23 40 26 50
Startz	. 08	53 50	32 30 25 50	Steinmauren Steinkaurz	40	48 45	24 40 25 00	Stiddium	16	52 10	27 10
Startzl Startzl fl.	45	48 05	25 30	Steinke	10,16	49 55	27 50	Stiege Stierstadt	18 35	50 00	27 30
Carwitz	30	50 30	34 10	Steinkirch Steinla	23,25	51 10	32 10	Stilen Stilhoren	02	53 40	28 30
Starzedel Stafenaw	02	53 10	28 20	Steinlaufig 14	,15,21	51 10	29 20	Stilhorensekirch	°3	53 45	26 30 26 30
Stasfurt	1,2,15	52 30	28 30	Steinmuhl Steinmur	27 42	51 45 48 40	33 20		41,42	53 50 48 20	23 55
Stathagen Statholpach	15	51 05	26 30	Steinfdorff	19,22	50 35	28 30	Stillfted	38	47 00 51 50	27 50 L
Statikyl	38	50 20	22 40	Steinseifersdorf Steinstat	31 41,43	50 45 47 40	33 30	Stilfpringen Stinbrucke	36	50 35	27 20
S:atloo Stats	33	48 40	33 30	Steinfultz	41,43	47 30	23 45	Stinovientis	27	51 40	28 00 33 20
Stattmatt	40,41,42	48 35 51 25	24 25 27 30	Steintal Steintalleb	16,19	48 15	23 35 28 00	Stipa Stipelitz	32	49 10	34 40
Surworbe Surworbys	16,19	51 25	27 20	Steinthale	20	51 30	28 co   1	Stirburg	34	53 15 49 30 48 50	27 40
Statz	10,11,14	52 15	28 40 30 30	Steinvoren Steinwaffer fl.	25,26	53 05	30 20 33 20	Stirchmilaw Stiria Ducatus	32,33	48 50	32 20 32 co
Stave Stavel	ا وه	54 40	31 30	Steinwedel	17	52 35	26 50	Stiftungg	40	48 30	24 30
caven.	1,38	53 40 53 00	30 40	Steinweer Steinweiler	39	52 40 49 20	31 40	Stiten Stitzen	· 42	53 35 48 25	23 05
staveren. Stauf	1,34	49 00	28 10	Steinwil Steinwitz	41,42	48 55	24 35	Stnitz Stobelow	22	51 20	29 30
cruite cauffen	39	49 20 47 45	24 20	Eteiredebuil	31	50 25 49 30	33 30	Stober fl. 24	,28,30	54 co 51 oo	29 IC 34 3°
tauffenberg	15,16,17	er 1e	27 00	Steifsberg Stekelburg	45	49 00	25 20	Stobnicza Stock	or	52 30	34 00
Stauffenburg Stauffeneck	z 45 l	48 05 48 30	25 40	Stekelin	08	51 45 53 00	27 50 32 00	Stockbach fl.	32,33	49 10 51 45	28 20
Savenhager	45 n 7,8	53 40	20 10	Stekne	33	49 10	31 00	Stockelftorp Stockem	02	54 10	27 10
Staw	10,11	52 00	35 00 28 20	Steckstat Stelen	38	49 40 51 10	24 40 28 50	Stockemtrever	1,38	50 10 52 30 52 40	26 20
Sawenow Steyfling	45	48 10	26 20	Steling	16	52 15	26 30 28 00	Stocken Stockenfels	4,6	52 40 49 10	26 00 29 10
Stebuch Stebiau	45	49 00 54 20	25 20	Stellentz Stellicht	07 04	53 30 53 20 48 30	26 00	Stockhausen	34 19	51 00	26 00
Stebiau Stebra	22	51 10	28 30	Stellingen	44		24 25 27 50	Stockerow Stockefen	16	48 20 51 25	33 20 27 00
Stechow Steckaw	07 01	54 00 47 20	29 40 32 20	Steinbach fl. Stelpen	10,13	50 30 5.2 40	31401	Stockey	16	5: 30	27 20
Steckburen	01	47 20	25 40	Steltingen	41,42	48 35	24 30	Stockheim Stockoch	36	50 25 48 55	27 00
Steckbus	14,21	51 30	29 00	Steltzeberg Steltzen	29	51 10 50 20	28 50	Stockfe	45 16	52 25	26 00
Steckerberg Steckenraid	1 39	51 25 50 00	24 20	Stembach	36	50 30	27 40 28 20	Stockstatt Stockum	39 15	49 40 51 40	24 50
Steckersaori Steckhowitz	ff 14-	52 20 49 40	29 20 31 20	Stemberg Stemen	15	51 45 52 10	28 20	Stoczow	OI	49 30	36 00
Steckie	22	50 20	29 10	Stemitz	22	50 50 47 50	29 20	Stod Stoebnicz	1,33	49 30	28 40
Steckoy	10	51 20	29 20	Stemberg Stemme	41,43 15	52 10	23 35 25 20	Stoer fl.	05	53 55	26 10
Stede Stedefelt	19	51 00	24 50 26 50	Stemmen	14	51 35 52 15	28 40 25 20	Stohrlingburg Stojentin	08	53 55 51 55 54 50	35 00
Steden Steder	17	52 30 54 35	26 50 31 20	Stemmerberg Stemnitz	o6 o8	54 40	34 00	Stoifsi	08	53 40	32 30
Stederborch	1 15	52 30	27 20	Stempel	16,19	51 35 49 50	28 00 34 30	Stolan Stolbach fl.	2,33	49 50 51 45	28 20
Stedorp	17 05	52 35	27 00	Stemplowetz Stempruc	32	50 50	29 00	Stolberg 1,1	5,19,20	51 40	27 40
Steenbeke	07	53 15	28 00	Stenay	01 04	49 30 54 00	26 40	Stolham Stolhoff	38	48 20	24 20
Steenberg	n 1,38	51 30	25 20	Stenbecke Stenborg	04	54 20	26 00	Stollhoffen 4	41,42,44 02	48 35	24 30 30 10
Steenburge Steenfeld	4.7	54 00	28 20	Stenbrug	01	52 20 52 20	27 00	Stolinkr Stolkow	08	54 00	32 30
Steenford Steenwyck	38 1,38	52 00 52 50	23 20	Stendel Stendorff	1,11,14	51 40	29 40	Stollen	10,12	52 20 51 45	29 20
Steffanfdor	£ 25	51 10	33 40	Stene	08	51 10	29 20 34 00	Stollenburgh Stolmkr.	33	50 30	31 10
Stefansfelt Steffeldorff	41,42,44 £ 28,29	48 30	33 35	Stenfort Stenfurt	10,12	52 30	31 00	Stolp 1	2,15,21	52 50	29 40
Steg	41,42,43	48 10	23 45	Stenheim Stenhovel	01	51 50 53 20	32 30	Stolpe fl.	08	54 30	35 30
Stegen Steglitz	10,12	47 50 52 00	30 30	Stenhusen	10,13	53 20	24 30	Stolpe Stolpen I	7,8	51 00	31 00
Stegnitz	2,15	52 20	28 40	Stenitz	25,26	52 15 52 20	22 20	Stolpmul	10,11	52 50	34 00
Stehaufen Stehovel	39	49 °° 53 3°	23 40	Stentich Stentzke	10,12	52 20	29 40 28 40	Stolpmunde Stolfeiffen	91	54 50	33 30
Strigen	19	51 20	28 30	Stepenitz Sterburk	10,11	53 10	27 00	Stolten	41 08	47 3° 53 3°	22 30
Steiger Steigerbec	k 06	51 20 52 25	28 40	Sterckbach	41 08	51 50 48 20	23 45	Stoltenberg Stotenborg	- 8	53 30	31 00
Steigerber	2 4-16	52 40	25 40	Sterckow Sterdel	22	54 20 51 00	29 30	Stoltenfelde	10,13	53 00	32 40 33 00
Steigertha Steilitz	l 16,19 10,12	51 35	30 50	Sterkburg	4,16	52 20	27 20 31 40	Stotenhagen Stoltenfelt	.08	53 10	33 00
Steimur	41	48 40	24 35	Sterkelin Sterknbergh	10,13	51 50	27 50	Stoltenow	1,6,16	52 20 53 50	1 32 40
Stein Steina	40,41,43 25,28	47 25 51 10	24 25 34 20	Sternbach	40	51 50 48 10	27 50 24 37 31 10	Stoltezberg Stoltz	31,36	50 35	33 50
Steinaw	1,25,26	5130	33 30	Sternberg Sternbergk	10,12,24	52 10	22 30	Stolrzeberg Stolrzenberg	22 23	51 15	32 10
Steinach Steinb	34-39-45	49 10	25 20 23 45	Sternbrucken	16,19	51 30	27 50	Stolzenau	31	50 25	33 20
Steinbach Steinball		52 10	32 00	Sterneberg Sternenfels	2,4,7	48 50	25 20	Stonacziow Stonneren	33 1,32	4900	32 40
Steinbeke	2,2,5,6	53 45 53 50	26 40	Sternin	39,45	54 00	26 10	Stopfershause	n 36	50 35	33 50
Steinberg Steinbleib	10,13	53 10	32 50	Sterpferes Stertzendorff	34 28	61 10	35 05	Stopfchitz Stoppelberg	28 36	50 45	
Steinborch	h 07	50 40	29 00	Stertzingen	01	46 30 52 00	26 00	Stor ff.	03	- 53 55	
Steinborn	26	51 50	32 20	Steruner Sterzitezh	16 32	40 10	32 40 28 20	Storbeck Storbeck Sci	10,11,14 hepery 12	52.40	29 50
Steinbruck Steinbruck	k of	51 15	26 40	Stesfurt	21	51 35	28 40	Storchneft	25,26,27	52 00	32 40
Steinbruc	kel 41,43	47 45	24 05 28 00	Stefow Stet	36	50 45	27 40	Storckaw	19,20	51 20	28 50
Steinbruc Steinbrug	roe 4-17	51 10	27 00	Steten	19	50 55 48 55	25 50	Storckbach	10,13	52 20	2850
occinorun	1 404143	47 45	24 05	Stetenfels Stetlingen	45 36	50 30	27 10	Storckow Storhoff	41,43	47 59	23 39
Steinbube Steincke	d 30	50 25 52 40	34 20 28 20	Stetla	45	50 30	33 30	Storkow	1,10,12		20 20
Steindall Steindern	2,15	52 40	1 28 40	Stetna fl. Stetten	40,41,43		23 50	Stormaria Stormeidorp	07	54.00	
Strindor		50 35 50 50 48 40	27 50	Stettin	10,12,13	53 20	29 50	Stormfelch	34	1 52 3	0 314
Stemeck	40	50 50 48 40	25 05	Steuben Steudelwitz	27	51 35 51 15	33 15	Storpel	10,17	52 2	32 5
Steinegg Steinem	16	47 35 52 15 47 35 47 40 48 15 51 10	24 25	II Camping	20	51 15	31 40 29 50 33 15 33 05 26 40 29 50 31 10	Stofwiher Stotel	41,41 1,4,5	47 5 53 4	5 1 -3 3
Steinen	40	47 35	27 40 24 15	Steurwolde Steuten	15,16,17	51 10 51 00 52 00 52 40 48 00	29 50	Stotel fl.	04	53 4 54 °	0 24 4
Steinenst		47 40	24 05	Stewcken	10,12	52 40	19 40 16 20	Storten	2:	2   51 1	0 29 20
Stemerde	orff 28	51 10	35 05	Stewin Steyfeling	38	48 00	26 20		1,42,43,4	4 48 1	5 27 00
Steinfeld	Creutz 36	52.20	28 50	Stevnuch	2,15	48 20	21 20	Stotzingen	4:	5   4° 2	6 23 5
orenniero		1 /=	مو مما	Steynville		48 00			2,	7 1 52 4	.o i 275°
Steinfels	41.42	48 50	24 30	I Course	01	1 40	54 10	Stove		2 1 22 6	0   32 10
Steinfels Steinfore Steinbag Steinker	de 6,16	52 25	24 30 26 30 30 00 25 10	Steyr Sribendorf Sribnitz	30	50 25 49 55	34 10	Stove		3 52 0	5 24 00 5 27 00 0 23 50 0 27 50 0 32 10 Strabu

Places.	Map.	Laritude.	Longitude.	Places. Map.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Places. Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.
Strabut	18	D. M. 51 40	D. M. 11	Strufa 2.8	51 00	33 45 11	Sultz 24,25,26 Sultza 19,22	52 00	33 00
Strachetvitz	09	54 40	31 30	Struschitz 33 Strushof 20	49 40 51 45	28 40	Sultzbac 41,43 Sultzbarg 01	47 50	23 40
Strachtitz Strachwitz	28	54 25 51 05	34 00	Serufmanfdorn 00	54 35 47 25	31 20 23 35	Sultzbach 24.28.45	48 50	28 40 26 10
Strack	21	51 30	29 40 33 50	Strutt 38,41,43 Strutt 36	50 40	27 20	Sultzbag 38	47 40	24 00
Stradenmuhl Stradenon 1	0,13,14	52 30	29 20	Strutz 32	49 40	33 4° 30 00	Sultzburg 34-39	47 40 49 50	24 10 25 30
Stragut Straildorffj	02	50 20	28 10	Strzibra 1,33 Strzitefch 33	49 20	32 20	Sultzdorp 67 Sultzenbrucken 19	53 25	28 20
Straitdoriff	34	54 15	21 10	Stubben 09	54 25 54 45	31 10 31 40	Sultzern 4.1	47 55	27 40 23 35
Strakonitz Straldorff	10,12	49 00 52 10	30 50	Stubbenkamer 08	54 40	31 00	Sultzfelt 34,36 Sultzgey 34	50 30 49 00	27 10
Stralen	38	51 20	22 20	Stubber c8 Stubbefon c9	54 20 54 40	30 30	Sultzheim 39	49 30	24 30
Stralendorp Stralfundt	1,8,9,10	53 30 54 20	28 10 30 40	Stuben 27.28.29	51 10	33 40	Sulvamet 43 Sulvelt 2.4	47 45 54 00	23 40
Stram -	∘8	53 40	33 00	Stubengrund 21	50 15	28 00	Sulvig 16	51 30	26 40 27 10
Stramberg	24, 32 10	49 30	35 00	Stublang 34,36 Stubnitz 22	50 50	28 50	Sumada or	46 00	26 30
Strameissen Stramelow	ء 07	54 05	30 00	Stucken 16,19 Stuckhaim 34	50 30	27 30	Sumanda or Sumarein or	46 10	26 40 35 10
Stramentisch Stramme	10	46 oo		Studentz 33	49 40	32 40	Sumerau 01	49 00	30 00
Stramoissen	۳'n	53 50	33 00 28 50	Studernheim 39 Studhufen 05	49 20 53 10	24 50	Sumering 34 Summerow 37	49 40	25 50
Strancha Stranow	02	50 10	31 50	Stuer 05	53 05	25 10	Summerow 37 Summeridorp 07 Sunberg 34	53 35	29 40 28 00
Strasberg	33 45	47 55	25 50	Stuefen 22 Stuke 07	51 00	28 50 28 30	Sunderb. 41,42,43,44	50 30 48 15	24 25
Strasburg40,4 Straschkowitz	41,43,44	48 25	24 15 31 30	Stulg 2,15	52 00	29 00	Sunderen 16	51 25 51 20	27 00
Strafdorff	45	48 40	26 20	Stulingen 1,38,41	47 30 52 30	24 50 30 40	Sunderhoven 34	49 20	27 40 26 50
Strafe Strafem	97 2,7	53 00 53 05	28 30 30 10	Stum or	53 50	37 00	Sunderleben 15	52 00	28 00
Strafen	22	51 30	28 45	Stumat 22	50 20	29 10	Sundifche Wifck 8,9	54 30	27 50 30 00
Strasendorp Straskratichan	07 m 25	51 10	33 20	Stumbrun 41,42 Stundwiler 41,42	48 45	24 25	Sundt 40		24 05
Strafnitz	1,32	48 50	34 30	Stunnekewitz c9	54 30 52 20	31 10 32 40	Sunenburg 18 Suningen 38	51 45 49 50	28 40 24 40
Strafsitz Straubing	2,33	50 00 48 40	30 50	Stunfen 25 Stupfeibrun 39	49 20	25 30 26 15	Sunlingen 35	50 00	24 50
Straucha	15	52 00	29 40	Studpach 37	59 30	26 15	Sunnenberg 10,13 Sunoifing 45	48 15	32 20 25 50
Strauff Straupitz	36 29	50 15	27 30 33 00	Sture 10-11	53 20	20 00	Suntgaw 38,41,43	47 20	23 40
Strausberg 1	10,12,13	52 20	31 10	Sturtzelbrnn 39,41,42 Sturwold 06	48 55	24 05 26 30	Sunthaufen 19 Suutheim41,42,43,44	50 55 48 25	27 20
Strausfurt Strausney	31	51 10 50 25	27 40 33 00	Stufa 28	51 05	33 35	Sunthoff 41,43	47 50	23 55
Strauwalda	23	51 05	31 40	Stutgardr Vorst 45	48 30	25 50	Sunthufs 41,42,43 Suntra 1,19	51 00	24 05 26 30
Straues: Stray fl	15 34	52 00	29 00 26 50	Stuthagen 02	54 20	27 40	Supling 14,16,18	52 05	27 40
Strazisko	32 08	49 20	34 00	Stut2 14	51 30	29 30	Suplingenborg 06 Suppley 38	52 00 49 20	27 30 22 00
Strebelow Streeck	08 19	53 20	32 30 · 27 00	Stuven 08	53 20	31 30	Suppling 2,16,18 Supplingburg 2,16,18	52 30 52 15	27 40 27 50
Strehe	25	51 50	31 40	Stuvenhorn 02	53 20 54 10 50 40	26 50	Supplingburg 2,10,18 Sur fl. 38,41,42	48 40	24 20
Strehux Streichen	22 45	51 00 48 00	29 00 25 40	Stwallangen 36 Stylhorn 05	53 30	26 30	Surbach 41,42	48 20	23 50
Streichenperg	45	49 00	25 30	Stynitz 10,11	52 40 51 00	29 10	Surbrun 39,41 Surburg 39,40,41,42	48 40	24 20
Streienperg Streiffelfdorff	1,34	49 50 51 50	18 00 32 20	Svantow 09	54 20	31 10	Surcy 38	49 40	28 00
Streifewitz	27	52 55	33 25	Svaffange 39,42		23 20	Surharit 02	54 40	25 50
Streißberg Streitberg	39 24,25	49 CO 51 OO	25 IO 33 OO	Suberstein 2,33 Suchd 22	51 00	29 10	Surip 38	53 20	21 00
Streitelfdorff	26	51 50	1 32 30 1	Suchdul 33 Sucheim 22	49 30	31 10	Surrendorp C9	54 35 54 25 46 50 48 40	31 00
Streken z Strela	1,33	52 10 49 10	31 40 30 50	Suckaw 26	5 I 35	33 00	Surfee 1,38	54 25 46 50 48 40	24 30 24 25
Strelen	1,15,24	50 40	34 00	Suckwitz 10,12	51 50	30 20	Sus fl. 42 Sufance 38	48 40	22 20
Strelitz Strempfelbach	10,12	53 10 48 35	26 00	Sucz 32	54 30 49 00	34 3° 35 1°	Sufchitz 1,33	49 00	30 20
Stengbag	41,43	48 00	23 55	Sudderitz 00	54 50	35 10 31 10 28 10	Sufel 02 Sufelheim 41	54 10 48 35	24 25
Strentz Strepenitz	10,11	53 45 53 00	28 30	Sudehof 07 Suder 09	53 20 54 20	31 10	Sufenhurg 41,43	47 35	24 10
Strefen	68	53 20	32 30	Suderawe 05	53 50		Sufenhaufen 40 Sufitz 09	48 20 54 50	31 10
Strete	5,19,20	51 30	28 50 31 20	Suder Elbe 05 Sudergrunden 05	53 55	24.50	Suinhoff 41,42,44	48 20	24 25
Stretz	14	51 30	29 20	Suderhattstede 05	54 05	25 50	Sufow 07 Sufred 33	53 50 48 40	31 50
Streudnitz Strew fl.	25 36	50 20	33 00	Suderode 16,20 Suderow 2,3	51 45 53 55	25 30	Cuffeeborn 10	51 00	28 10
Striega	1,24,25	51 00	33 20	Suderpippe 05	53 55	24 50	Suffera 16,19 Suffer 4,6	51 20	27 40 27 00
Strien Striefa	27 28	51 35	33 40	Suderfow 09 Sudtorf 16	54 30	31 20 26 20	Suiteren 30	51 00	22 00 21 40
Striefewitz	26	51 55	33 20	Suerbrock 05	53 10	25 10	Stutendal 38 Stuterhaufen 19,20	51 35	28 20
Strigendorff Striggow	30 67	1 50 35	34 IO 29 30	Sverin 2,7 Sverinsche Sce 07	53 35 53 35	28 20	Suthroda 17	51 40	26 50 22 10
Strikow	25	52 20	33 20	Suet 10.12	52 50	31 30	Sutphen 01 Sutza 45	52 10 40 10	25 20
Strilky Strinnen	32 14	49 00 51 40	34 20 29 10	Sverzingen 39 Sverus fl. 24	49 10 52 00	31 00	Suvel fl. 41,42,44	48 25.	24 10
Strintz	20	51 50	28 40	Sufelheim 38,39,42	48 40	24 25	Suvelwih 42,44 Svenentzow 08	48 25 53 20	31 30
Striffow Strittenfe	10,11	52 50 53 50	30 30	Sufelum 40 Suffelweiersheim 40	48 30	24 25	Suvehr 4.1	48 25	24 10 27 20
Strizow	22	53 50 48 50	31 30	Sug or	46 50	25 00	Suwerberg 4,6 Suydthove 02	50 50	20 50
Strobach Strobbel	40,44	48 15	24 30 26 00	Suiltz 09 Suine 09	54 50 54 25	31 10	Suzerode 2.1	50 55	19 40 24 20
Strobke Strockhaufen	z 8	51 35	27 40	Suinekendorp 07	53 40	29 50	Swabenheim 39	49 50	30 00
Strockhauten	97	1 52 40	27 50	Sukdol 33 Sukerow 10	49 50 52 00	32 00 30 20	Swaganow 2,33 Swallen 39	40 40	23 20
	~=	53 15	28 10	Sukevitz 07 Sukow 2,7	53 40	29 10	Swan 1,7,10 Swanbeck 14	23 22	28 20
Strokercke	3945	4.8 55	25 30	Sula 19,34,36	53 25 50 35	27 30	Swanebeke 07	53 45 52 20	30 40 30 50
Strokercke Stromberg Strombeager	Vorst 45	1 4	28 30	Sulzuff or Sulckaw 26,27	2 3 3 o	34 10	Swanebok 10,12 Swanenbecke 08	F 2 20	33 00
Strokercke Stromberg Strombeager Stromburg Stromberg		49 50		Sulckemitz 00	54 25	33 30	Swante 10,13	62 10	32 10
Strokercke Stromberg Strombeager Stromburg Stromisendor Stronberg	D 07		31 30		1 54 00	1 33 30	Swantevitz 08	53 40 52 20	30 10
Strokercke Stromberg Strombeager Stromburg Stromisendor Stronberg Stropeke	p 07 23 16		31 30	Sulckenhagen 08	37 00				30 -
Strokercke Stromberg Strombeager Stromburg Stromberg Stropeke Stroppen Stroid.	p 07 23 16 24,25,27	53 55 51 55 51 55 51 50	31 30 27 50 33 40	Suldorff 18 Sulen 11	51 35	1 28 20 1	Swanto 12 Swanw 04	53 20	30 10 25 00
Strokercke Stromberg Stromberg Stromburg Stromisendor Stropeke Stroppen Stropen Strofd, Strowe	p 07 23 16 24,25,27 08	53 55 51 55 51 55 51 50	31 30 27 50 33 40 32 30 31 00	Suldorff 18 Sulen 11 Sules 10,12	51 45 54 25 54 00 51 35 52 40 53 00	28 30	Swanw 04 Swara 22	53 20 50 50	29 00
Strokercke Stromberg Strombeager Stromburg Stromisendor Stropeke Stropeke Stropeen Strofd, Strowe Strich Strubitz	P 07 23 16 24,25,27 08 09 33 30	53 55 51 15 51 55 51 30 53 10 54 40 49 00 50 20	31 30 27 50 33 40 32 30 31 00 31 40 34 20	Suldorff 18 Sulen 11 Sules 10,13 Sulfelt 01 Suling 10	54 10	28 30	Swanw 04 Swara 22 Swarb 09 Swarta fl. 32	53 10 50 50 54 55 49 10	29 00
Strokercke Stromberg Strombeager Stromburg Stromisendor Stropeke Stropeke Stropen Strofd, Strowe Strich Strubitz Strubitz Struckhufen	p 07 23 16 24,25,27 08 09 33 30 05	53 55 51 15 51 55 51 30 53 10 54 40 49 00 50 20	31 30 27 50 33 40 32 30 31 00 31 40 34 20	Suldorff	54 10	28 30	Swanw 04 Swara 22 Swarb 09 Swarta fl. 32 Swartaz fons 32	53 20 50 50 54 55 49 10 49 30	31 10 33 30 33 00
Strokercke Stromberg Stromburg Stromburg Stromberg Stropeke Stropen Stroid. Strowe Strich Struden Struden Struden Struden Struden Struden	9 07 23 16 24,25,27 08 09 33 30 05	53 55 51 15 51 55 51 30 53 10 54 40 49 00 50 30 50 30 51 20	31 30 27 50 33 40 31 00 31 40 34 20 24 50 32 40	Suldorff	54 10 51 35 52 30	28 30 32 10 26 50 26 40 25 40 32 40	Swanw   04   Swara   22   Swarb   09   Swarta fl.   32   Swarte fons   32   Swarte fons   32   Swarte Maffe Hem.   19	53 20 50 50 54 55 49 10 49 30 53 40 50 30	31 10 33 30 33 00
Strokercke Stromberg Stromberg Stromberg Stromburg Stromberg Stropeke Stropeke Stropeke Stropeke Stropeke Strofd, Struwe Strich Strubitz Struckhufen Struden Struden Struden	7 27 23 24,25,27 08 09 33 30 05 33 14	53 55 51 155 51 30 53 40 490 30 490 30 48 20 54 10	31 30 27 50 33 40 31 00 31 40 34 20 24 50 32 10 27 10	Suldorff	54 10 51 35 52 30	28 30 32 10 26 50 26 40 25 40 32 40	Swarw 04. Swara 22. Swarb 09. Swarta fl. 32. Swartz fons 32. Swarte fons 32. Swarte fund Hem. 19. Swartendyck 01.	52 20 53 20 50 50 54 55 49 10 49 30 53 40 50 30	29 00 31 10 33 30 33 00 24 50 27 50 22 10
Strokercke Strombeng Strombeng Strombeng Stromburg Strombeng Stronebeng Stropen Stropen Strojeke Stroppen Stroft Struckhufen Struckhufen Struckdufp Strukdorp Strukonitz Strulendorff Strullendorff	P 27 24,25,27 24,25,27 08 09 33 05 33 05 33 02 33 34 02 34,35	53 55 51 15 51 55 51 30 53 10 49 00 53 20 54 20 54 10 49 00	31 30 27 540 32 30 31 00 34 20 24 50 28 40 27 10 27 50	Suldorff 18 Sulen 11 Sules 10-13 Sulfielt 01 Suling 05 Sulingen 06 Sullinchaw 01 Sullinckwaldt 16 SulomiritCh 24 Sulow 07 Sulpeke 16	54 10 51 35 52 30	28 30 32 10 25 40 25 40 25 40 26 40 26 40 26 40	Swarw 04. Swara 22. Swarb 09. Swarta fl. 32. Swarte fons 32. Swartegrunden 05. Swartegrunden 05. Swartenhoven 01. Swartenhoven 01.	51 20 53 20 50 50 54 55 49 10 49 30 53 40 50 30 51 10 49 20 53 20	29 00 31 10 33 30 33 00 24 50 27 50 22 10
Strokercke Stromberg Stromberg Stromberg Stromberg Stromberg Stropeke Stroppen Strok Strok Strok Struking Strukkufen Stru	24,25,27 08 09 33 30 05 33 02 34 36 34 36 34 36	53 55 51 15 51 55 51 30 53 10 49 00 53 20 54 20 54 10 49 00	31 30 27 50 33 40 31 30 31 40 31 40 32 10 32 10 32 10 31 00 27 50 29 20	Suldorff 18 Sulen 11 Sules 10-13 Sulfielt 01 Suling 05 Sulingen 06 Sullinchaw 01 Sullinckwaldt 16 SulomiritCh 24 Sulow 07 Sulpeke 16	53 00 54 10 51 35 52 00 51 35 51 40 53 40 51 00	28 30 32 10 26 40 25 40 25 40 32 40 34 00 28 50 25 50 26 20	Swanw 04. Swarb 09 Swarta fl. 32. Swartze fons 32. Swartze fons 32. Swartze fons 05 Swartze Maffe Hem. 19 Swartendyck 01 Swartendovcn 01 Swartow 207 Swartow 07	51 20 50 50 54 55 49 30 53 40 53 10 53 10 53 20 53 20 53 20 53 20	19 00 31 10 33 30 24 50 27 50 22 10 29 20 27 30 30 22 00
Strokercke Stromberg Stromberg Stromberg Stromberg Stromberg Stronisendor Stronberg Stropeke Stroppen Strofd. Strowe Strich Struckhufen Struden	P 27 24,25,27 24,25,27 08 09 33 05 33 05 33 02 33 34 02 34,35	53 55 51 15 51 55 51 30 54 40 49 00 50 30 52 20 54 20 51 20 54 49	31 30 27 540 32 30 31 00 34 20 24 50 28 40 27 10 27 50	Suldorff 18 Sulen 11 Sules 10-13 Sulfelt 01 Suling 05 Sullingen 05 Sullinchaw 01 Sullinckwaldt 16 SulomiritCh 24 Sulow 07 Sulpeke 16	54 10 51 35 52 30	28 30 32 10 25 40 25 40 25 40 26 40 26 40 26 40	Swanw 04- Swarb 09 Swarta fl. 32 Swartz fons 32- Swartz fons 32- Swartz func en 05 Swarte Maffe Hem. 19 Swartendyck 01 Swartenhooven 01 Swartenw 227	50 54 55 49 49 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	19 00 31 10 33 30 24 50 27 50 22 10 29 20 27 30 30

Places.	Мар.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude.   D. M.	Places. Map.	Latitude, D. M.	Longitude. D. M
Swart: enbron	01	50 40 54 05	26 00	Tanckow 09 Tandorf 21	54 40 50 00	31 00	Teiffel 16	51 25	26 20
Seras	7, 10		30 00	Tangedorf to	53 00	33 40 28 30	Teiffen 22	51 00	29 CO
Swafdorp Swatoboritz	7, 10	48 50	24 20	Tangel 10, 11	52 20	28 30	Telina vallis cr Telkow 07	45 40	20 30
	οı	47 10	28 50	Tangemitz 00	54 25	31 10	Tellendorff 19	54 00 50 40	19 50
Sweber	16, 17	51 55 53 15	28 00	Tanger fl. 10, 14	52 30 51 10	28 40	Tellin 8, 10 Tellinstede 92	53 50	\$0.30
Swechow	01	53 00	22 40	Tangerdorf 11	53 05	28 50	T.I.	54 50	26 10
Sxeel Swejbe	04	53 40	24 20	Tangermunde 1, 15 Tangrun 07	52 40	29 00 1	Telichow 10 11	49 00 53 10	34 00 28 40
Secidnitz	4,6	51 50	32 00 27 20	Tangrun 07 Tanke 10,13	54 05 52 40	29 50	1 elteibach 34	49 40	25 50
Swemike	2,7		29 20	Tann. 38, 39	49 00	32 20	Teltow 1.2 to 12	53 35 52 20	24 10
Swemmin Swena	37	53 20	27 10	lanneberg 30	50 25	34 10	Teltow 1, 2, 10, 12 Teltfch 1, 32	52 20 48 50	33 30
Secnons 10,	12, 13	53 10	31 20	Tannetkirch 40 Tannstein 41,42	47 40 49 00	24 05	Temenitz 32	49 40	33 50
Saenutz	5.5	50 50 48 40	21 20	Tanprun 34	49 00	24 15 26 30	Temmertin 10, 11 Temnick 10, 13	52 50	29 00
Swera	1,33	53 30	20 00	Tanroda 19	50 55	28 00	Tempel 25, 26	53 20 52 20	32 50 32 00
Swerin Swersborg	01	53 10	27 20	Tanfchow 33 Tanfhim 02	49 40	30 10	1 cmpelberg 10, 12	.52 10	31 33
Sweffow	٥8	53 50	32 30 28 30	Tantow 10, 12, 13	50 00	30 30	Tempelborch c8 Tempelhoff 41,42,43	53 40 48 05	34 00
Sweten	19	48 40	32 10	Tantz 31	50 20	33 00	Templin 1, 10, 12	48 05	23 50
Swetl. Swetlic <b>k</b>	3 3 3 3	48 40	31 20	Tanwald 28 1	51 20	33 50 1	Temfe 07	53 50	20 40
Swetlow	32	49 00	35 00 29 40	Tanwaldermuhl 28 Tapolcha 01	51 20 47 00	33 50	Tenden 19 Tenenloe 24	51 35	28 40
Swerzin	07 24	51 50	33 00	Turbitz 28	51 05	34 55	Tengel e5	49 30 53 05	27 50 24 40
Swetzko Swetznovitz	09	54 35	31 00	Tarchaw 09	54 45	31 30	Lenkenheim 2 o	40 20	24 30
Sweybruck	01	54 35 49 10	23 40	Tarche 27	51 50	33 35	Tennenberg 19 Tensbuttel 02	50 55 54 40	27 10
Sweydnitz	01	50 50	33 20	Tarlanok 26,27 Tarn 30	51 50 50 40	33 30 34 20	Tensbuttel 02 Tentichel 29	51 15	26 00 33 20
Swichtele	7,8	53 40	20 00	Tarnr 24	51 50	32 30	Tenstadt 1, 19	51 10	27 30
Swichtenberg Swickaw	33	49 20	31 10	Tarnaw 26, 27, 29	51 35	1 33 00 1	1 entzing As	48 20	25 50
Swiert		51 20	23 50	Tarne 21 Tarngw. 25	51 15	29 40 32 40	Tepla 22,23 Teplitz 33	49 50 50 20	30 30
owigan .	2,33	50 30 52 30	26 50	Tarnow 10, 13	52 40	32 40	Terbod 10, 12, 13	52 30	31 00
Swigel Swiggerow	17 07	53 40	29 20	Tarnowitz 24	50 30	35 30	Terbraem 16, 10	51 30	27 20
wine Oltium	o 8	54 00	31 30	Tarpen 26,27	51 50	33 20 28 40	Terburg 01 Terchaw 23	51 50	31 50
wingenberg	1,39	49 30 54 20	34 30		53 45 51 30	32 10	Terhemful 01	48 40	23 10
wiritn wiritat	41,43	47 25	24 20	Tartur 18	5I 20	28 20	Terhuiten 02	54 10	26 40
Swire	33	48 50	31 40	Tafchopen 22 Tafchwitz 23	50 50	29 20 31 00	Terlon or Terlou or	53 40	30 40
wife!	33	53 50	29 30	Tafchwitz 23 Tafow 32, 33	49 10	33 20	Ter Neufe 01	51 20	19 50
wifow witawa fl.	97 33	53 5° 49 3°	33 20	Taffa 31	50 15	33 00	Ternewitz 1,7	53 55	28 10
wirawka	32, 33	49 20	1 33 30 1	Tasscorff 10, 12, 13	52 10 48 40	31 10	Terfchitz 32 Terten 14,21	49 30 51 25	34 20 29 10
Witta	2,33	49 40	33 20 28 40	Tailowitz 32 Tat 41	40 40	33 30	Tertzen 38	46 20	25 40 18 10
	05	51 45	25 50	Tatenberg 2.4	53 50	23 40 26 40	Tervenne or	59 40	18 10
Switzge Swoganow	32	49 30	33 20	Tatenitz 32	49 40	33 40	Terwang 01 Tefchen 1, 24, 32	39 CO	35 30
woll	4.1	48 30	24 15	Tating 02 Tattenroda 19	55 00	25 50	Teichenhoit 29	49 30	32 55
wollin	:08	54 10	34 00	Taubach 19	51 00	28 10	Teichevitz 09	54 35	31 00
worin woyfch	2,33	49 30	23 00	Taubenthale 20	5 I 35	28 10	Teichinensis 24 Teichitz 19, 22	49 40 50 35	35 00
wraka	-, , , ,	49 40	32 50	Tauber fl. 34,37,38 Taubetrencke 23,25	49 30	26 10 32 10	Teichmuhl 28	51 05	34 40
wulpen	33 66	52 10	27 00 26 30	Taucha 23, 25	51 10	29 00	Teichney 21	50 10	33 00
Swynewcyde	03 28	53 45	34 05	Tauchel 01	53 20 52 20	35 50	Teschwitz 25,26,27 Teschorf 07	51 30	33 20
Sybitice Sydow	10, 12	52 20	31 00	Tauchen 2,15 Taucher 1,15,22	52 20	29 20	Teskenhave 09	54 30	31 10
Sycidorf	10.12	52 10	21 20	Taucher 1, 15, 22 Taucherfreut 34	49 30	28 10	Teskow 2, 7	53 50	27 40
Sygerfdorff Syllens	23	51 20	32 20 24 50	Tauchert 23	51 10	31 50	Tefinefdorp 07 Teffenocz 01	54 00 45 40	35 10
Syllens Syller 2.3	3,25,26	53 30	32 20	Tauchwirz 19	50 40 50 45	28 20	Tellenow 07	53 40	29 40
		48 20	29 50	Tauheim 19 Taurow 22	50 50	29 50	Teiletiez 32	48 40	33 30
Syn H.	34	50 10	26 20 28 30	Tauschkow obder-	1	1 :	Telsin 2,7 Tellotits 32	53 3° 49 3°	34 10
Syp 10 Synatz	, 11, 14	51 50	35 30	mits 1,33	49 40 50 00	30 20	Tethorp 07	53 45	34 10 28 10
Syrawitz	32	48 50	33 10	Taushim 33 Taus 1,33	49 20	30 10	Teterin 08	53 50	31 00
Sychagen	02	54 10	27 30 25 40	Tauten 22	51 00	29 40	Teterow 1, 7 Tetia 33	53 47 49 50	31 00
Syrna - Sziewur	. 38	50 20	29 00	Tautenberg 19, 22	51 00	28 40	Ternano 38	47 20	26 20
zrzoja	01	52 10	34 40	Teutenhan 22 Taveln 02	51 00	28 40	Tettan 22, 23	51 20	30 50
		1	1	TaverCh 28	51 20 46 co	25 00	Tetteborn 16 Tettenheim 34	51 35 48 50	27 50
T		1	ı	Tawikowitz 32	48 50	33 30	Terrens Hecken 05	53 30	24 50
TAber Tablitz	28	71 00	34 15	Taxin 32, 33 Tayach fl. 45	48 05	32 30	Tetterleben 19	50 55	27 20
I Tablitz		50 20	29 00	Tayach fl. 45 Tayax 32	48 40	33 40	Tetz 10, 12 Tetzkow 07	53 55	29 30
Tabor Tachaw	1,33	49 20	29 50	Tayley 38	48 40	28 40	Tetzow 10, 22	52 30	20 00
Tagerfhaim	33 45	49 40 48 30	25 30	Tbitz 19 Tchatlitz 22	51 35	20 50	Teubert 10	51 20 49 10	28 10
Tailing	45	48 co	25 50	Tebniz 12	52 20	31 30	Teublitz 34 Teutchitz 22,34	50 10	28 10
Tainach fl. Takezyl	45 38	48 30 52 40	25 20	Techemphal 38,39	49 40	23 10	Teuden 20	51 30	28 40
1 21	15	5150	27 40	Techentin 27	53 15 54 05	30 00	Teudern 28	51 00	34 25
Tala Talant	45	47 45	25 20	Techlin 07 Techlubbe 08	54 30 48 25	34 30	Teuffelfweer 23 Teupis 12,13	53 10	33 20
Talach Talbach	34	49 CO 51 45	28 20	Tookh 45	48 25	25 10	Teubitz 10,12	51 40	31 10
Talbendorf	19 27, 29	5130	33 15	Teckhempfront 45 Tecklenborg 1, 38	52 20	23 50	Teuriochæmæ 20	51 15	28 40
Talborn	10	51 10	28 00	Tecklibrin 34	49 00	29 00	Tenting 34	51 35 48 50	28 30
Talchenheim Taldorff		51 30	28 30	Teddirna 23	51 35	32 10	Teutel 3,5	52 40	33 20
Talenberg	19,20	53 50	26 30	Teddirna 23 Tedinckhusen 1, 4, 5 Teenen 38	53 10	21 00 :	Teutefdorf 01	48 30	28 20
	₹8	50 00	21 40	Teenen 30 Tegel 10, 12	52 10	30 30	Teutleben 15 Texel 1,38	53 10 48 40	20 40
lalet		48 25	26 00	Tegerloch 45	48 30	28 40	Teva 32, 33	48 40	32 30
Talfing	45	1 4	28 30	Tegera 01	47 3°	24 20	Tevaff. \ 32,33	48 40	33 50
Talfing Talheim	45 34	49 20	27 50		1 76 22	28 30	Teyach o. 4)	48 30	25 30
Talfing Talheim Talleben Talleine	45 34 20	51 15	27 50 28 50	Tegernaw 40	48 50	1 .		4 4 5	
Talfing Talheim Talleben Talleine Tallend off	45 34 20 14, 11	51 15	28 50	Teging 34 Teglio 01	48 50	28 30	Tevn 1,33	49 10	31 30
Talfing Talheim Talleben Talleine Tallend rff Talloire	45 34 20 14, 21 20	51 15 51 15 51 45	28 50	Teging 34 Teglio 51 Tegwitz 22	47 35 48 50 45 50 50 50	29 20	Teyn 1,33 Teynelin 33	49 10	31 30
Talfing Talfing Talleben Talleine Talleine Talloire Talloire Talmefsing Talwyl	45 34 20 14, 21 20 01 34 28	51 15 51 15 51 45	28 50	Teging 34 Teglio 01 Tegwitz 22 Teiba 22	51 10	29 20 29 20 28 40	Teyn 1, 33 Teynelin 33 Tepnetz 2, 24, 33	49 10 49 00 49 50 47 40	31 30 31 20 32 00 24 10
Talleng Talleng Talleing Talleine Talleine Talleine Talloire Talmeßing Talwyl Tambach	45 34 20 14, 21 20 01 34 38	51 15 51 15 51 45	28 50	Teging 34 Teglio 01 Tegwitz 22 Teba 22 Teich 21	51 10	29 20 29 20 28 40 28 10	Teyn 1, 33 Teynelin 33 Tepnetz 2, 24, 33 Thal 41, 43 Thaleben 20	49 10 49 00 49 50 47 40 51 25	31 30 31 20 32 00 24 10
Talfing Talfing Talleim Talleben Talleine Talleine Talloire Talloire Talloire Talwyl Tambach Tamengermul	45 34 20 14, 21 20 01 34 38 19, 36 hl 28	51 15 51 15 51 45	28 50	Teging   34   Teglio   01   Tegwitz   22   Teich   21   Teichel   19   Teichel   21   Teichel   21   Teichel   21   Teichel   21   Teichel   22   Teichel   23   Teichel   24   Teichel   25   Teichel	51 05	29 20 29 20 28 40 28 10	Teyn 1, 33 Teynelin 33 Tepnetz 2, 24, 33 Thal 41, 43 Thaleben 20	49 10 49 00 49 50 47 40 51 25	31 30 31 20 32 00 24 10
Tallet Talfing Talheim Talleben Talleine Talleine Tallord rff Tallorie Talmessing Talwyl Tambach Tamengermul Tamm	45 34 20 14, 21 20 34 38 19, 36 hl 28	51 15 51 15 51 45 45 30 49 00 46 40 50 45 51 15 48 45	28 50 28 40 22 30 28 10 25 00 27 20 34 50 25 40	Teging 34- Teging 34- Teging 51- Teg witz 22- Teba 22- Teich 21- Teichel 19 Teichentode 16,19,20	51 10 51 05 50 50 51 25 51 30	29 20 29 20 28 40 28 10 29 40 28 10	Teyn 1, 33 Teynelia 33 Tepnetz 2, 24, 33 Thal 4: 43 Thaleben 20 Tham 1, 2 Thambach 36	49 10 49 00 49 50 47 40 51 25 52 00 50 30 51 20	31 30 31 20 32 00 24 10
Taler Talfing Talheim Talleben Talleine Talleoire Talloire Talmefsing Talwyl Tambach Tammandorff Tammendorff	45 34 20 14, 21 20 34 38 19, 36 hl 28	51 15 51 15 51 45 45 30 49 00 46 40 50 45 51 15 48 45	28 50 28 40 22 30 28 10 27 20 34 50 25 40 31 20	Tegling   34     Tegling   51     Tegwitz   22     Teich   21     Teichel   19     Teichenrode   16,19,20     Teichern   22     Teichenrode   24     Teichenrode   25     Teichenrode   26     Teichenrode   27     Teichenrode   28     Teichenrode   29     Teichenrode   21     Teichenrode   22     Teichenrode   22     Teichenrode   22     Teichenrode   23     Teichenrode   24     Teichenrode   25     Teich	51 10 51 05 50 50 51 25 51 30	29 20 29 20 28 40 28 10 29 40 28 10 29 00 28 10	Teyn 1, 33 Teynelin 33 Tepnetz 2, 24, 33 Thal 41, 43 Thaleben 20 Tham 1, 2 Thambach 36 Thampendorf 29	49 10 49 00 49 50 47 40 51 25 52 00 50 30 51 20 51 30	31 30 31 20 32 00 24 10
Talfing Talheim Talleben Talleben Talleine Talleine Talloire Talmessing Talwyl Tambach Tammengermul Tamm Tammer Tammer Tammer	45 34 20 14,21 20 01 34 38 19,38 10,13	51 15 51 15 51 45 45 30 46 40 50 46 40 51 15 48 45 52 10 51 10	28 50 28 40 22 30 28 10 27 20 34 50 25 40 31 20	Teging 34 Tegino 01 Tegino 01 Tegino 02 Tegino 02 Teicha 22 Teich 12 Teichel 15 Teichen 16 Teichen 17 Teichen 17 Teichen 19 Teichen 19 Teichen 19 Teichweiden 19	51 05 50 50 51 25 51 30 51 10 50 45	29 20 29 20 28 40 28 10 29 40 28 10 29 00 28 10 28 20 27 10	Teyn 1, 33 Teynelin 33 Teynetz 2, 24, 33 Thal 41, 43 Thaleben 1, 2 Thambach 36 Trammendorf 29 Thammull 29 Thammull 29	49 10 49 50 47 40 51 25 52 50 50 30 51 20 51 30	31 20 10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
Talfing Talheim Talleben Talleben Tallend rff Talloire Tallend rff Talloire Talmefsing Talmyl Tambach Tammendorff Tammer Tammer Tammer Tammer Tammer	45 34 20 14, 21 20 01 38 19, 36 hl 28 10, 13 10, 13 128 4	51 15 51 15 51 45 45 30 46 46 50 45 51 45 52 10 51 10	28 50 28 40 22 30 28 10 25 00 27 20 34 50 25 40 31 20 35 00 37 20	Teging 34 Teging 34 Teging 17 Teging 22 Tegina 22 Tegina 21 Teiche 21 Teichel 19 Teichen 21 Teichen 19	51 05 50 50 51 25 51 30 51 10 50 45	29 20 29 20 28 40 28 10 29 40 28 10 28 10 28 20 28 7 10	Teyn 1, 33 Teynelin 33 Teynetz 2, 24, 33 Thaleben 20 Tham 1, 2 Thambuch 36 Thanmendorf 29 Thammul 29 Thamp 2, 26	49 10 49 00 47 40 51 25 52 00 51 30 51 35 50 305	31 20 10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
Talering Talheim Talleben Talleben Talleine Talleine Talleine Talloire Talloire Talmefsing Talmefsing Tambach Tamengermul Tamme Tammer Tammer Tammer Tammer Tammer Tammersbruch	45 34 20 14, 21 20 01 38 19, 36 hl 28 10, 13 28 10, 13 10, 13 10, 13	51 15 51 15 51 45 45 30 49 00 46 45 51 15 48 45 52 10 51 10 51 10	28 50 28 40 28 10 28 10 27 20 34 50 25 20 35 20 35 20 37 20 37 40	Teging 34 Teging 51 Tegyitz 22 Toba 22 Toba 21 Teichel 19 Teichel 19 Teichenrode 16,19,20 Teicherode 17 Teichreden 19 Teichreden 19 Teichreden 19 Teiffenbach 01 Teichrelath 05 Teichrelath 05 Teichrelath 05	51 05 50 55 25 51 20 51 20 51 10 50 45 47 00 53 40	29 20 29 20 28 40 28 10 29 40 28 10 28 10 28 10 28 10 28 10 28 10 28 10 28 10 28 10	Teyn 1,33 Teynelin 33 Tennetz 2,24,33 Thal 4,1,43 Thaleben 20 Tham 1,2 Thamberh 36 Thammendorf 29 Thamp 26 Tham Than 34-36 Thatenwifach 36 Thatenwifach 36 Thatenwifach 36 Thatenwifach 36 Thatenwifach 36	49 10 49 00 47 40 51 25 52 00 51 20 51 30 51 35 50 30 50 00 50 10	31 30 31 20 32 10 27 50 30 37 35 32 50 26 40 27 30 27 30
Taleng Talheig Talheig Talheig Talleben Talleine Talleine Tallend rff Talloire Talmefsing Talwyl Tambach Tammendorff Tamme Tammendorff Tammersbruch	45 34 20 14, 21 20 01 38 19, 36 hl 28 10, 13 10, 13 128 4	51 15 51 15 51 45 45 30 46 40 50 45 51 10 51 10 51 10 48 05	28 50 22 30 28 100 27 20 34 50 27 20 35 20 35 20 37 10	Teging 01 Teging 01 Teging 01 Teging 02 Teging 02 Teging 02 Teging 02 Teichel 19 Teichel 19 Teichen 19 Teichen 19 Teicherd 19 Teichred 19 Teichred 19 Teichred 19 Teichred 19 Teifenbach 01 Teichred 19 Teifenbach 01	51 05 50 50 51 25 51 30 51 10 50 45	29 20 29 40 28 10 28 10 29 40 28 10 29 10 28 10 27 10 24 40 29 10 29 50	Teyn 1, 33 Teynelin 33 Teynetz 2, 24, 33 Thaleben 20 Tham 1, 2 Thambuch 36 Thanmendorf 29 Thammul 29 Thamp 2, 26	49 10 49 00 47 40 51 25 52 00 51 20 51 30 51 35 50 30 50 00 50 10	31 20 10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M	Longitude.   D. M.	Places.	Мар.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places.	Мар.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M
				Tirpitz Tirriplin	30	50 35	34 TO 28 30	Traerbach Traffhausen	38	49 40	23 00
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Theining Themur	34 1,36	49 10	27 20	Tirlen	04	54 20	21 AO 11	Tragidorff Tragifn ff,	19,30	53 10 50 45 48 10	33 30 27 40 32 50 30 00
Themwerick	*, 38	23 30 20 30	22 00	Tischame fl. Tischane	23 23 21	51 20 54 20 51 35 51 35 50 40	31 40 28 40	Trahan Tralfing	33	52 00	30 00
Thenftat Thevits	25	49 30	34 00	Tischendorff Tisste	34	50 40	25 50 1	Tralou	02	52 00 48 15 54 00	26 10
Thiebaut	33	49 30 48 00 50 00	21 40	Timow I,	32,33	49 IO 46 IO	33 20 11	Tramborg Tramin	45 02 1, 8 01	53 40 45 00	26 50 33 30 27 40
Thielle Thielt	38	51 00	10 10	Tiffer Gurch Titersberg	36	46 10	33 10		10, 12	52 40	
Thiemendorft	25	51 00 51 30 51 20 45 30 51 30 51 35 51 30	33 40 33 40 19 20 18 00	Titicheim	24, 32	50 45 49 30	26 50 34 30 34 50 31 50 29 50	Tramp 10	0, 12, 13	52 30	31 10 27 40
Thiergarten 2 Thiers	01	45 30	33 40 19 20 28 00	Titichen Titious	32	49 30	31 50	1 rancault	OI.	53 55 48 10 48 50 51 20	10 20
Thierungen Thilaw	16, 19	51 30	33 15	Tittkow		52 10	29 50	Tranchyn Trandorf	01 14	48 50 51 20	35 40 28 50
Thimendorff	29	45 30 51 30 51 35 51 30	33 20 25 50	Titzing Titzleve	45 07 10	E2 40	30 30	Tranowitz Transifalania	1,38		33 50
Thinfeld Thionville	37 01		22 00	Tizum	10	52 30	20 20	Transtede	c4-	52 40 53 20 50 20	25 20
Thirbach	22 01	49 20 51 00 45 40	29 00	Tkhawitz Tlinferfhaufen	22 36	50 40	27 00 31 20	Trantnow Tranune	1.2	50 20	25 20 32 50 27 50 28 00
Thizy Thoefd.	- 8	52 00	22 00	Tloskow Tlumaczow	1, 33	49 40	1 34 3° I	Trarnleben	°7	53 50 52 co 48 20 48 50	28 00
Tholl	34, 36	50 10	26 50	Toba	16, 19	51 20	34 3° 27 4° 25 0°	Trafemaur Tratol	1,33	48 20	32 50 31 10
Thomasbruck Thomasdorf	34, 36	53 00	20 20 1	Tobel Toberiltz	45	50 20	20 00	Trattrgoift	33	1 47 50	32 50 34 20
Thomaswalda Thomasdorp	29	51 15 53 10	32 45 30 40	Tobieschou	33	49 20	24.00	Traub Ry Traubsko	32	49 20	34 20
Thombnitz	27	51 30	33 35	Tobitichaw Tochowitz	1,32	49 20	34 20 30 50 29 00	Trave	33	53 50 54 23	27 40
Thomdam Thomhagen	10	53 30 54 30 50 20	31 30 34 00	Tochwitz	33	51 00	30 50 29 00	Trave fl. Travemund	2,4	54 20	27 40 27 40 26 20
Thomidorf	30	50 20	31 30 34 00 23 45 31 20 22 50	Tockou Toddin	21 07	51 05 53 20	28 00	Travena	2, 3	53 50	26 20
Thon Thonhagen	41 09	48 25 54 35 46 00	23 45 31 20	Todendorff	19	51 45 54 10	28 20	Travena fl. Traves	2, 3 04 01	47 20	27 20 22 00
Thonon	01	46 00	22 50	Todsfelt Todtmos	40	47 40 52 00	24 30	Travifa	01	46 20	30 40 29 50
Thonfdorf Thorbaben	8, 9 19	50 10 54 30 50 50	31 00	Toefen	14 22 08	52 00	24 30 29 10 29 10	Trauntain Trutenaw	01 24 16	47 40 50 30 51 40	32 30
Thoren	19	50 50	27 40 33 50 27 50	Tofchfelt Toilin	08		30 30	Trautenstein Trautnow	16	50 30 51 40 50 20	27 40
Thorn Thorvife	3 Í	54 30 50 50 50 30 53 30 51 10	34 20 31 00 27 40 33 50 27 50 32 40 25 40	Toitkenwinkk Tolder	d 07	53 50 54 05 47 35 47 35 51 30 51 45	29 20 23 20	Trautzen	33		32 50 29 10
Thefper	10.12	52 10	32 40 25 40	Tolder fL	43 41 1,38	47 35 47 35	23 20 23 35 20 10	Trauwen Trauzendorf	2.1	51 45 51 00	29 40
Threnbach Thrifam fl.	34 40	49 30 48 00	1 24 15	Tolen Toll	1,38	47 35 51 30 51 45	20 10	Treb	10	52 20	31 50
Thufelsberg Thuin	38	46 20 50 00 51 25 50 20	20 00 1	Tollenich fl.	14	1 52 40	1 20 10 1	Trebbelin Trebbenow	1, 8	54 3° 53 2°	34 30 30 50
Thuint	36	51 25 50 20	26 50 24 00	Tollenfee Tollenfpycker	07 2, 3	53 30 53 45 51 00	30 30 27 00 31 30	Trebbin	o i	52 10	30 30
Thuitschen Thumb	38	50 30	24 00	Tollenitein	23, 24	53 45 51 00 46 10	21 20 1	Trebbow Trebbus	10, 12	53 10 52 00	30 10 31 30
Thumes	23 16	50 30 51 30 51 55 50 20	29 50 32 20 28 10	Tolmes Tolmine	01	46 10	31 10	Trebbelow	1,8	53 40	30 30 28 40
Thumburg Thun	01	50 20	20 20	Tolftet	19	50 45 47 30 51 20	28 00 28 30	Trebenicks Trebia	20 16, 19	53 40 51 50 51 20	28 00
Thundorf	34,36	1 50 10	27 00 26 30	Toltz Tomefdorff	23	51 20	32 20	Trebicz	1,32	49 00	33 10 29 30
Thugen Thunnersee	34	49 50 46 20	24.00	Tonburg	15,19,20	51 50 51 20	32 20 26 00 28 20	Trebin Trebifch	02 25	52 40	32.00
Thur fl. 3	0,41,43	47 40 49 30	23 40 25 50	Tonenborg	17,19,28	51 AC	26 00	Trebitich	26,29	51 30 51 40	1 22 00
Thuringerwa	d 19.34	1 50 40	25 50 27 10 27 10	Tongeren Tonna	1,38 19	50 40	21 20	Trebke	14,21	51 30 51 40 51 30 53 50 50 20	
Thuringia Thurn	1, 19	50 30	29 40 29 00	Tonnerg		51 05 47 30 53 45 53 45 54 50	10.50	Treblin Trebnitz	2,33	51 30 53 50 50 20	29 50 30 40 32 50
Thurstein	33	50 00	29 00 23 10	Tonnevor de Tonnieshoff	Ofte 03	53 45	24 50 28 40	Trebochoff	2,33	50 00	32 50
Thyaville Tichemont	4·1 38	49 00	22 00	Tonnige	07 01 16	54 50	25 40 26 40	Trebra Trebidorff	16. 19. 20	51 20	28 00
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Tidelsen	16		26 10	Tonnitz	08	53 50	20 20	Trebshagen Trechow	09 97	54 25 53 50 51 00	20 00
Tidesche	16 39	52 30 49 00	27 50 23 30 30 40	Tooge Topterberg	38	51 15	33 10	Trecfurt	15	53 50 51 00 50 40	26 40 25 40
Tidingen Tiebbin	10. 12	49 00 51 50 51 00 48 35	23 30 30 40 29 00	loppadel	22	51 00	28 40	Trec Gemun Treckhorst	de 34 - 15 - 07	51 50	2.7 00
Tiefendorf Tiefenaw	22 40	48 35	29 00 24 35 32 10	Toppel Toppelberg	25, 26 1, 25 25, 26	52 40 51 20 51 30 52 10	34.00	Treeps Treffenfe	07 21	51 50 53 15 51 00	28 00
Tieffenfurt	23 19	52 20		Toppendorf Topper	25, 26	51 30 52 10 52 06	34 00 32 40 32 00	Trefurt	10	51 10	29 20 26 50
Tieffengrub Tieffenthal	19 30	51 05	27 40	Lopperbuden	25,26		32 40 28 00	Treffelftein	22.34	49 10	29 40 28 40
Tieffenzee Tieffort	30	50 40	34 20 28 10	Lorgaw		51 15	1 20 50	Treges Treiber	19	51 05	28 20 24 20
Tiel	1,38 26	51 50	21 30	Torgelow Torhutten	1,8	51 15 51 30 53 40 54 20	31 30 26 40	Treiburg Treibitz	45 22	51 05 47 50 51 20 50 55 51 15	20 10
Tieldorff Tiemendorff	26, 27	51 20	32 20 33 20 21 00	lorn 1	0, 14, 21	21 30	29 30 28 50	Treigeleben Treife fl.	19	50 55 51 15 50 10	
Tienen Tieraupten	26, 27 01 01	50 40 48 20	21 00	Tornau Torhe	21, 22	51 05	28 50	Tremburg	24, 26	50 10	27 40 26 50 25 55 30 00
Tiereleben	10	50 55	27 50 27 30 25 00	Torner	41,45	51 05 47 45 50 30 46 10	29 30 24 35 32 10	Tremhoff Tremmen	37 2,10,12	50 10 49 40 52 20 54 00	25 55
Tiergarte Tiering	05 45	53 °5 47 5° 5° 3° 51 °°	25 00	Tornow Tornus	41,45 1, 2,33	46 10		Tremmes	2,4	1 54 00	30 00 27 00 31 00 29 30
Tietbach	10	47 50 50 30 51 00	25 30 28 00	Torpin Torriefdorp	7, 8 07	53 45 53 45 54 20	20, 50	Tremps Tremple	09 07	54 15	29 30
Tieten Tietzdorf	22 28	51 05	33 35	Torftede		54 20	27 50	11 Trena	22	53 55 51 10 52 00	29 30
Tietzenrode	19	51 05 51 20	33 35 26 30 26 40 25 40 24 10	Torflet Tortow	19, 12	53 45 53 45 54 20 51 00 52 50	28 00	Trendel Trenfelt	18 34,39 8,5	52 00 49 40	29 30 27 30 25 40 30 00
Tifenbach Tigefhaim	34 45	59 00 47 50 47 30	25 40	Tofdorff	10		30 30 27 40 26 40	Trent	8,5	49 40 54 40	30 00
Tilgen Tilifen	45 40 4,6	47 50 47 30 53 00		Toler Tols	19 38 05 24	51 00 52 50 50 50 51 15 47 00	26 40	Trente Trentel	34, 39 8, 5 01 16	49 40 54 40 45 40 52 15 51 25 48 50 52 20	27 50 26 20 35 10
Tille	4,6 38 01	53 00 49 40 47 10 51 20 46 30	20 40	Toffens	05	53 30 50 30	24 40	Trentelbore Trentfchin	h 16	48 50	35 10
Tillchaft Tillendorff	25	47 10 51 20	32 20 30 00	Tofte Torand	02	50 50	29 30	Trep	13	52 20	22 20
Tilliagh	01	46 30	30 00	Tottelftet Totteleben	19	50 50 51 00 51 15		Trepitz Treppendo	23 rf 19	52 20 51 25 50 55	31 50 28 10
Tilkn Tilly	1,38	54 30 49 00 51 10	21 40	Tottleben	19	52 05	27 30 28 00	Treptow Tresbach	7, 8, 10, 12	51 25 50 55 53 40 50 35 50 50 51 05	30 30 27 30 20 20
Timendorff Timesburg	23 19	51 10	1 27 10	Totward Totwik	36	50 40	27 10 30 50	Treicha	22	50 50	
Timmerla	18	51 50	27 10 26 50	Toukowitz	33	49 50 49 00 48 40	30 50 32 50 22 10	Treschen	22	51 05	34 20 28 30
Timmern Timmetwe	16, 18	52 05	27 00	Toul Toulon	1, 38	46 20	19 50	Trefemicz Trefen	14	52 05	29 30
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	20	51 45	28 30 1	Tichirske Tichirna		51 10	33 15	Valeberg Valenciene	18	51 50	27 20
el renfis	or	50 10	29 20	Tichirnaw	1.26	51 40	33 40	Valery	10	50 10	19 30
en	22	50 20	30 00	I ichilchitz	28	51 15	35 10	Valelia	1,38	45 30	23 30
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icz	41,45	47 55	24 40	Tichockwitz	28	51 40 51 00	33 35 34 20	Valkenburg	1,38	50 50	22 co
	-24-32	49 30	33 30	Tichoe	26	51 50	32 40	Valkenhagen	10,17	51 45	26 10
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eken eratz	00	54 30	31 30	Tügenruck	34	51 45	33 10	Valitedde	16,17	52 10	27 10
efec	7,8,10	54 00 54 10	30 20	Tubeque	28	50 40	20 00	Valtersburg Valterschans	22	50 40	29 00
clis	10	54 40	31 10	Tubingen 1,	38,45	48 10 51 50	24 30 31 40	Valt S. Martin	i 01	53 00 46 10	23 CO   29 10
evitz l 1,2,23 ohm	2,24,25	51 40	31 50	Tuche Tuchennahm	05	53 10	24 30	Vance	38	49 40	21 40
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nitz	22	51 10 45 40	31 40	Tugerfleben	19	50 55 54 05 48 20	27 40	Vangorow Vantelow	68	53 50	34 30 30 00
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ıftein C. I	L. 37	49 45	26 05 27 30	Tumanfdorff	15	51 40	29 00	Varanbon Varbelvitz	01		21 20 31 00
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m	20	51 55	28 50	Tuna fl. Tunandorff	02	51 40	28 30	Varchow	07	53 30	30 10
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tZ	2.2	50 20	23 20	Tunendorff	2.1	51 05	29 10	Varel Varenholt	05 07	53 45	30 20
è Lumina	38	54 40	31 00	Tungeda	19	51 00 51 50	27 20	Varenne	10	46 00	19 10
evitz endorp	07	53 10	30 30	Tunmunde Tunfebach	2,15	51 10	26 40	Vargila	19	51 10	27 30 28 30
ė	oʻ9	54 30	31 30	Tunstetten	45	48 20	26 10	Varholt Varinwolde	10,11,14	52 30	26 30
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olowitz	32	48 50 54 45	33 00 30 50 28 30	Turn	22	50 40	29 30 28 20	Valuar	38	47 00	34 50
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hedorp	09	54 45	1 31 30 1	Turnay Turow	07	53 20 48 30	30 20	Varing Vartenrode	19,11	51 45	28 20
htelborn	18	51 00	27 30	Turquestain Turschitz	1,41	48 30	23 30 31 40	Vattis	38	51 45 46 20	26 00
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enhoffen	45	48 35	27 00	Turftein Turftlo	34 33	50 10	31 10	Vaucouleur Vaudekratic	1,38 hama 26	51 35 48 20	33 20
mi Castr	um 29	50 10	25 10	Tufenlabeck	02	54 00	27 20	Vaudemont	01	48 20	22 20 23 20
idorif 1	14,18,20	51 05	28 40	Tuferon Tufis	41,43	46 00	23 35	Vaufray Vauvilliers	38 31	47 00	23 20 22 20
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sky	1,2	50 20	32 10	Tuthom Tuttigeroda	33 16,19	51 30	28 00	Ubechel Uberach	41,42	48 40	24 05
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tzendorff	13,25	48 00	32 00	Twergeridorf	09	54 40 53 40	30 10	Uberfdorf	38,39	51 10	24 40
ye ynon	01	48 50	21 50	Twidorp Twielo	97 38	53 00	24 00	Uberfleinfel	1 39,4142	49 20 48 40	23 30
chebecho		50 10	33 30 28 20	Twilenfleth	05	53 35	26 00 25 40	Uberstraß		47 25 51 30	23 40
bach bel	34	49 40 50 20		II Tweft fl.	05	53 25 54 50	16 00	Ubichen 11brdam	02	40 50	31 50
berz	22 15	52 00	27 20	Tybenfee Tyche	22	40 00	31 10	Ubricken	21,22	51 00	30 10
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zeboten	2,3	49 50	31 20	Tranfende	24.	50 00	27 50	Udina Vechet	01		30 30
zebowac: zeholowi	zelca 3	3   4-9 59	3240	Tzaptendort	36 22	51 10	29 10	Vecht	4,6	52 20	25 40
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zesítie			32 20	Tzedingen	39	49 00	27 20	Vechtdorf Vechtel	17	1 52 20	27 20
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Veikeroda Vallangin Vellin	14	51 50	29 00	Vilbach Vilbell	38	50 20	24 00	Vioten 1	5 52 20	27 20
	19	51 20	27 10	Vilckraidt	35,38 38	50 00	25 05	S. Ulrich 4.1.42.4		25 30
57.105	08	46 50 54 20	23 10 34 00	Vilcer	38	50 20	20 20	Ulrichkirchen 3	3 48 30	33 30
Vellingen	01	47 50	25 00	Vilfaltten	41,43	47 40 46 40	24 25	Ulrichstein Ulst	4 50 30 8 51 40	25 50
Vello Velmersb	41,42,44	45 10	28 10	Villagh Ville	38	46 40		uiited )	9 50 45	22 20 28 20
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Velp	38	52 00	22 00	Ville Franch Villem lacus		45 30	20 40		6 50 45 8 52 00	26 40
Velpeke Veliten	11,14,16	52 20 52 15	27 50	Villeneuf	1,38	46 00	23 30	Ultze fl. 19,	0   50 20	20 40 27 40
Veltbach	41,43	47 25	23 45	Villeneuwe	OI	48 10	19 00	ultzen 1,2,4	6 53 10	27 20
Veltberg	41,43	47 40	24 10	Ville Nove	10	48 10	19 30	Ultzerkeman Ultzerfteig	9 50 30	27 40
Velrbergen Veltem	16,17	52 05 52 20	26 50 30 10	Villerchenun Villeri	41,43	47 10	21 50	Ulvegeling c	9 50 30	27 50 25 00
Velten	2,15	52 30	27 20	Villefeck	01	49 30	28 40	Umbden 4	5 48 25	26 20
Veltenhoff	16	52 15	27 20	Villing	45	47 50	25 00	Limbhaulen c	1 46 50	27.50
Veltkirch Veltilettn	41,43	47 45	23 45 26 20	Villminer Vilmar	10	45 30 50 20	26 50	Umblen ± 6,1 Ummantż 8	7 52 10	26 50 30 00
Veluwe	45 01	48 15	21 50	Vilmenitz	38 8,9	54 25	31 20		5 52 20	28 00
Velwitz	10,11	52 30	27 50	Vilow	2.2	50 30	29 30			27 50
Vemerfdorff Venant	34	50 00	28 40 18 20	Vils Vils fl.	01	47 10	27 30	Umpfenbach Umpfingen	7 49 40 7 49 35	26 00 26 10
Venburg	28	50 40	24 00	Vilfeck	34 34	49 30	28 50	Umitatt	9 49 40	25 20
Vency	38	48 00	22 40	Vilfeckh	45	48 30	26 20	Umftede d	5 53 10	24 40
Venedig Venefone	27	51 45 46 10	33 30	Vilfhoven Viltz	33	48 30	30 20	Unchriften Underberg	6 50 45	34-20
Venetone Venetia	10	45 10	30 00	Viltzen	20	53 30	23 50	Underkochen :	4 48 40	27 00 26 40
Venlo	1,38	51 20	22 10	Vilvorden	39	5 I OO	20 30		4 49 40	26 40
Venfhaim Venez	34	50 30	26 00	Vincent	01	46 10	20 10	Under Ridt 1 Undersberg 4	6 51 15	27 00
Ventz Ventzkow	09 2,7	54 40 53 40	31 10 28 40	Vincenza Vincknstain	10	45 20	28 50	Under Sewen 1.2		23 50' 24 00
Venusberg	27,29	51 30	33 10	Vinden	41	48 55	24 35	Undfindhelling	4 50 00	27 10
Veraden 1	1,10,12,13	52 50	31 20	Vinding	45	48 05	25 50	Ungrisch 41,4 Unienew	3 47 45	23 45
Verbach Verberie	41,45 01	48 15	18.40	Vinenborg Vinklar	16,17	51 55 49 20	27 30		2 52 10	36 oo 29 30
Verden	24,26	53 00	26 00	Vinstingen	33	47 00	25 40	Unkermunde c	2 52 10	29 20
Verchen	1,8	53 50	30 00	Vinftring	38,39,41	48 50	23 30	Unkilch 41,42,4 Unnen	3 48 10	23 50
Verchin Verchlaff	01 07	50 20 52 55	19 30	Vintel Vinten	04	53 20	25 40 24 20	l linrow c	8 53 40 9 54 35	31 00
Vercil	0.1	47 00	22 40	Vipera fl.	39 4,6	49 50 53 20	27 20	Unfeborg 14.1	8 51 35	28 20
Verdun Verhoff	1,38	49 00	21 20	Vippach	19	51 10	28 00	i liniichen 1	6   52 10	28 10
Verhoff Vering	38,45	54 45 48 00	26 00	Vipperow Viragrund	97 34	53 15 48 50	29 50	Unstruct fl. 16,19,2 Unterhasel	9 50 45	27 20 28 20
Vere	01	51 30	1940	Virdenheim	41,42,44	48 25	24 00			26 10
Vergetzer Verken	10,12	52 20	29 30	Virei	09	54 45	31 10	Unterum Duna	6 51 20	27 30
Verkerode	07 21	53 50 51 25	30 00	Virevitz Viritz	09	54 25 52 10	31 20	Unterweid 3 Unthaufen 2	5 50 35	26 50
Verklip	10,11	52 40	28 40	Virnaw	10,11,14	50 30	27 20	Untitz 2	2 50 40	29 30
Verlangen Verlen	15,20	5130	27 40	Virnheim	39	49 20	25 00	Untreunborn 2	0 51 45	27 50
Verlen Verlinfe	38	50 20	27 50	Visbach Vischen	34	49 20 51 00	28 00	Untzhurft 41,42,4 Untzfehen 2	4 48 30	24 25 29 10
Verlon	01	50 30	21 40	Vischpach fl	45	51 00 48 55	29 50 26 10	Unwirde 2	3 51 15	31 30
Vermand Vermenter	01	49 50	19 10	Vischusen	05	53 35	24 20	Vockenrod 2	7 49 40	26 co
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Vernevil	10	46 00	19 00	Viselbach	. 07	53 20 51 00	28 20	Voet Sandt c	3 53 50	26 10
Verona Vernilliano	10	45 10	28 00	Vifen	97	53 15	29 50	Vogdei c	0 54 35	31 00
Verpilliere Verfin	41,42,43	48 o5 54 30	23 30 34 30	Visenbach Viser	41,42,43		23 35	Vogdenhagen 8. Vogdfhaufen o	9 54 20	27 50
Veriimeld	38	52 00	24 40	Vife.	2,15	52 20 45 40	29 40	Vogelbach 4.1.4	7 53 55	23 20
Vert Vertinse	4,38	52 20	24 40	Viffelhude	65	53 10	26 00	Vogelgefang 2	1 51 00	29 40
Vertinle Verton	°7	53 45	28 00	Visthbach Vistula fl.	39		24 10	Vogelfandt 3	5 53 50	30 20
Vertus	01	49 30	20 00	Viftulæ fl. fo	ons 24	49 40	35 30	Vogelsang 7,10,1 Vogelsberg	9 51 15	28 00
Vervins	01	49 50	20 00	Vifurgis fl.	_ 06	52 45	25 40	Vogelfdordorf 10,1	2 52 10	31 10
Verviers Verzelet	1,38	50 30 47 10	19 20	Vifurgis fl. 1	fons 36	50 20	27 20	Vogelsee 1	9 51 35	28 40
Vescoux	38	47 40	23 00	Vifurgis fl. C S. Vit	Oftium c4.	54 00 49 40	24 20 23 20	Vogelsberg 41,42,4	8 53 40	32 30 24 35
Vefenburg Vefenheim	33	50 30	1 29 20 1	Vitenitz	10,12	52 20	29 40	Voglach 4	0 47 40	24 10
Vefoul	40,41,43	47 45 47 30	24 00	Vitigift Vitis	°7	53 45	29 30	Vogtídalen 16,1	8 52 05	27 40
Vesperweile:	r 45	48 20	25 10	Vitzkow	33 2,7	48 40 53 25	32 00 27 50		7 53 00	28 20
Vesprano Vestra	35	46 00	26 20	Vitlubbe	7,10,11	53 20	28 50	Voigts Crofs = 2	0 50 20	34 10
Vetích	41	47 25	27 30	Vitryle Fra Vitsteinbach		48 30 50 20	20 40	Voitlandia, c	1 50 20	29 00 33 55
Vevay	10	46 10	22 20	Vitte	őġ	50 20 54 45	30 50	Voitfwald 2 Voitzberg 2	8 51 15	29 10
Veyhang Vezelize	45 1,38	48 30	25 40	Vitz	10,11	52 30	28 20	Voitzdorf 25.3	1 5050	32 20
Uffenheim	34	49 30	27 00	Vitzenburg Viviere	4.7	51 20 48 10	28 30	Voitzmuhle 2	8   51 05	33 35
Uffhofen	19	51 10	27 20	Uker fl.	8,12	53 10	31 00	Voklapruch o Volck o	9 54 45	31 30
Uffingen Ufflen	37 16	49 35 52 00	26 10 25 40	Uker March	8,12	53 20	31 00	Volckach 1,3	4 49 40	27 00
llgedzd	33	49 40	33 50	Ukermunde Ukers	1,8 08	53 50	31 30	Volckenidorff 1 Volckeroda 1	9 50 35 6 52 15	28 10
Ugogna Uhlelant	01	45 10	24 50	Ukerfee	8,12	53 10	31 00	Volckeroda 1 Volckerode 1	6 51 25	26 50
Uhrczitz	05	53 30 48 50	34 00	Ukerspring	15	51 50	27 20	Volckers 19,3	50 45	26 40
Uhrde	32 16	5 T 40	27 10	Vlaerdinge Vlaitz	01 14	51 50	20 10	Volckersbach 4	48 40	24 50
Uhrnagoldt Uhrsp inge	40	48 25	24 50 26 20	Vlammerfhe	im 30	49 20	28 40 24 40	Volckershagen o Volckmarck o	46 40	32 00 28 40
Viadrus Od	lerafl. 12	48 10 52 00		Vlardigen Vlaffen	im 39	52 00	20 20	Volckmaricz 19,2	0 5140	28 40
Vianden	lera fl. 13 1,38 1,38	50 00	33 00	Ulbach	38 45	5140	23 20 26 00	Volckmars fl. 1	6 51 20	26 40
Vianen Vibeck	1,38	51 50	21 00	Ulberfdorff	22,25	48 30 50 50	26 00 31 40	Volckstet 15,19,2	52 15	27 30 28 20
Vic	2,4,6 01	53 on 48 40	27 20	Ulda Ulemul	36	50 45	27 00	Voldageffen 16.1	7 52 00	26 20
Vichery	01	48 20	22 10	Ulenburch	14 41,42,44	52 00 48 25	29 20	Voldberg 4	0 47 40	24 10
Vichlnstein Vickendorf		48 20	20 50	Ulenhorft	10,12	52 20	24 30 30 30	Voldekow o Volenfdorf o		34 00 28 40
Viddekow		50 30	33 40	Ulerfdorff Ulerfheim	2.2	51 05	32 10	Volfferførin 2	2 50 20	19 30
Vidrus de V	Vecht fl. 38	52 20	33 40 31 20 23 20	Vle See	38,39	49 50 48 20	24 40	Volkaroda 1	5 52 20	27 00 31 30
Viehweider Vielbonn	muhl 28	51 10	33 35 18 30 34 20	t'Vlie	28	53 20	20 40	Volkerfd. 0 Volkerfen 16,1	8 53 3° 7 51 55	27 00
Vielgutt	25	51 10	28 30	Vlielandt Vlißingen	1,38	53 20	20 40	Volkestorp o	7 54 00	30 10
Vielun	01	51 10	1 25 40	Vitz	01 07	51 30	19 30	Volkmanfdorff a	0 1 30 30	34 3° 23 2°
Vierraden l Vierffel	28	53 00	33 55 20 40	Ulla	10	53 20	1 28 00 11	Vollen 3 Vollenhoven 2,3	8 52 50	22 00
Vierwalster	πoce 28	46 20	20 40	Ullerfdorff Ullerfhalben	30,31,32	50 30	34 13	Volmanfdorf 2	2 50 30	28 40
Vierzelm I	Heiligen 19	51 00	25 00 28 20	Ulm	1,38,39	49 30	28 10	Volmaring 4- Volmede 3	0 67 60	24 4° Volmeticin

Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude.	Places. Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude.	Places. Map.	Latitude.	Longitude
Volmertein	* 38	51 00	23 40	Uttenreuth 34	1 49 30	D. M.	W-la-	D. M.	D. M
Voltendorf	IC, II	52 40	27 50 26 30	Utterode 16, 19	51 20	27 40	Waldt Michelleast	48 25	24 35 25 50
Volhughulen	16 17	51 55 51 20	26 30	1,	50 40	29 00	Waldvorwerg 27	49 45 51 40	25 50 33 20
Voltiorit	23 36	50 25	27 00	Uttwil 4 7 42	47 20 48 40	25 40	Wale 4, 16	52 40	27 20
Voltershausen Voltz fl.	33	48 30	30 00	utzberg to	51 00	24 00	Walen 32	49 00	33 20
Voltzem	16	52 10	27 30	urzen 6, 15, 16	52 15	26 50	Walende 22	52 IO 51 20	27 00 29 00
	7, 10	53 45	26 30	Uudfinhelling 36 Uxem 39	50 00 49 10	27 20	Walenfau 34 Walenzee 38	49 00	27 50
Voltzkow Voordchoge S Voorn Schae	ichar °3 38	51 40	21 20	l Dv	48 40	22 40		46 20 50 25	25 40
Vorbeke	07	53 45 48 20	28 30	Uyter 05 Uytrecht 01	53 25	25 00	Walestein Or	50 50	33 30
Vorbruck	41,42	48 20 53 15	23 45 24 40	Uytrecht 01 Uzadel 07	52 10 53 20	30 20	Waltrode OI	23 10	26 20
Vorde Vordenperg	5,6	47 30	32 50	Uzedlow 08	54 00	30 00	Waltshufen 16 Walhaufen 15,16,19	52 GO	26 50
Vorenbach	40	48 25	24 30	w			Waiheim 41,42	51 30 48 35	28 00
Vorenberg	16,17	51 55	26 20	w	1	1 11	Wainoven 32,33	48 40	32 30 28 00
Vorendorf Vorfeld	39,45	48 05	25 40	VV Abel 07	53 15	20 40	Walitz 19	51 05	
Vorgarten	10, 12	52 10	30 30	Trabelli CI	48 00	27 50	Walke	52 30	28 50
Vorkerode	- 14 08	51 25	30 00	Wacenowitz 32 Wacha 22	48 50 51 00	34 30	Walkpe 16 Wall 2.0	52 15	27 10
Vorlandt Vorlarenborn		53 50	34 00	Wachbach 27	49 30	26 30	Wallachsche 08	54 50 53 40	25 50
Vorielaer	01	51 10	20 50	Wachbaun 36 Wachenbach 24	50 25	27 20	Wallen 41.42	47 35 46 20	34 30 23 45
	22	50 30	29 20	Wachenbach 34 Wachenbuchen 35	49 20 50 co	26 20	Wallenbuch 38 Wallenburg 15	46 20	23 20
Vorit 1.	5, 16, 17 16, 17	51 50	26 40		49 10	24 30	Wallendot 2.6	51 10 51 45	26 20 32 10
Vorfte Vorften Sec	07	53 10	30 20	Wachenheim 39 Wachlin 08	53 30	32 30	Wallensen 76 17	51 55	26 20
Vorum	16, 17	52 15	26 00	Wachollerhagen 08 Wachtedonck 38	54 10	32 30	Wallenitadde 16, 17	51 55	26 30
Vorwarck	05	53 20	24 50 30 30	Wackbach 41,42	48 20	23 40		52 40 48 45	27 20 27 10
Vorwerck Vorwergnach	10, 12	51 10	34 55	Wackersleben 14.16	51 45	27 50	Walihaufen 18	51 00	27 50
Voltem	15	52 10	25 20	Waddekette 10,11 Waden 05	52 40	27 20 24 50	Wallin 10, 12 Wallmerspach 34	53 00	31 10
Votenfpach	41,42,44	48 25	24 25 33 00	Wadewitz 06	53 30	27 40	Wallfleben 19	49 20 51 05	26 50 27 40
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Uphaufen	15,20	51 20	28 40	i Wadworden of	1 52 20	24 20	Walmeden 16, 17	51 55	27 00
		53 20	25 20	Wael fl. 38	51 40	21 00	Walmerfdorff 26	52 15	
Upleggen Upling 1	14, 16, 18	5 1 55	28 00			26 30	Waimhaufen 16 Walmfted 16	51 IS	25 30
Upoft	07	53 55	30 10		50 40	21 00	Walmsted 16 Walmstorp 07	52 00	27 40 28 10
Uppen	16, 17	53 35	26 50 29 40	Waefwiler 28	50 00	22 20	Walnow 10, 12	53 00	31 10
Upperborch Upitedde	16, 17	52 00	26 50	Wage 16	52 15	27 20	Walop 10, 12, 13	52 20	31 40
Hrich	41,43	48 00	23 35	Wagen 19 Wagenbach 41,42,43	48 10	27 50	Walpeke 1, 14, 15	53 20 52 15	29 30
Uratiflavienfi	is 24,25	51 10	25 50	Wagenbach 37	49 40	23 45 26 50	Walperhaltz 19	50 50	27 40
Urb Urbach	1,34 41,43	47 55	23 35	Wagence'l 4, 16	52 40	26 20	Walrot 34	50 40	26 00
Urbaw	32,33	48 42	33 30	Wageninge 38 Wagenitat 40,41,42	52 00 48 05	21 40	Walfin 16 Walfin 38	51 30	26 30
Urberg	16, 19	51 40	27 50	Waggis 38	46 20	24 40	Walforf to the	51 30	29 40
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Urbrich	35	49 50	25 05	Wagrun 07 Wagfhorst 40,41,42	53 50 48 25	30 00	Walfrode 4, 6	53 00	32.30
Urck	38	52 40 49 20	34 20	Wagftat 24, 32	49 40	34 30 26 10	Walifatt 24, 25	51 10	33 00
Rrezitz Ure	32 16	52 20	27 40	Wahlfen 16, 17	51 55	26 10	Walitetten 37 Walta 23	49 35	32 10
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Waffenberg	41, 43 38	51 00	22 20	Weiden 1,33,34	49 40	24 20	Weitneck 33 Weitenhage 08	53 30	32 20 32 30 Wei ungen

Veitnung Veitnaw		D. M	Longitude.   D. M.		Map.	D. M.	Longitude.   D. M.	Places.	Map.	Latitude.	Longitude
Veitnaw	40	48 30 1	24 35	Wengi		47 00 1	25 20 1	Weffelem	16,17	D. M.	D. M
	40	47 35	24 15	Wengstat Wenigen Denuster	27	51 40	33 15	Weffelingk	38	50 40	26 50 23 00
Veiter Veiterstorf	4° 41,43	47 5° 47 3°	24 30	Wenigfrien 16	5,19	51 10	27 30	Wesselnthal L. Wesselzburg	37	49 40	10 00
Veiterlen	22	51 20	29 23	Weningen	°i.	53 30	27 50	Weffem	38	47 40	27 50 22 CO
Veiterfb.	41,42	48 35	24 10	Wennelin	18	5 I 45	27 10	Westerning	32	49 10	34 50
Veirin	07 40	53 35	30 30	Wenningen 15 Wenniroda	17	51 20	28 40	Wefsig	32	51 05 48 05	34 10
Veitlicken Veitra	33	47 35 48 40	31 50	Wenniffen	15	52 30	27 30 26 00	Wessing Wessn	45	48 05	25 40
Veitrfeld	10	48 30	31 50	Wenfdorp 1	0,12	51 40	30 50	West 41,42.	43,44	51 50 48 15	28 20
Veitlichen	22	51 10	19 50	Wenfe Wenfelow	4,6	53 20	26 20	Weftalt	41,43	47 45	
Veitz	22	51 00 49 00	29 50	Wenfelow Wenfin	14	52 00	29 3 3	Weitdorff Weftechude	18	51 20·	
Veixelburg Velbartitz	39,45	49 10	30 30	Wenstein	16	54 IC 51 40	27 00	Westede	05	53 45 54 05	25 00 26 10
Velchenberg	33	48 40	30 00	Wentdorf	10	52 50	26 30	Westen 7.	34,36	50 10	26 50
Velchingen	37	49 30	20 10	Wenthausen Wenthusen 1	15	52 40	27 20	Weitenbrugge	97	54 00	28 50
Velchradek	02	50 20	31 30	Wenting 1	6,17	52 05 48 40	26 50	Westendorf Westenfeldt	19	50 45	28 00
Velcke Velckerfhaufen	36	50 55	29 30	Wentorp	2.7	53 50	17 30	Westenhagen	36 8,9	54 10	27 20 30 00
Weldanitz	33	48 40	31 00	Wentzel 15,16,1	9,20	51 40	27 40	Weitenholt	38	53 IO	24 30
Velden	10	48 20	27 30	Wentzen 1	6,17	51 55	26 30	Westerlo	38	53.20	23 40
Veldentz	01	49 50 54 40	31 30	Wer fl.	37	47 25 49 55	23 50	Westerburg Westerdick	16,18	52 00 54 00	27 40
Welder Weldfperg	01	46 50	30 40	Werbek 20.1	2,13	52 20	31 40	Westeregeln	18	5 I 35	25 30
Welebradeck	33	50 20	32 4.0	Werbelin 2	1.22	51 00	29 30	Weiter Lems	38	53 40	22 20
	22 1	49 00	34 30 [[	Werben 2,10,1	1,14	52 40	29 00	Weiterhausen Westerholtz	15,20	51 55	27 50
Welekramshause	n 19	51 25	27 50	Werberg 3 Werblitz	4,36	50 20	26 30 32 00	Westerhaim	05	53 05	24 40 27 10
Welferstal	42	48 25	23 50	Werbowe	32	52 40 48 50	34 53	Westerhoven	45	47 55 51 50	27 10 26 40
Welge fl. Welgendorf	19	50 50	27 40 28 10	Werchern 1	6,19	5130	27 50	Westerhusen	15,17	51 50	28 00
Welhartitz	01	49 10	30 30	Werckbalgerbake	03	53 45	24 10	Westerhuysen Westermarck	09	54 °5	31 40
Welhn	38	51 20		Werckrow Werd	10	54 20 46 40	31 10	Westermarck Westerode	16,19	52 30 51 30	29 20 27 10
Welica	32	48 5C	34 40	Werda	22	46 40 50 40	29 20	Westerstettn	45	48 25	26 50
Welichowo Welicz	19,20	52 10 51 40	28 40	Werde	38	51 40	22 20	Westerstede	45 38	48 25 53 20	
Welinia	25	53 00	33 00	Werdeck	31	50 15	33 40	Wefterwalt Weftgreufen	38	50 20 51 20	24 00
Welingen 41	,42,43	53 00 48 05	24 10	Werden Werdenberg	1,38	51 20 46 40	23 10	Westh.	19,20	48 20	27 40
Welisch	1,2,33	50 10	32 10	Werdling	41	40 40	24 15	Westhausen	10	48 30 51 00	1 27 20
Welißin Welkerfdorff	33	48 50	31 40	Werder 45	16,17	47 50	26 40	Weftheim	36	50 25	26 50
Weikeridoru Welkos	22.	49 20	34 30	Werdern	45	49 15	26 00	Westhoff	41,42	48 25	23 55
Well	38	51 20	22 00	Werdersberg	22	50 20	28 20	Westhoven West:n	39 2,7	53 30	24 40
Wellaw	38	46 45	25 40	Werdestein Werdolhe	1,38	49 40	23 20 24 10	West Insel 1	0,11,14	52 10	28 40
Welle	10,11	52 10 52 20	28 30	Werdt	38	51 00	21 40	West Oeffelen	16	51 15	26 20
Wellehagen Wellen	10,11	51 4.5	28 30	Wercifen	16	51 30	26 20	Westorp	03	55 55	24 40
Weilenh. 41	1,42,44	48 30	24 00	Weretz fl.	34	49 50	26 40	Westphalia Westricz	OI	46 10	33 50
Wellesweiler	39	49 20	23 30	Werfeld Werfeldt	34,37	50 00	26 30 26 05	Weftrlo	38	51 40	25 00
Wellien	18	52 50	25 20	Werffnawhaus	34,37	49 55 47 35 47 10	24 15	Westrum	05	53 30	24 10
Wellin Welmdorff	02	51 50 52 20	29 30	Wergel	01	47 10	29 10	Westvelt Wetelumsted	16,17	52 30	26 40
Welmenach	38,39	50 00	22 40	Werholtz 4	06	47 40	23 30	Wetin	19,20	51 45	27 00
Welmerfleben	18	5130	28 30	Werigsbuttel	00	52 05	27 00	Wetlensted	16	52 15	27 10
Welmerstet	19	5 I 25	28 20	Wering Weringen	38	52 00 47 00	24 40	Wetlerwalt	22	50 50	29 10
Welmstorp Welnen	• 7 16	53 25 51 30	26 50	Weringsleben	19	50 55	27 50	Wetschutz Wetsweiler	26 39	51 40 49 30 51 50	
Welnitz	22	51 00	28 30	Werle	39	50 00	23 50	Wetta	22	51 50	28 40
Welon	24	51 20	35 00	Wermersbach	12	48 30 50 40	24 45	Wettaw	32	1 48 40	33 10
Welphesholtz	19,20	51 45	28 30	Wermersdorff Wermlitz	21	41 00	28 50	Wette	22	51 30	29 39
Welphileben Welphilebenwi	16,20	51 45 51 25	28 40	. Werna fl.	17	52.10	27 30	Wetteborn Wettelbrun	16,17 40	47 50	24 15
Wels	10	51 25 48 00	31 20	Wernbeck	34	49 30	29 10	Wetteldotf	22	50 50	29 50
Welsbach	19	50 35	18 00	Wernberg	33	50 50	20 40	Werrelfeld	. 33	48 30	29 50 31 50 28 10
Welsborn	39,42 8,12	49 00	23 50	Werndorp Werneck	34	49 50	29 40 26 50 31 00	Wettelrode	6,19,20	51 35 48 50	27 40
Welf fl.	8,12	53 00	31 30	Werneritz	2,33	50 30	31 00	Wettlice Wettendorp	34	54 00	27 40
Welfekendorff Welfen	15,16	51 20 51 50	31 20	Wernersberg Wernerfdorff	41,42	49 00		Wettenhaufen	. 45	54 00 48 15	27 10
Welfenach	2,15	53 00	29 00	Wernerfdorth	10,12	52 00 51 45	31 00	Wettensen	16,17	51 55	26 30
Welfdort	22	50 40	29 10	Wernichshausen	19	51 10	27 50	Wetter	1,30	50 40	24 20
Welflebn Welfbringk	14	51 40	25 40	Wernigeroda 1,	15,16	52.00	27 40 30 00	Wetteravia Wetterspach		48 45	24 55
Welfprinck Welfum	19	50 35 52 20	27 50	Wernitz	10,12	52 10	29 30	Wetti	18	51 35	27 00
Welte	27	51 00	29 20	Wernitzgran	22 19,20	50 30	28 20	Wettin	1,18	51 05 47 00	24 40
Welteck	34	49 00	25 50	Wernrode Wernfdorff 19	20,22	51 20	29 50	Wettingen Wettichutz	38	51 40	33 15
Weltenburg	10	48 40	23 50	Wernsbaufen	26	50 40	27 10	Wettwitz	22	51 20	29 00
Welferstall Weltert	4 <sup>1</sup> 39	50 00	24 00	Werow	8,13	53 50 49 40	33 00 26 05	Werzen	38,39	49 00	23 30
Weitzach	34,45	48 50	26 20	Werpach Werpachhausen	37 37	49 40	26 10	Wetzhaufen	34 1,38	50 30	25 00
Welt/in	34,45	53 45	30 30	Werraft.	19,36	50 25	27 10	Wetzla Wetzwalde	23	51 00	27.50
Weltzkendorf Welwary	1 12,21	51 30	31 00	Werraucks Hutt	en 36	50 40	27 40	Wevelflicte	2,5	53 55 53 50 48 20	25 50
Wem fi	1,33	53 10	25 20	Werringerod2	18	51 30	26 30	Weversiliet	23 38	48 20	25 20
Wemingen	<b>P</b> 7	52 30	26 40	Werrische Holtz Werse	2.7	51 40	33 35	Weut Wewerfy	30	40 20	33 00
Wemme fl.	04	53 20	25 20	Werfebe	95 38	53 20	25 00	Wexelburg	33 22	1 61 00	29 59
Wemftlitz Weperitz	32		33 30	Werfof	38	50 20	24 40 35 00	Weydern	1,39	49 10	32 20
Weppersweile	r 20	52 40 49 20	23 20	Werstadt	1,24	51 20 51 35	27 50	Weyen	33	47 50 48 40	32 00
Wencellautha:	gen 13	53 40	32 510	Werstedt Wert	34,38	49 40	25 40	Weyer Weyhing	45	48 40	25 50
I Wenckheim	27	40 40	26 10	Wertelow	14	4 I 20	29 10	Weyl	45	1 48 20	25 39
\\ endehansen Wendel	1 10,19	51 30	27 50	Wertem	15	51 30		Weyla	45	47 55 48 50	25 30 23 30 26 00
Wendelsheim	1,28,39	49 40	24 10	Wertingen	1,34	40 40	27 00 26 co	Weyler	39 <b>,41</b> 45	49 00	20 0
Wendelstein	19,20	51 25	28 20	Wertheim I Wertow	,34,37	1 51 20	29 10	Weyller Weynfperg	45	49 00	25 50
Wenden.	6,16	52 05	17 10	Wenz fl.	34	50 40	27 00	Weyschedorf	45 3 <b>4</b>	49 50	27 0
Wender	18	52 00	27 20	Wesborn	01	49 00	33 20	Weyfroda	15	49 20	24 4
Wendefen Wendethorn	16 18	52 05 51 55	27 00	Weschke	26,27 32	51 50	34 10	Weyffen Weyffenberg	39	51 10	1 313
Wenhaufen	16,18	52 20	27 30	Wefchlitz	1,38	51 30 49 20	22 40	Wevfimayn	1. 22	1 50 00	28 3
Wendheim	04	52.02	25 40	Wefel Wefeli	32,33	49 20	32 40	Weyltrick	0.1	47 10	
Wendhing	40	47 55	28 20	Wefeling	32,33	52 15	24 30	Weyftryn	01		
Wendischboo	idem 04	53 00	27 40	Wefelitzko	32	49 30	34 30 28 10	Weyt	45 33		)   32 i
Wender	rg 19	50 40	29 00	Wefelsfeld	07	53 40 53 10	30 10	Wezl Wffenheim	33	49 20	
Wendischbur	1	53 00	28 40	Wefenberg Wefenbutch	6,16	1 52 10		Whye	1,4 38	53 00	25 2
Wendischbur Wendische G Wendische I	uaen oa.		30 40	Welchball	10,11	53 00	29 00	Wiach	3 8	50 20	
Wendischbur Wendische G Wendische J WendischeW	/illemfd.r2	52 00	27.22	Weiendorn							
Wendischbur Wendische G Wendische J Wendische W Wendisch Le	/illem/d.r2. ot 14-	51 55	29 20	Wefendorff Wefenfelt	19	51 20	25 20	Wigersberg	22	54 25	31.4
Wendischbur Wendische J Wendische Wendische Wendisch Lo Wendisch Lo Wendling	/illemfd.12 ot 14-	48 30	29 20 26 00 27 20	Wefenfelt Wefer fl.	1,4,5	48 50	25 20 24 55	Wiaersberg Wibboife Wibelbach	37	54 <sup>25</sup> 49 45	31 4 26 0
Wendischbur Wendische G Wendische J Wendische W Wendisch Le	/illem/d.r2. ot 14-	51 55	29 20	Wefenfelt	19	53 20 48 50 54 40	25 20 24 55 25 30	Wigersberg		54 <sup>25</sup> 49 45	31 4 26 0

	D.M. 1	Longitude.   D. M.	Places.	Map.	D. M. I	D. M.	Winberg	Map.	D. M.	Long tud.
Wibersberg 39	49 10	24 30	Wildenstein Wildin	41,43	47 45	30 00	1	42		28 30
Wibersweyler 39 Wibling 45	48 50	23 20	Wildkohl	10,11	53 20	29 10	Winchst Winckel	. 03	53 45.	25.00
Wiblingen 39	49 10	25 10	Wildfhusen Wildstein	06	52 40	30 30	Wickeldorff	19,20	21 32	28 20
Wicemelitz 32	49 10	34 10	Wildstein	33 40	49 30	24 25	Winckelmuhl	29	51 20	33 50
Wich 41,42,43 Wiche fl. 41,42	48 20	23 45 23 45 32 20	Wildthoff	35	49 55	25 05	Wincksted Windburg	10,11		27 30
Wichelfdorff 25	51 30	32 20	Wildungen Wiler 41,4 Wilerhoff	10	51 00 48 20	25 40	Windeberg	16,19	54 40	25 50 27 10
Wichemsdorff 10,12 Wichendorff 22	53 10	30 30 29 00	Wilerhoff	<del>2,43,44</del> 42	48 10	24 00	Windeck	1,38	50 40	23 40
Wichersh 42	48 35	24 00	vouering	33	48 10	31 30	Windegg Windeisheim	40	48 30	24 40
Wischmansdorp 07	54 05	28 50	Wilgerip. Wilgeriwiesen	41,42 39	48 15	24 20	Winden	39	49 45	24 30 26 00
Wichtenstein 01 Wichting 41	48 20	30 50	Wilgoth	42,44	48 35	24 05	Windhagen Windheim	37 16		26 20
Wichtshaufen 36	50 35	27 20	Wilhelmsburck Wilhelmsdorff	29	50 35	27 10 32 45	Windisch	16		25 50 29 30
Wick 1,8,9 Wickeborg 04	54 50 52 40	30 30	Wilhelmfladt	31	50 05	34 00	WindischBade	lenfled 1 r	1 52 20	27 50
Wickelin 27	51 40	33.40	Wiling	38	47 40	24 40	Windisch Bor Windisch Bro	aw 25,26	51 40	32 40
Wickenbergk 16	52 25		Wilinow Wilifaw	33	49 40 46 40	32 20 24 10	Windisch Buc	h ˈɔ-		25 55
Wickenborg of Wickendorff on		26 30	Wilka	2.3	51 10	32 00	Windifeh Ind	<u> </u>	52 40	25 55
Wickensen 16,17	51 45	26 30	Wilkaw Wilke	25	51 40 52 20	33 00	Windisch grad Windisch mot	z 01 te 23	46 30 51 35	32 40
Wicherode 16,19,20 Wickerodt 39	51 40 49 40	23 30	Wilkenburg	10,13	52 15	32 50 26 30	Windn	38	48 40	24 20
Wickersdorf 2.2	50 50	29 30	Wilkow	33	48 40	31 10	Windon Windorff	40	48 35	24 35 28 50
Wickerstet 19	51 05		Will Willems fl.	38 16	46 40 51 20	24 00	Windplassing	14,20	48 30	33 40
Wickerswihr 41,4 Wickraid 3	47 55 51 00	23 55	Willemfdorff	10,11	53 00	29 00		05	54 05	25 40
Wickum 30	50 00	24 30	Willemstat Willen	01	51 40	20 30 31 20	Wineborg Wineck	44		27 00
Widdekow 10 Widel 19		31 30	Willenborg	22,23 39	49 50		Winerstorf	41,42	48 40	24 30
Widela 16,1	51 55	27 20	1 Willenfen	16,17	1 51 40	26 40	Wineta Wing	68	54 10	31 00
Wideraw 2:	50 50	29 50	Willenfgrin Willer	38,43	50 20 48 10	29 20	Wingart	05 40		26 00
Wideren 40,41,42,4: Widergrun 40,44		24 30	Willer fl.	19	51 20	23 50 27 30 27 50	Wingarten	39,45	48 50	25 00
Widersdorff 2:	50 50	29 50	Willeroda Willershag	19	50 55	27 50	Wingedorff Wingen	23	51 10	32 20
Widerstet 14,20 Widim 2,3		28 20 31 20	Willershagen	07 07	53 40 54 10	29 30	Wingersen	9,41,42	. 48 25	23 55
Widlaw 1	51 30	27 10	Willerihaufen	19	51 00	26 50	Wingerts	42	48 30	24 05
Widmer 21 Wiechs 40	51 00	29 10	Willershusen Willersy	16,17 38	49 40	26 50	Winhufen Winkel	4,6 38	1 40 20	27 00
Wied or	50 30	23 50	Willewater	17	51 50	26 50	Winnenberg	O I	51.30	25 10
Wiedebruck 16	52 15	23 50	Willikenfdorp Williffaw	2,7,10	53 05	18 00	Winni Winnigen	14,18 16	51 30	28 20
Wiedeburg 35 Wiedenfaal 16	51 40	24 40	Willpern	38	46 40 51 20	24 20	Winnifted	18	51 45	
Wiedmutmuhl 2.8	51 00	33 50	Willteckh.	45	49 00	26 00	Winom	39,45	49 00	25 10
Wiel 38 Wielen 40	47 20	25 20	Wilmar Wilmarck	34 36	50 30	27 00	Winschelburg Winschlig	33 40,44	1 20 30	33 20
Wielen Comitatus 10	51 15	28 50	Wilmers	01	50 30	27 00	Winichote	01	53 10	23 00
Wielmerfen tp. 11	52 30	27 30	Wilmerfdorff	10,11	53 00	29 10	Winfeler Winfem	16		26 00 26 06
Wielnig 14 Wielwal 4,10,11	52 50	28 50	Wilmerslebn Wilmsdorff	30	51 35	28 30 34 00	Winfen	04. 1,2,6	53 00	26 50
Wien 33	48 20	33 30	Wilnerfdorff	įσ	50 35	27 50	Winfhaim	34	49 10	25 40
Wienschendorff 23 Wierden 05	51 15	32 20	Wilnu Wilp	16	5 I 25	27 00	Winfingen Winffen	39	49 00 53 40	24 30
Wieringe 38	53 40 53 00	20 40	Wilperg	0 I 34	52 20 50 10	37 10	Winftein	03 41,42	48 45	24 10
Wiershusen 16,17	1 51 45	26 50	Wilrhoff	44	48 20	24 25	Winsfenerback	41,42	48 45	24 10
Wiersperg 39 Wiesa 30	48 50 50 20	24 10 34 10	Wilrode Wilsbach	39	51 45	28 10 24 40	Winftock Wintdorf	13	52 30 52 55	31 40 28 40
Wiefaw 26	51 35	32.50	Wilfehe	26	51 35	33 00	Wintel	01	53 30 48 20	25 50
Wiesbach 22 Wieschutz 25,26,27	51 20	29 40	Wilfelmitz fl. Wilfelwitz	19	1 20 30	28 30	Winter Winterbach	41,42	48 40	24 35 26 10
Wiefe 32	51 35 49 00	33 30	Wilfdorf	02	50 50	34 30	Winterberg	45 38	51 00	24 40
Wiefen 22	5 I 35	32 00	Willen 4	1,42,44	51 00 48 35 48 30	24 00	Winterfelt	10,11	52 40	
Wiesen fl. 40 Wiesenberg 24,30,31	47 40	24 30 34 10	Wilfleben	14,18	48 30	28 20	Winterhausen Winterhorst	34 2,3,6	49 3° 53 5°	25 50
Wielenburg 10,14,21	51 50	29 30 28 10	Wilfnach	10,11	52 50	28 50	Winterling	45	47 55	25 50
Wiesenrode 20 Wieshagen e5	51 40 53 45	28 10 25 40	Wilipach Wilirebe	34,45	49 00	25 50 28 40	Winternheim Winterfdorf	39	49 50 51 00	24 20
Wiefp 23	51 05	32 20	Wilftede	05	51 50	25 30	Wintershagen	08	54 50	34 00
Wiette 16	52 10	27 10	Wilstein	28-20	49 40	24 10	Winterh.	42	48 35	24 10
Wiftisburg or	47 35 46 30	24 15 23 20	Wilster 42,4	1.2.5		24 20	Winterfow Winterfweiler	01 40	50 00 47 35	30 20 24 05
Wigeleben 19	51 05	27 20	Wilftock	1,2,5	53 55 53 10 48 30	30 00	Winterfwil	41,43	47 20	23 55
Wigelitz 14,16 Wiger fl. 38	52 10 26 40	28 20	Wiltbader Vor		48 30	25 00	Winterthur Wintgrebn	01	47 10 51 55	25 10
Wigers 4.1	48 30	24 05	Wiltberg Wiltendorff	22	51 00	25 20	W inthagen	14	52 10	26 20
Wiggersdorff 16,19 Wigstein 24,32	5 2 35	27 50	Wilterdorff	19	50 35	28 10	Wintheim	34	50 30	30 20
Wigtichen 45	.48 10	34 30 24 50 28 20	Wiltig fl.	42,44 23	48 30 51 05	31.50	Wintrtzow Wintschendorf	. 33	50 50	29 30
Wihe 1,15,19	51 20	24 50	Wiltigh fl.	25	51 00	32 00	Wintfebed	22	50 40	29 10
Wihersberg 41.42.42	51 25 48 05	28 10 23 50	Wiltkule Wiltfchaw	97 28	51 00	29 40 34 10	Wintz Wintzenbach	44 41,42	48 25	24 30
Wiherineim 41,42,44	48 30	24 15	Wiltfche		51 15	33 05	Wintzenberg	24,30	50 30	34 00
Wihmhausen 19 Wihr 38,41,43	51 35 47 55	26 40	Wiltschen Wiltschke	29 28	51 10	34 20	Wintzenborg	16,17	52 05	26 40 23 45
Wihrbach 40,41	47 55 48 15	24 30	Wiltfchutz	29 30	51 15 50 20	33 30	Wintzenheim Wintzig 24,25	41,43	47 55 51 30	33 30
Wilbach 19	51 15	26 50	Wiltstein Wiltz	01	49 30	30 30	Wintzingen	39 27	49 10	24 30
(Wilberg 26	48 30	25 00	Wiltzberg	01	49 50	22 00	Wintzingenlis	27	51 35	33 35
Wilbing	50 45	27 50	Wiltzburg	3 T 34	50 25 48 50	33 30	Wintzheim Wintzler	01 45	47 50	25 30
Wilck 28	50 50	29 30	Wiltzerschoven Wiltzleben	33	48 40	33 10 27 30	Wintzelhausen	4.5	48 55	25 50
Wilcka 27	51 45	33 45 33 °5	Wilxen	28	52 05 51 20	34 05	Wintz Vorwers Wipertus	g 30 20	50 35	
Wilckawa a S	51 45	33 10	Wilxenhmuhl	28	51 20	34 00	Wipke	10,11	52 20	28 10
Wilchwitz 28		33 50 34 15 28 40	Wilzina Wilzow	25 08	52 30	33 00	Wippach Wippels	20	51 20	24 20
Wilcz 19,20	51 40	28 40	Wimbay	01	53 50 48 50	21 40	Wippenkarn	05	53 35 53 35	1 25 )
Wildberg 10,12	48 35 52 40	25 00	Wimberg Wimelburg	33	49 00	30 50	Wipper 16,18	19.20	51 30	28 40
Wildeloe	53 05	24 40	Wimelrode	19,20	51 40 51 40	28 30	Wipperfurd Wipperode	1,38	50 50	23 40 27 30
Wildeman 16,17 Wildenach 15	51 50	27 10	Wimenaw	42	48 40	24.00	Wipping	38	46 00	22 20
Wildenbach fl.	51.25	27 40 27 50	Wimgerutafft Wimmenau	3941	50 40 48 50	26 20 1	Wipfeld	34-36	49 50	26 50
Wildenberg 01	1 60 46	24 10	Wimmenthal		49 00	23 40	Wipra Wippra 15,16	10.20	50 45 51 40	27 50
Wildenbrock 1.8	52 50	31 50 32 00	Wimmis	39,45	49 00 46 20	24 00	Wipfhufen	16	F2 20	07 10
Wildente's 1,22	50 40	29 40	Wimpren 1,38 Win	39.45 41	49 10	1 25 40 11	Wira Wirben	22	50 50	29 30
Wildenhagen 10,13 Wildenhalen 1,4	52 00	32 20	Winada	45	48 30 48 45 48 15	24 35 26 10	\' irbental	25	51 00 49 50	
Wildenow 10,13	53 00 52 40	24 40 32 40	Winadaw Winante	45	48 15	26 30	Wirbitz Wirbot	25,28	49 50 51 00 47 25	33 40 23 25
		3 1		22,34	1 49 50	. 20 00		41,43		

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Place	s. Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places. Map.	Latitude, D. M.	Longitude.	Places. Map.	Latitude.	Longitude
Wirche	Teich 25,29	51 10	33 20	Wittflogk 10, 12	53 °°	D. M.		D. M.	D. M.
Wirche		51 00 52 10	28 40 26 40	Witzbaoh 22	50 20	29 30 28 30 28 50	Wolffgans 40,41,42	51 25	33 20
Wiringe	16, 17 38, 39, 45	4840	25 20	Witze fl. 76	51 00 51 15	28 50	Wolffgarfdorff	47 55 48 30	24 00
Wirm Wirm fl	. 20,39,47	48 40	25 10		50 50	27 10	Wolffing 41,42,44	48 25 48 30	33 30 24 30
Wirgen	ourg C1	50 20	2840	Witzen 40,41,42,43 Witzenbroctk 4,6	48 05 52 40	24 05 26 20	Wolfkirchen 38	48 40	23 55 23 20
Wirnfde	-ha 08	54 20	35 00	Tribulating 4, 6	53 20	26 40 28 10	Wolfmanshausen 26	47 40 50 20	24 15 27 10
Wirlew	itz 25, 20, 27	51 40 50 20	33 30 29 10 28 30		49 20 50 50	28 10	Wolfsbroeckerhave	1	
Wirfnit	e 20	51 50		Witzleben 19 Witzmitz 08 Wivelstede 05	53 50	33 00	Wolfsbrunnen	53 45 49 10	25 20 25 10
	iler 39 berg 38,45	48 35	23 30	Wiverth	53 15 48 25	24 40 24 05	Wolfsburg 1,4	52 40	28 20
Wirtlen	-9	51 20	33 10	Wiwei 40,41,42,43	48 20	24 10	Wolfsdorf 22.28	51 20 51 40	27 30 32 10
		47 3° 52 0°	26 40		49 10 49 10	35 00 32 50	Wolfsforde 14 Wolfsgeford 22	51 40	29 20
Wiry Wisback		50 00	24 40	Wladiflaw 33 Wlimode 16 Wlozitz 2, 22	52 15	28 10	Wolfshagen or	50 40 51 10	28 50
1 10 mm		50 00 49 10	24 30 33 40	Wmstat 01	50 20 49 40	32 50 25 20	Wolfsheim 41,42,43	51 45 48 25	28 20
Wifcha	38	5140	23 40 26 40	Wnderwelz 01	47 20	31 50	Wolfshall 2, 10, 11	53 00 46 50	24 10 27 30
Wischer		53 45 50 10	20 00 1	Wobberin 07	50 45 53 35 53 20	28 40	Wolfsperg 0 1 Wolfspruck 0 1	46 50 48 20	32 20
117:Ghn	w 22, 33	48 50	33 30	Wobberlin 07 Wobberer 08	53 20 54 40	28 30	. Wolfifeid 1. 20	49 30	35 40 23 50
Wifeloc	18,39,45 41,42	49 10	23 55	Wobetznitz 22	49 20	34 30	Wolgait 1. 8. 0. 10	46 20 54 10	24 40 31 co
Wifenb	ch 22	50 50	29 30 26 20	Wookendorp 07	54 05	29 40	Wolin 33	49 00	31 00
Wifenfo	lt 34,37 de 15,19	50 00 51 40	28 00		52 50 50 10	32 00 31 20	Wolkelsh 4.1	52 40 47 50	29 20
Wifenft	aig 45	48 20	26 20	Wodarch 08	53 40 52 50	30 30	Wolkenshausen 16	51 35	27 00
Wifent	A 34-	49 40 50 40	28 00 27 00 28 00		49 00	29 00 31 10	Wolkirchen 41	53 30 48 55	30 30
TIT: Course	. 18	51 15	28 00	Wodnany 1,33 Woelde 4,16,17 Woerden 1,38	52 20	27 00	Wolkwitz 2,7	53 50	30 10
Wifick	erhaven Slufe 03	53 45	25 20	woes o7	52 IO 53 O5	28 10	Wollenberg 4, 10	53 00	24 15
Wiske	2, 15	51 40	28 40 34 10	Woese 2, 10, 11 Woesterwitz 08	53 10 52 50	27 50 32 30	Wolleroda 16,19 Wollerien 16	51 25	27 30
Wiskov		49 10 51 25	27 00	Wogran 10, 13	52 50	32 40	Wollin r. 8 ro	51 55 53 50	26 5 <b>6</b> 32 00
W imar	1,2,7	53 50	25 30 26 20	Wohrzitwi 02	50 10 51 40	30 20 33 40	Wollinische Werder o8	54 00 52 15	31 30 28 co
Witten	hein 15,16,17 over 4,5,6	51 50	26 00	Woidfdorff 28	51 20	34 50	Welmerfdorf 20.21	50 20	33 50
Willend	orp 2,7	53 55	28 20	Woikwitz 28 Wischwitz 28	51 05	33 55 34 15.	Wolmeritede 1,2,15 Wolmerited 10,11,14	52 20 51 50	33 50 28 20 28 50
Wittenh	oda 25	50 50	33 20	Wifenbrug 02	52 00	28 50	Wolmish 42	49 00	24 35
Withbu	rg 38	48 40	24 20 24 25	Woitz 30 Woitzdorff 29	50 30	34 10° 32 55	Wolmunfh 28 Wolmunfter 39	49 00	24 35 23 40 23 50
Wiffned	k 41,43,45	47 50	34 50	Woitzel 08	53 40	33 00	Wolpe 6, 15	52 25	23 50
Wittat	33,34	40 40	29 10	Wokenitz 09 Woker 07	54 40 53 40	31 00	Wolperidorf 31	52 25 50 35	26 00
Witterr	itz 32 urg 38	48 40	34 00	Wokrente 07	53 55	20 00	Wolpirode 15	52 00	33 3° 27 20
Wiftrin	gen <b>5,</b> 0	52 55	25 10	i Wokule 07	53 10 51 30	30 30	Wolpfted 16 Woliach 01	52 20 48 00	27 50 24 40
Wittree	ky Krag 33	49 3°	31 20	Wolaviensis 24,25,27 Wolaw 1,24,25,26	51 20	33 30	Wolsberg 09	54 20	31 10
Withrie	zen 10, 12	51 40	30 10	Wolbach 41,43	47 30 51 50	24 10	Wolfchdorff 19 Wolchinger 40	5° 4° 48 35	28 10 24 40
Witelfh	41,43 ach 40,41,42	47 40 48 05	23 40	Wolberfdorff 8,10,13	53 20	32 20	Wolfdorff 16, 18	52 10	27 50
Witenh	agen o8	54 50	34 30	Wolbranitz 32, 33 Wolckelsberg 41, 43	48 50 47 25	33 40 23 50	Wolsfsburg c6 Wolfh 33	52 10 49 30	27 30 29 50
Witerst	nch 36	50 25 48 40	27 40	Wolckelsheim 40,43	47 50		Wolskirchen 39	49 30 48 50	23 30
Witgen	dorff 23, 26	51 05	21 50	Wolckenburg 33 Wolckenfhaufen 19	50 40 51 40	29 30 26 40	Wolfsham 14- Wolfly 2,33	51 15 49 20	32 50
Witger	ow 23,24	51 30	31 10	Wolckenstein 33	50 30	20 00	Wolftorp 05	53 30	25 00
Witgo	v	53 20	32 30	Wolckerfdorff 34 Wolckewitz 08	49 10 53 40	27 50 30 00	Wolfzim 39 Wolteich 23	49 40 51 25	24 IO 32 IO
Withau	ıfen 36	50 05 48 50	31 50	Wolckow 08	53 50 48 25	1 20 00 I	Wolterong 01 Wolterfdorf 10, 12	53 20	26 20
Witker	cke 41.42.42	48 10	1 23 30	Wolcksh 41,42,44 Wolckstein 33	48 25	24 00	Woltershusen 16, 17	51 40	30 30 26 40
Witlag	e cı	52 30 50 00	24 50	Wolde 07	53 50	29 50	Wolterflagen 10,11 Wolterfum 01	51 55 52 40 53 20	28 40
Witlig	2.3	1 TI 00	31 50	Woldeck 7, 10, 12 Woldenberg 4, 16, 17	53 20 52 00	30 30 27 00	Wolthoff 16	52 25	27 40
Withfw	eiln 45	48 15	25 00	Woldenitz 09	54 45	31 10 26 50	Woltin 10, 12, 13	53 00	26 40 31 40
Witmn	ishone 19	5 I 35	26 40	Woldenstein 16,17 Woldtsteg 40	51 55 49 30	24 40	Woltkeroda 16, 17	51 55	27 20
Witmu	g 28.20	53 50 49 00	23 40 23 30 26 40	Woleczow 33	50 20	32 00	Woltkow 08 Woltorp 4, 16, 17	53 20 52 20	32 30 27 00
Wittha	gen 04-	54 00	26 40	Wolen 07 Wolendorp 5,6	53 45 52 55	26 00	Woltfelch 19,36	50 50	27 00 32 00
Witsto	k 2.7	49 20 53 00	25 50	Wolensen 16, 17	51 55	26 50	Wolrzegaern 07	53 10 53 20	29 40
Witte	05	53 45	25 30	Wolersen 16, 19	5 I 25	27 50	Woltzin 2,7	53 30	28 10
Witteb	runden 2. c	53 45	23 50	Wolefchnitz 2,33	50 20 47 30	22.40	Wommen 19 Wondorp 09	51 00 54 20 48 co	31 10
Witte	hoe T TE	53 00	25 40 28 30	Wolfdorf 14	51 20	30 50 28 50 28 00	Wonenthal 40,41,43 Wonmena 16	48 co	24 15
Witten	28	52 50 51 20	23 20	Wolfensted 10	52 00 48 45	24 10	Wonfide 22, 34	50 00	29 00
Witten	berg 1.2.15	51 50	29 40 29 IO	Wolferfdorf 1,25,26	51 20	32 40 26 05	Wonsfleben 14 Wonft 10, 11, 14	51 45	28 30
Witten	bh o8	55 10	35 30	Wolfersteten 37 Wolfert 40	49 35 47 55	24 15	Wonst 10, 11, 14 Woperitz 13 Wopper fl. 38	52.40	32 10
Witten	borh 1.2.7	53 25	28 00	Wolfes Baringen 19	51 00	24 15	Wopper fl. 38	51 00	28 10
Witten	ferd 07	53 50	28 20	Wolffach 28,42,45 Wolffach fl 45	48 10	24 49 24 50 28 10	Worben 38	50 45 46 40	23 20
Witten Witten	hagen 07	53 15	30 40 24 30	Wolffbach 16, 19	51 35	28 10 27 20	Worblitz 10, 11, 14 Worcom 38	51 40	21 20
Witten	k 10,12	53 10	30 10	Wolffberg 15 Wolffelde 2, 15	52 40 52 40	27 40	Worcum 1,38	51 50	21 00
Witten	fre os	53 00	26 00	Wolffen 16	51 35 52 20	27 00	Weslier 14 15, 21	51 25	29 20
Witten	weier 4.0	48 10	24 I5	Wolffenbuttel 14,15,17 Wolffenwiler 40,41	47 50	24 15 26 40	Worlitz H. 24, 31	50 00	33 00
Witten	Wint AI.A2.A2	48 10	1 24 15	Wolfferen 19	51 45	28 20	Wormbs 1, 28, 29	49 30	24 50
Witer	ten 18	1 51 30	24 55 28 00	Wolfferode 20 Wolffershausen 19	21 32	28 00	Wormfleben 19, 20 Wormclicz 15, 19, 20	51 40	28 30
Witte S Witte	ee 06	1 52 45	24 40 24 20	Wolfferstet 19, 20	51 35 48 45	28 20 24 50	Wormlitz 2, 15	52 20	28 40
Witten	acht 10,11,14	53 55	29 00 26 30	Wolffertsweier 40 Wolffes 19	50 50		Wormsfelt 10, 13 Wormitz 12	52 40 53 00	30 50
Wittich	aufen 34- enaw 02	49 30	20 20	Wolffesburk 18	47 55 6	27 30 24 15	Worow 10	1 58 40	22 40
	fl. 24	51 00	32 00	Wolffgang 41,43 Wolffholl 97	52 55 51 15	28 10	Worpen 14, 21 Wort 05	51 35 53 45 52 40	29 40 25 10
Wittig	102¥ 33	49 00 53 00 48 15	1 27 40	Wolffkerode 19	51 15 47 50	26 30 23 55	Worth of	52 40	1 77 20
Wittig		1 7 5 00	27 40 26 10	Wolffnen 41, 43	51 40	23 55 29 30 27 40	Worwerck 21 Wofenzno 2,33	50 55 50 30	29 30 31 50 31 20
Wittig Witting Witting	g 4,0	48 15							
Wittig Witting Wittlin Wittlin	g 45	51 45	27 10	Wolffrode 19 Wolffsburgk 16	52 25	19 00	Woferzan OI	49 20	31 20
Wittig Witting Witting Wittin Wittow Wittow	g 45 r 18 v 8, 9	51 45	30 30 31 00	Wolffegk 34 Wolffegen 97	52 25 49 00	28 50	Wofetzan 01 Woflawa fl. 33	49 10	28 10
Wittig Witting Wittlin Wittme Wittow	g 45 r 18 , 8,9 rittiche Tehr 09 ch 27	51 45	27 10		52 25 49 00	29 00 28 50 24 10	Wofetzan OI	49 20	31 20 32 40 28 10 Woffeen

woffen 07 \$ \$ 15 0 9 40 Wulkbraud 22 50 40 \$15 0 00 \$15 0	
Woffers  of 19	D. M.
Wolfers	33 30 33 30 28 40
Wolfender ( ) 7 5 3 5 0 9 40	33 30
Wolfervitz 0	33 30 32 40
Wolferier 0, 9 14 20 34 50 Wolferier 10,12,144 51 50 29 50 Wolferier 1, 133 50 10 32,575 Wolferier 1, 134 51 50 31 50 Wolferier 1, 135 50 10 32,575 Wolferier 1, 136 51 50 31 50 Wolferier 1, 136 51 50	24 05
Workers   1, 32   40   50   31   50   50   50   50   50   50   50   5	33 20 34 40
Workers	23 40 32 30
Workerden 2	29 20 33 00
Worsenhaufan	23 25
	29 40
Worzechow 1 37	27 40
Worst	3° 4° 33 55
Worker	32 50
Wybels   W	30 00
Wright   State   Sta	29 50
Wycken	29 40 34 20
Wychen 09 54 25 31 20 Wychen 19 12 10 25 40 Yawor 27 32 49 50 Wyfidharpilolizen 16 52 00 Wyfidharpilolizen 17 52 00 Wyfidharpilolizen 18 45 46 40 25 20 Zawor 32 49 50 Wyfidharpilolizen 18 45 46 40 25 20 Zawor 32 49 50 Wyfidharpilolizen 18 45 40 40 37 30 24 05 Wyfidharpilolizen 18 45 40 40 37 30 28 10 00 Wyfidharpilolizen 18 45 40 40 37 30 28 10 00 Wyfidharpilolizen 18 45 40 40 37 30 28 10 00 Wyfidharpilolizen 18 45 40 40 40 37 30 28 10 00 Wyfidharpilolizen 18 45 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	36 oo
Wyleth   Space   Spa	33 20
Wymar	32 20
Wrzefchoff	34 50 26 10
Wright	28 50 34 20
Wifferbowriz   32	34 10
Wisalow   33   49   50   30   50   50   50   50   50   50	27 30 28 40 30 50
Writen   17	24 20 34 10
Wurkley	33 00
Wilchow   24   72   15   29   10   10   10   10   10   10   10   1	34 3° 31 4°
Wulckaw   20	31 00
Wulffendorf	28 10
Wulffreedier   39   49   30   30   30   Wulffreedier   30   49   30   30   30   Wulffreedier   30   49   30   30   30   30   30   30   30   3	24 00
Wulffeder   19   20   23   20   24   20   25   26   20   25   26   20   25   26   20   25   25   26   20   25   25   26   20   25   25   26   20   25   25   25   25   25   25   25	30 50
Wulfinghed   16, 17   52 00   26 30   Charen   30   33 20   77 20   Zechin   10,112,13   52 20   Wulfinghed   16, 17   52 00   26 30   Yureflain   30   31 20   77 20   Zechin   10,112,13   52 40   Wulfinghed   10, 11   53 50   24 50   Yureflain   39   40 20   25 00   Zechin   10,112   53 60   24 50   Yureflain   39   40 20   25 00   Zechin   26 20   26 20   Yureflain   39   40 20   25 00   Zechin   26 20   26 20   Yureflain   39   40 20   25 00   Zechin   30   40   Yureflain   30   Yureflain	33 20
Wulfinger   16,17	33 35
Wulfsdick   05   53   10   24   30   Therefiem   39   49   20   25   25   25   25   25   25   25	30 00
Wulkhagen	32 40
Wulker	25 CO 29 CO 28 50
Wuller    1,13   52 00   31 50   Hell   38   52 00   20   Zederick   2,15   52 30   Wuller    24   50 40   27 50   Wuller    24   50 50   27 50   Wuller    24   50 50   27 50   Wuller    25   50 50   27 50   Wuller    27 50 50   29 30   Wuller    27 50 50   27 50   Wuller    27 50 50	30 20
Wullersteen   21   30	29 00
Wullfein	33 10
Wulleborg   Color   Fig.   Wulleborg   Color   Wulleborg   Color   Color   Wulleborg   Color	27 50
Wulffaorff   12   51 50   31 40   Wulffaorff   17 52 30   30   Wulfendorf   19 50   50 45   Wulfendorf   19 50   51 25   32 50   Wulfendorf   19 50   51 25   32 50   Wulfendorf   19 50   51 25   32 50   Wulfendorf   19 50   12 50   Wulfendorf   19 50   Wulfendorf   19 50   12 50   Wulfendorf   19 50   Wulfendorf   1	19 30
Wullkenderf   01   48 30   34 00   Vullkinger   45 48 00   36 00   Vullkinger   45 48 00   36 00   Vullkinger   45 48 00   30 10   Vullkinger   45 00   50 45   Vullkinger   45 00   50 45   Vullkinger   57 00   Vullkinger   57	28 30
Wulkenslie	30 10 28 50 33 co
Wundertzeride 19,36   50 45   27 00   Wundertzeride 19,36   50 45   27 00   Wundertzeride 19 51 10   27 50	31 30
Wundicheburg 24 50 23 30 0	33 20
Wundich   19,20   31   24   20   Zabenflet   14,20,21   51   15   28   40   Zebutchiriz   2,33   49   30   Wuntow   10,12   53   00   30   00   Zaberflat   39,45   48   50   25   30   Zebutchiriz   2,4   20   Zaberflat   39,45   48   50   25   30   Zebutchiriz   2,4   30   Zebutchiriz   2,4   30   Zebutchiriz   2,5   50   Zebutchiriz   2,5	24 20
Winner 10,12 53 00 30 00 Zaber fil. 39.457 48 50 25 30 Zeil 22 25 25 0 Winnerheburg 24 50 20 33 00 Zaber fild 45 45 48 50 25 33 50 Zeil 22 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	32 10
Wunfcheburg 24 50 25 33 20 Zabern 38,41,42 48 35 23 50 Zeilfdorf 22 50 40 Wunfcheburg 31 50 25 33 20 ZabernRhein 38,41,45 48 55 24 45 Zeilfheim 35 50 00	17 20
177 G 6 6 6 1 62 16 1 20 10 11 AMOUNTS OFF 1940 1 40 20 1 47 77 11 2 4 1 52 00	24 45
Winrichefeing 22 51 10 32 00 Zabolski 01 45 40 35 30 Zema 47 42 44 48 20	24 00
27 TO   Zachan 07   53 25   28 20   Zendori	31 50 33 00 28 40
Wurche 08 54 00 34 00 Zacherei 07 53 55 30 10 Zeitgengrund 27 51 20 Zeitgengrund 27 51 20 Zeitgengrund 27 51 20	28 40
Wutater 40 48 40 25 05 Zachow 10,13 52 40 31 30 Zentitz 13,3433 7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 28 20
Wurmbach fl 10 51 15 27 40 Zack fl 33 50 50 32 40 Zeitz 1,19,22	29 00
Wullierment 40 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	30 30
Wurmling 45 47 47 45 25 20 Zackow 10,12 52 00 30 00 Zeledorf 10,12 72 00 Wurmling 45 46 40 45 72 0 Zadery 10,13 53 31 30 00 Zeledorf 10,12 72 00 Wurfthgrun 33 49 40 29 40 Zadowirz 31 48 50 34 20 Zeledorf 243 50 20 Wurfth 0 1 51 00 17 10 Zeledorf 243 50 20 Zeledorf 243 50 20 Wurfth 0 1 51 00 17 10 Zeledorf 243 50 20	
Wurming 45   47 45   21 20   Zadery   10,13   52 30   31 30   Zelendorf   10,12   52 30   Wurfchgrun   33   49 40   29 40   Zadevitz   31 48 50   34 20   Zelezin   23 3   Zelezin   24 3 3 2   Zelezin   24 3 3 2   Zelezin   25 2	28 50 24 30 27 30 30 30
Wurfelendert 01 33 40 25 00 Zafiffain 45 48 30 25 10 Zell 40,414,24,5245 40 15 Wurfelendert 46 47 47 64 04 Zageritz 08 53 40 33 00 Zell Blaff 36 50 35 0 Wurzbach 34 50 30 28 20 Zagerit 10,11 53 10 28 40 Zellendorff 10,12 23 33 Wurzbach 34 50 30 26 40 Zellendorff 20,12 23 33 40 Zellendorff 20,12 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	30 30
Wurrzbach 34 50 30 28 20 Zagett 10,11 53 10 28 40 Zellendofff 10,12 Zellendofff 10,1	24 00 25 05 28 00
Wurzburg 1,24,37 49 40 26 40 Zahn 26 52 00 32 40 Zellenwiller 42,42,344 48 25 Wurzburg Epifopo, 01 49 50 16 40 Zahngwirzy 32 49 00 34 50 Zellerbarg 19 50 45 Wurzberg 2,22 51 20 29 40 Zahng 45 48 15 16 10 Zellerberg 19 50 45 Wufcheldoff 19 50 55 29 00 Zahoz 01 46 00 35 20 Zellin 10,12,13 23 30 40 50	31 40
Wurtzen   2,12   51 20   29 40   Zaimng   45   48 15   20 10   Zelicreerg   19   52 20   Wufchclofff   19   50 55   29 00   Zakoc	31 40 26 10 26 30
Wuskow 10,12 52 20 31 30 Zalesky 33 49 00 31 00 Zellingh 34 49 40 40 40 Zellingh 33 48 48 40 40 40 Zellingw 33 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48	26 30 31 00
1 m m c an 1 m 40   24 20   Zalky 24   50 40   26 00   Zelt 3°   To	24 05
Wuffeldorf 30 50 40 34 20 Zalky 24 50 40 36 00 Zelt 30 41 48 40 Wuffow 68 53 30 31 30 Zalland 38 52 20 22 20 Zeltz 41 48 40	24 30 Zely

Places.	Map.	Latitude.   D. M	Longitude.   D. M.	Places.	Map.	Latitude. D. M.	Longitude. D. M.	Places. Map.	Latitude.	Longitude.
	01 1	46 40	35 10 (	Zimin 2.	4,25,26	52 10 1		Zorbaw 20	D. M.	D. M.
Zelye Zendlbach	38	48 20	24 20	Zimmern	34-37	49 50	33 00	Zorge Mons 10	51 45.	28 40
Zemitz	2.2	51 10 48 15	29 40 14 10	Zempel Zimrifen	41,42	51 25 48 35	31 20	Zorge fl. 16,19	51 40	27 30
7cmis H. 40,4	34	49 20	27 20	Zimfere	41,43	48 35	23 50	Zornicz 19,20 Zornicz 22	51 40. 51.00	28 4c 29 20
Zenn fl. Zentenitz	22	51 10	20 00 1	Zimfin _	97	53 20	28 50	Zofiniuck 2,33	1 49 50	32 00
Zepernich	10,12	52 20	30 50	Zincicz Zincken	19	5 I 45	28 40	Zotien 1,10,12	51 50	30 50
7-operlin	21	50 55	29 30 28 40	Zincker	41,43	47 40 51 20	24 05	Zotteistet 19 Zotti 22	51 05 51 00	28 20
7.eprick	19,22	50 30	28 10	Zindel	25,30	50 40	24 20	Zottsted 22	51 10	28 20
Zepten Zepzick	14	51 25	28 50	Uinfsel fl.	42	48 45	24 05	Zottwitz 28	51 10	34 15
7.crawitz	32	48 50	34 30	Zingelfdorff Zinne	14	52 00 51 40	29 10 30 30	Zichimichen 22 Zubern 26	50 50	29 30
Zerbee	10,13	52 20 52 00	29 00	Zinnenbergwe	rck 23	51 00	22. 2.0	Zublow 10,13	51 40	32 20
Zerbn Zerbit	,2,14,21	51 40	29 10	Zinow	10,11	52 10	28 10	Zuchou 22	50 50	29 20
Zernekow	10,11	52 40	31 10	Zinrhen Zinfi	22	50 40 48 30	29 15 24 30	Zuck 40,41,43 Zuckmantel 1,24,30	47 55	34 30
Zerin	22,23 41,43	51 10 47 55	24 20	Zinfich	44 38 08	48 30	22 20	Zuenicke 22,33	50 20	20 40
Zering	10,13	52 20	32 20	Zinfow		53 40	30 30	Zuffenhaufen 45	48 35 46 40	25 50
	10,12,13	52 50	31 40	Zinffel fl. Zinfwil	41	48 45 48 40	24 05	Zug 38 Zuger See 38	46 40	24 40
Zernowitz	0 I 2 I	54 20 51 05	36 10	Zintsch	41,42 19,20	51 40	24 00 28 40	Zuhritem 22	49 20	33 20
Zerrendorf	18	51 20	20 00	Zintzheim	CI	49 00	25 30	Zukleibe 23	51 40	32 00
Zerwick Zerwitz	33	49 40	30 50	Zinzow	07	53 45	30 50	Zulauff 24,25 Zulberg 22	51 30	34 00
Zefton	10,12	51 50	31 10	Zipling Zipnow	4,16	52 10 53 40	34 00	Zule C7	53.30	28 10
Zetel	05 97	53 25	20 10	Zippel	14	51 50	29 00	Zulich 10.13	52 10	33 00
Zetelvitz Zetfen	12	51 20	29 10	Zippendorf	07	53 30		Zulichaw 24,25,26 Zulichendorff 10,12		32 20
Zettlenroda	22,34	50 40		Zirchow Zirckaw	08	54 40	34 30	Zulin 10,13	52.50	29 50
Zettích	22	51 00	29 20 28 10	Zircke	24,15 26	52 40 51 30	32 30	Zuitenhagen 13	2 52 30	30 40
Zetz	10,11	55 00	35 00	Zirckwirzohn	2.5	5 I 20	34 00	Zultz 2.	4 50 20	34 00
Zerznow	38	52 00	22 00	Zirekow	33	49 20	30 30 27 50	Zumflin 2: Zumloch 3	2 50 30 8 50 20	29 30
Zeufelt	15,20,22	51 15	28 50	Zirendorff Zirgerot	34 33	49 20 49 40	29 20	Zumíw. 4	2 48 15	24 _5 28 50
Zeutendorf	23 23	51 40	32 10	Zirta fl.	25	51 00	33 20	Zumteich 2 Zuntzen 414	3 47 40	28 50
Zewen	05	53 20	25 40	Zirowitz	32,33	49 00	32 20 28 40	Zuntzen 41,4 Zuntzentorf 4		24 05
7-vbendorff	23	51 05	31 50	Zirfow Zirtze	07 07	53 10 53 20	30 20	Z intlangenhata 1	9 51 10	26 40
Zevperen		51 45 51 25	33 10	Ziferwitz	28	51 05	1 22 25 1	Zur fl. 4		25 50
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